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The Yorkshire Archaeological Journal

Yorkshire Archaeological Society

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THE
YORKSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL
JOURNAL.

THE
YORKSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL
JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
THE COUNCIL
OF THE
Yorkshire Archæological Society.

VOL. XVII.
[ISSUED TO MEMBERS ONLY.]



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JOHN WHITEHEAD & SON, ALFRED STREET, BOAR LANE.
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PREFACE.

THE contents of this volume do not call for any special remark. Mr. J. Eyre Poppleton is to be congratulated on the completion of his description of the Church Bells of the West Riding. Those in the North Riding still remain to be done. Mr. Mill Stephenson has sent a further instalment of his most valuable series of papers on the Monumental Brasses in this county, this time one containing those in the North Riding. The concluding paper, describing the brasses existing in the city of York, will appear in the next volume. Canon Fowler has again proved himself a good friend of the Society by sending articles on matters of a more or less ecclesiastical nature. Writers of articles in former volumes, as Mr. Chadwick, Dr. Leadman, Mr. Clay, Dr. Fairbank, and Canon Wordsworth, continue to show their interest in the Society by contributing to the pages of the *Journal*. A considerable portion of Paver's Marriage Licenses is given in this volume.

The Council desires to take this opportunity of thanking all these and other contributors for their various papers, and has only to add that in this, as in former volumes, the contributors alone are responsible for the opinions and statements made in their several papers.

10, PARK STREET, LEEDS,
October, 1903.

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ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA.

- Page 33, notes, col. 2, line 11. For Hillersley *read* Hillerslev.
- „ 46, line 2 from bottom. For so *read* to.
- „ 47, line 9. For so *read* to.
- „ 57, line 11 from bottom. October 9, 1635. Licence for Mary and Dorothy Falkingham, sisters of John Falkingham, to enter upon the manor of Northall-juxta-Leeds. (*Deputy Keeper of Public Records Reports*, xlviii, 547.)
- „ 58, lines 7 and 8. Colonel Edmund Wilson points out that Mr. Skaife has made a mistake as to the position of the manor of North Hall. This manor was situated near the bottom of Lady Lane, pretty nearly due north from the parish church. See *Thoresby Society*, ix, 2, and accompanying map. Mr. Skaife states that the manor was on the east side of Leeds, but he has hardly made sufficient allowance for the growth of the town since Elizabeth's reign. The Northall Street mentioned in Mr. Skaife's article leads from Burley Street to Kirkstall Road, not to Wellington Road, which is on the other side of the river.
- „ 66, line 5. For Quarters *read* Quarter Sessions.
- „ 77, line 11 from bottom. For Anne *read* Elizabeth.
- „ 87, note 3. For an account of brasses of the Danby family at Kirkby Knowle see page 290.
- „ 104, line 8 from bottom. For Marton's *read* Martin's.
- „ 109, line 3 from bottom. For Gosser *read* Goffer, and also on page 110, line 2.
- „ 111, notes, col. 2, line 3. For Robert *read* Richard.
- „ 118, line 13. For I. T. *read* T. H. These are the initials of Thomas Howden. Sheriffs were first instituted in York in the place of bailiffs in the year 1396.
- „ 119, line 12. Isabel Maulevercrer was daughter of Robert Urswick. (Vol. x, 149*n*.)
- „ 188, line 20. For Osbaldkirk *read* Oswaldkirk.
- „ 239, line 4 from bottom. For AEDPARD *read* EADPARD.
- „ 338, lines 4 and 12. For Roger *read* Ralph.
- „ 342, line 13. For Alice *read* Isabel.
- „ 344, line 3 from bottom. For Thryburgh *read* Thrybergh, and also on page 345, line 3.
- „ 360, line 19 from bottom. For Matildore *read* Matildę.

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The Yorkshire Parish Register Society.

The Society was formed in 1899 for the purpose of printing the older Registers of the county. The following have been either issued or are in the press:—York—St. Michael-le-Belfrey, Burton Fleming, Horbury, Winestead, Linton-in-Craven, Stokesley, Patrington, Blacktoft, Scarborough, Bingley, Kippax, Hampsthwaite, Wath-on-Dearne, and Brantingham.

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PLATE IX.



50.



51.



52.



53.



54.



55.



56.



57.



58.

PLATE X.



PLATE XI

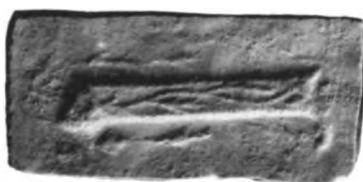


PLATE XII.

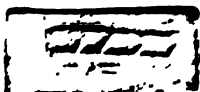


PLATE XIII.



PLATE XIV.



PLATE XIV.



PLATE XV.



66.



68.



70.



69.



67.



71.



73.



72.

THE Yorkshire Archaeological Journal.

NOTES ON THE BELLS OF THE ANCIENT CHURCHES OF THE WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.

By J. EYRE POPPLETON.

(Continued from Vol. XVI, page 83.)

DIOCESE OF YORK.

ARCHDEACONRY OF YORK (*continued*).

(The figures in brackets throughout these notes refer to the illustrations.)

(e) Deanery of Selby.

BRAMHAM (All Saints). Six bells.

These were cast in 1875 by Messrs. Warner & Co., and have only the makers' name, &c.

The three old bells which previously hung in the tower were destroyed by a fire on Christmas Day, 1874. I am told that they bore only the names of two or three churchwardens.

BRAYTON (St. Wilfrid). Three bells.

1. GLORIA IN ALTISSIMIS DEO 1769
(lower) $\left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} G \\ Dalton \\ Ebor \end{smallmatrix} \right\}$ with frieze of bells similar to ⁽¹⁾
30 in. dia.
2. GLORIA IN ALTISSIMVS DEO 1706
(lower) $\left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} SS \\ Ebor \end{smallmatrix} \right\}$ ⁽¹⁾ 33 in. dia.
3. ✕ ⁽⁵⁰⁾ S A N C T A M A R I A
35½ in. dia.

CAWOOD (All Saints). Three bells.

1. GLORIA IN ALTISSIMIS DEO 1674
(lower) SS (1)
Ebor 32 in. dia.
2. ✠ (55) Sancte Andree Ora Pro Nobis (52)
34½ in. dia.
3. GLORIA DEO PAX HOMINIBVS W.M.VIC. 1674
(lower) G.W. I.T. CHVRCH WARDENS { SS } (1)
Ebor 36 in. dia.

The second bell is said to have been brought from the Chapel of the old Palace at Cawood of the Archbishop of York. Up to about 1850 a bell was rung every Sunday at 8 a.m.

HAZLEWOOD CASTLE CHAPEL (St. Leonard). One bell.

- GLORIA IN ALTISSIMIS DEO 1680
(lower) RECAST BY MEARS & STAINBANK LONDON 1869

There were formerly two bells. This chapel was formerly a Parish Church, and was granted to the Vavasour of the day in reward for his loyalty during the threatened attack of the Spanish Armada. It is said to be, with one exception, the only Parish Church in England which has never witnessed the Anglican rite (*Church Times*, 11 January, 1889).

LEAD (St. Mary).

There is now one bell, 8 in. diameter, without mark or inscription, but the old bell-cot has evidently been made for one much larger.

KIRBY WHARFE (St. John Baptist). Three bells.

1. GOD SAVE OVR CHVRCH AND QVEEN 1601 W O (32)
(lower) Royal arms (See Plate xiv.)
32 in. dia.
2. (This bell has no inscription or mark, but I judge it to be of 18th century.)
34 in. dia.
3. IESVS BE OVR SPEED 1623
36 in. dia.

LOTHERTON CHAPEL. One bell.

DALTON YORK FECIT 1777

MONK FRYSTON (St. Mary). Three bells.

1. SING PRAISE TO THE LORD 1658 (4)
2. JESVS SAVE OVR CHVRCH 1610
3. GLORIA IN EXCELSIS DEO 1675
(lower) I. B CHVRCH WARDENS { SS } (1)
Ebor

NEWTON KYME (St. Andrew). Three bells.

1. VENITE EXVLTEMVS DOMINO 1768 $\left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} G \\ Dalton \\ Ebor \end{smallmatrix} \right\}$
2. TE DEUM LAUDAMUS 1768 $\left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} G \\ Dalton \\ Ebor \end{smallmatrix} \right\}$
3. THOMAS FAIRFAX ESQ^R PATRON $\left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} G \\ Dalton \\ Ebor \end{smallmatrix} \right\}$

(on rim) THESE THREE BELLS WERE RECAST AND ENLARGED
BY A LEGACY LEFT BY NICHOLAS GIRLING LATE
RECTOR OF THIS PARISH 1768

RYTHER (All Saints). One bell.

J. WARNER & SONS CRESCENT FOUNDRY LONDON 1856



PATENT.

The two former bells, having been cracked by ringing at the
Squire's birth or wedding, were recast into the above.

SAXTON (All Saints). Three bells.

1. ✕⁽⁶⁵⁾ *Willims Sallay De Saxton*^(a) *Armiger fecit fieri Me*⁽⁶⁰⁾
[Arms of France and England quarterly.⁽⁵⁹⁾]
(lower) ✕⁽⁶⁵⁾ *Sancte Margareta Ora Pro Nois*⁽⁶⁴⁾ ⁽⁵⁹⁾
33 in. dia.
2. $\frac{\text{ihu}}{\text{ladi}} \frac{\text{merci}}{\text{help}}$ ⁽⁶²⁾ *Romen Magdalene Campana Geret*
Melodie⁽⁵⁹⁾ ⁽⁶⁴⁾
36 in. dia.
3. ✕⁽⁶²⁾ *In Multis Annis Resonet Campana Johannis*⁽⁵⁹⁾ ⁽⁶⁴⁾

SELBY (St. Mary and St. Germans). Eight bells.

1. MEARS LONDON FECIT
(lower) VENITE EXULTEMUS DOMINO JAMES AUDUS 1863
SEMPER PARATUS
2. MEARS LONDON FECIT
(lower) BENEDICITE OMNIA OPERA
ROBERT ADAMS SELBY JOHN ADAMS SHEFFIELD 1863
3. T MEARS OF LONDON FECIT 1821
4. CANTATE DOMINO CANTICVM NOVVM 1710
(lower) $\left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} SS \\ Ebor \end{smallmatrix} \right\}$ ⁽¹⁾
35½ in. dia.

(a) William de Sallay was Lord of
the Manor of Saxton, and died in 1492
(*Yorkshire Archaeological Journal*, x, 300).

His grandfather was Sheriff of York in
1397-8.

5. SOLI DEO GLORIA PAX HOMINIBVS 1710 MICHAEL MARSHALL
(lower) { SS } (1)
 { Ebor }

37½ in. dia.

6. VOCO VENI PRECARE 1710 GALFRID RISHTON MINISTER
40 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. dia.

40½ in. dia.

7. VT TVRA SIC SONITV DOMINI CONDVCO COHORTES 1710
(lower) { SS } (1)
 { Ebor }

44 in. dia.

8. MEARS LONDON FECIT
DE PROFUNDIS CLAMAVI
OLIM CAMPANA SANCTI GERMANI RECONFLATA 1710

JOHN WAUD

JOHN COCK

RICH MORRITT

JEFF PALMER

GUARDIANI

ITERVM RECONFLATA 1863

F W HARPER MINISTER

HENRY GREEVES CURATE

THOMAS STANDERING

CHARLES SMITH

GEORGE CHEESMAN

JAMES ARMSTRONG

CHURCHWARDENS

(Weight, 18½ cwt.)

'There was formerly a bell having—

LAVDATE DOMINUM 1733 { E
Seller }
Ebor }

32 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. dia.

(Mountain.)

Robert Auby gave a ring of bells to the church in 1614. A tablet let into the west wall of the north transept records this as follows:—

“Robt Auby panniculari’s.

"Vir honest's atq: de reipub huius oppidi optime

"merit' in honore dei et ornamentu huius eccliae .

"S. Germani de Selby hoc classicū 'Tintinabulorū deo

“patriae et patriae deo ex meris suis expensis dicavit

“et in perpetuum consecravit.

"Anno Dñi 1614."

The same man devised lands in Selby for maintaining a chime of bells. £5 per annum is now paid out of the foeffee's estates on this account.

(*Charity Commissioners' Report, West Riding*, pp. 109-110.)

Michael Marshall, who died 1st January, 1619, gave a bell and £50 to this church.

In 1882 I was told by the clerk that a bell was rung daily at eight p.m. in winter. A bell is now rung on weekdays at six a.m. and on Sundays at eight a.m.

The chimes formerly went at five and nine a.m. and noon.

(*Morrell.*)

SHERBURN-IN-ELMET (All Saints). Eight bells.

1. } CAST BY JOHN WARNER & SONS LTD LONDON 1897
2. } DIAMOND JUBILEE QUEEN VICTORIA 1897

M. E. JENKINS VICAR

JOHN COOKE

ARTHUR THOMPSON } CHURCHWARDENS

(Weight, 5 cwt. 3 qrs. each.)

3. CAST BY JOHN WARNER & SONS LONDON 1878

(lower) THIS BELL WAS GIVEN BY

WM DAY . EVERSLEY . GARTH .

SHERBURN . 1875

(lower) THE LORD TO PRAISE MY VOICE I'LL RAISE

4. SUM DECOXI ECCLESIAE PINUS CEU MONTIBUS ALTIS 1750

5. HUC PROPERATE MEA VOCE SONANTE VIRI 1750 {^E_{Seller}^E_{Ebor}}^(b)

6. VOX MIHI DATA SACRA EST MANIBUS ME TANGITE

CASTIS 1750 $\left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{E} \\ \text{Seller} \\ \text{Ebor} \end{array} \right\}^{(b)}$

7. CAST BY JOHN WARNER & SONS LONDON 1878

(lower) CAELORUM . SANCTIS . LIMINA . SACRA PATENT . 1750

8. ✠ CUM . SONO . BUSTA . MORI . CUM
PULPITA . VIVERE . DISCE . 1750

(lower) WIL . GILL . VICAR . THO . BONNEL . ROB .

GIBSON . GEO . THO . TURNER . CURATE

WIL . KNOWLES . MICH . HALLILEY .

CLARKSON . CHURCHWARDENS

RECAST 1878

(lower) JAS. MATTHEWS - VICAR . W. B. BROUGHTON CURATE

H. H. MAWSON)

G. L. LEWIS

CHURCHWARDENS

CAST BY J. WARNER & SONS LONDON 1878

(Weight, 13 cwt.)

^b A small mark, similar to (1), not (5).

In the Exchequer—Queen's Rememb^r Miscellanea, 2 and 3 P. and M. 1^o, is an Indenture, as follows:—

"This Indenture made the xxiiij daye of November in the second and third yere of the rayne of our soveraigne lord and lady Phillipe and Mary by the Grace of God Kinge and Quyne of Ingland France Naples Jerusalem and Ireland Defendours of the Faythe Princes of Spaine and Ciselie Archduke of Austridge Dukes of Myllan Burgondy and Brabant countyes of Haspurch Flanderres and Tyroll (1555) Bytwyxe Harry Sayvall Esquier survayare in the West Rydinge in the Countie of Yorke to owr said soveriyng lord and lady of the one partye and Syr Henry Hublethorne Knight and John White of London Alderman of the other partye Wytnesseth that the said Syr Henry Hobblethorne and John White have resayvyd at the delyvery of the sayd Harry Sayvayll by forse of a warrant beringe date the xxiiij daye of Auguste in the fyrst and second yere of the rayne of our said soveraigne lord and ladye Phillipe and Marye direct from the right honorable Marcis of Winchester Lord High tresurer of Ingland and Syr John Baker vice tresurer of the number of iiij belles remayninge in Sherborne in the countye of York the ierons taken owte and alowd wayinge thyrtye one hondreth a halffe and fourteen powndes wayght and the charges dysbursed by the said Sir Henry Hobblethorn and John White about the wayinge therof and other wyse about the same amounteth unto the some of fyfye fyve shillinges and ten pence as more playnely appereth by a byll of parsell to this indenture annxyed In wytnesse wherof as well the said Syr Herry Hobblethorne and John Whyte as the sayd Syr Herry Sayvayll to this indentures interchangable have put to ther hand the day and yere above wrytten

By me Herry Hobblethorne

And by me John White.

Costs and charges leyd forthe and expences abowte the taking forthe and wayinge of the belles remayninge at Scherborne in Yorkshire:—

For caridge from Scherborne by watter and land	
to Hull	xvj ^s iiij ^d
For cranedge and porters ther and wayinge	xj ^s x ^d
For survayers charges his servants and horsse	
for iiij dayes to delyver the belles wayed	xxvij ^s viij ^d
Summa Totallis	lv ^s x ^d

From this there appear to have been in the sixteenth century at least four bells. I gather from the expression "*belles remayninge*" that there may have been more. In 1750 there were three large bells, then recast into five, of which the present 4, 5, and 6 remain. The third bell was given by Mr. William Day in 1875, being cast by Messrs. Mears. In 1878 it was found to be too light and also out of tune, and was recast by Messrs. Warner.

Rev. William Gill was also Vicar of Kirk Fenton, and died 2nd February, 1756.

For the death bell here they ring—

For a man, three strokes three times	} then pause and repeat.
For a woman, two strokes three times	
For a boy, three strokes once	
For a girl, two strokes once	

TADCASTER (St. Mary). Six bells.

1. CRY ALOUD LIFT UP THY VOICE LIKE A TRUMPET
2. PRAISE GOD IN THE FIRMAMENT OF HIS POWER
3. MY SOUND IS SWEET ATTEND THE SOLEMN CALL
4. GOD SAVE HIS CHURCH OUR KING AND REALM
5. GLORY TO GOD IN THE HIGHEST HALLELUJAH

IT IS REMARKABLE THAT THESE BELLS WERE MOULDED IN
THE SEVERE FROST 1783-4

6. HERE GOD PRESIDES HIS PRESENCE FILLS THE PLACE

JOHN CROSSLEY A.M. VICAR

JOHN POTTER AND

RICHARD ILES CHURCHWARDENS 1784

On each bell also—

C & R DALTON YORK FOUNDERS 1784

THORPE ARCH (All Saints). Three bells.

1. **JESUS BE⁽⁵⁸⁾ OUR SPEED** 1630 IH
2. JESVS BE OUR SPED J C A D 1616
3. FILI DEI MISERERE MEI 1630

No. 1 is remarkable in having its lettering from obviously mediæval stamps. The date stamp, however, is contemporary, and is similar to that on No. 3.

No. 2 has a curious lettering, which I have not met with elsewhere (see Plate xiv).

WISTOW (All Saints). Three bells.

1. ✠⁽²²⁾ **IESUS BE OUR SPEDE**
hg⁽³⁸⁾ 1590
2. SOLI⁽⁴⁾ DEO⁽⁴⁾ GLORIA⁽⁴⁾ PAX⁽⁴⁾
 HOMINIBVS AS ET WC
 FECIT SEP 25 1655
 (lower) T R R W CHVRCH
 T C T I WARDENS
 T H ...
 G H GENT 35 in. dia.
3. ✠⁽²²⁾ GOD SAVE HIS CHVRCH 1590 hg⁽³⁸⁾
 (lower) WC R W T F R L

(f) Deanery of Snaith.

ADLINGFLEET (All Saints). Three bells.

1. W BROWNE PARSON—VENITE EXVLTEMVS
DOMINO 1697 SS⁽¹⁾
Ebor
2. W BROWNE PARSON—GLORIA IN ALTISSIMIS
DEO 1697 SS⁽¹⁾
Ebor
3. ✠ SOLI DEO GLORIA PAX HOMINIBVS 1663

ARMIN (St. David). Two bells.

1. ✠⁽⁶¹⁾ **CAMPANA BEATE**
MARIA ⁽⁶³⁾
 17 in. dia.
2. GLORIA IN ALTISSIMIS DEO 1765 {
G
Dalton
York
 19 in. dia.

CARLTON-JUXTA-SNAITH (St. Mary). Four bells.

1. IESVS BEE OVR SPEED 1652
2. SOLI DEO GLORIA 1623
3. FILI DEI MISERERE MEI 1623

There is also a bell about 12 in. diameter without inscription or mark.

DRAX (St. Peter and St. Paul). Five bells.

1. } JAMES HARRISON BELL FOUNDER 1792
2. }
3. THIS PEAL OF BELLS CAST DECEMBER THE 15TH 1792
JAMES HARRISON FECIT
4. JAMES HARRISON OF BARTON UPON HUMBER FOUNDER 1792

5. JOSEPH FISHER VICAR

(lower) JOHN JACKSON CURATE
JAMES HARRISON FOUNDER

(lower) THOMAS DICKINSON & JOHN HARDWICK

Churchwardens

FISHLAKE (St. Cuthbert). Six bells.

1. CANTATE DOMINO NOVVM CANTVM 1706 {^{SS}_{Ebor}} ⁽¹⁾ twice .
2. CANTATE DEO PSALLITE NOMINI EIVS 1706
3. TE DEVM LAVDAMVS TE DOMINVM CONFITEMVR 1706 ^{SS}_{Ebor} ⁽¹⁾
4. SOLI DEO GLORIA 1641
5. ✕ Celorum ^{re} placeat rex sonus iste ⁽¹⁸⁾

JOHN WARNER & SONS LONDON

6.

✕

RECAST BY SUBSCRIPTION

A D. 1868

C. ORNESBY VICAR

J. H. MARSDIN

J. F. FROGGATT } CHURCHWARDENS

In an article by Rev. Geo. Ornsby, Vicar of Fishlake (*Gentleman's Magazine*, Vol. 51, May, 1859), he states that the church had then two ancient bells—

i (in Lombardics) **SANCTE NICHOLAE
[ORA PRO NOBIS**

ii (in black letter) **Dei Jesu Christe placeat Tibi sonus iste**

(i) is probably now represented by No. 6, having been recast as thereon stated; but I think (ii) is but a misreading of the present No. 5, especially as Mr. Ornsby says that the other bells were put up “about a century and a half ago.”

In 1506 Robert Cook the Elder by his will left 3s. 4d., “magnæ campanæ” of Fishlake, probably the St. Nicholas bell.

In 1692 the churchwardens were presented to the Archdeacon for “That the bellropes and bellframes be so much decayed that they are not fit for use.”

In 1705 the churchwardens were presented for not getting the great bell, which was broken, repaired.

It will be noticed that three of the present bells were cast in the following year, probably as a result of this presentation.

In 1886 it was customary to ring the tenor bell at 6 a.m., noon, and 6 p.m. on weekdays. On Good Friday morning the tenor used to be *tolled* for service instead of a bell rung as usual (Henderson's *Folk Lore, Northern Counties*, p. 61).

Ringers' Rules.

(On a board in the tower.)

All you that are ringers, these words well remark
 If a bell you throw over, by light or by dark
 Four pence you do forfeit; or your hat to the clerk.
 If any with hats on or spurs they do ring
 Fourpence without grudging must pay unto him.
 Also all new ringers on the entering day
 Twelve pence each man to the old ringers must pay.

James Pitman
 Licensed Clerk

1733

HOOK (St. Mary). Two bells.

1. C. & G. MEARS FOUNDERS LONDON 1845
21 in. dia.
2. IESVS BE OVR SPEED 1630
22 in. dia.

KIRK FENTON (St. Mary). Three bells.

1. fac ⁽⁵⁷⁾ tibi ⁽⁵²⁾ baptista ⁽⁵⁷⁾ fi ⁽⁵²⁾ ut ⁽⁵⁷⁾ acceptabilis ista
A figure of St. John Baptist.⁽⁵⁴⁾
2. GLORIA IN ALTISSIMIS DEO 1710
(lower) ^{SS} ^{Ebor} ⁽²⁾ twice.
3. THO^s MEARS OF LONDON FECIT 1793
32 in. dia.

RAWCLIFFE (St. James). Three bells.

1. VICKERS SONS & CO LIM SHEFFIELD 1874
PATENT CAST STEEL 6216
18 in. dia.
2. 5980
20 in. dia.
3. 6582
22 in. dia.

SNAITH (St. Lawrence). Six bells.

- 1, 2, 3, 4 & 5 } PACK & CHAPMAN OF LONDON FOUNDERS 1778
3. AT PROPER TIMES OUR VOICES WE WILL RAISE
IN SOUNDING TO OUR BENEFACTORS PRAISE
(lower) PACK & CHAPMAN OF LONDON FECIT 1778
6. ✕ PACK & CHAPMAN OF LONDON FECIT
REV^d MR BRACKEN MINISTER
JOHN LATHAM & ROBERT MOORE CHURCHWARDENS 1778 ✕

	Weight.	Key.		Weight.	Key.
(1)	5 cwt.	E	(4)	7 cwt.	A#
(2)	5½ "	C#	(5)	9 "	G#
(3)	6½ "	B	(6)	12 "	F#

At the Survey of 1552 there were four bells in the tower and a little bell in the clock, but in 1778 there were only three bells. In 1614 £8 was paid for recasting the great bell, and again in 1623 it was recast by William Oldfield at a cost of 20 nobles and 20 marks raised by assessment. After this second recasting the great bell was hung on 24th March, 1623-4.

SWINEFLEET (St. Margaret). One bell, about 20 in. diameter.

* **ARIAU**

SYKEHOUSE (Holy Trinity). One bell.

VENITE EXVLTEMVS DOMINO 1724

(lower) { ^{SS} } (2) 24 in. dia.
 { ^{Ebor} }

There are marks in the bell chamber as if there had been two other bells.

THORNE (St. Nicholas). Nine bells.

- | | | | |
|----|---------|------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. | FIDES | J. J. LITTLEWOOD VICAR | |
| 2. | SPES | A. L. PEASE | } CHURCHWARDENS |
| | | J. H. BELTCHER | |
| 3. | CARITAS | W. A. ARMITAGE | } SIDESMEN |
| | | B. MASKILL | |

These three were cast by Messrs. J. Shaw & Co., of Bradford, in 1892.

4. IESVS BE OVR SPEED 1671
5. GOD SAVE HIS CHVRCH 1671
6. **MICHAEL**
7. **GABRIEL**

For the magnificent lettering Nos. 6 and 7, and the shield bearing apparently three wheat sheafs, two and one, see Plate xi.

8. edward sauby richard starkey robert farnill john mgers 1671
(Weight, 19 cwt.)

There is also a bell about 18 in. diameter without inscription or mark, known as "Jenny Bell."

At the Survey of 1552 there were three bells here.

A bell is now rung daily at 6 a.m., noon, and 6 p.m.

WHITGIFT (St. Mary Magdalene). Three bells.

1. (4) (four times) IESVS (4) BE (4) OVR (2) SPEED (4) (twice) 1662
(lower) (2) Eight times (Badly cracked.)
2. REV HENRY SIMPSON RECTOR
Edw Wilkinson Tho Ella John
Egremont Ch. ~~Wardens~~ 1792
3. VENITE (4) EXVLTEMVS (4) DOMINO (4) A (4) S (4) W (4)
C FECIT 1662
(Badly broken at lip.)

II. ARCHDEACONRY OF SHEFFIELD.

(a) Deanery of Sheffield.

ATTERCLIFFE (Christ Church).

The original Church was built in 1630, and a bell was then procured for it by "Mr. Bright," probably John Bright, who was afterwards vicar of Sheffield. He was born in 1594, and died in 1643 (Hunter's *Hallamshire*, 2nd ed., p. 406).

The present bell has—

T. MEARS OF LONDON FECIT 1827
36 in. dia.

ECCLESHALL BIERLOW. One bell.

This Church was restored about 1622, and a bell then bought for it. In 1844 a bell weighing 12 cwt. was procured from Messrs. Mears, of Whitechapel.

SHEFFIELD (St. Peter and St. Paul). Twelve bells.

1. } ROBERT STAINBANK FOUNDER LONDON 1868
2. }
3. OUR VOICES SHALL WITH JOYFUL SOUND
MAKE HILLS AND VALLEYS ECHO ROUND
(lower) THOMAS MEARS OF LONDON FECIT 1798
4. THOMAS MEARS OF LONDON FECIT 1808
5. THOMAS MEARS OF LONDON FECIT 1804
6. G MEARS FOUNDER LONDON 1858
7. THE BRIDE AND GROOM WE GREET
IN HOLY WEDLOCK JOINED
OUR SOUNDS ARE EMBLEMS SWEET
OF PEACE AND LOVE COMBINED
(lower) THOMAS MEARS OF LONDON FECIT 1798

8. THOMAS MEARS OF LONDON FOUNDER 1836
9. THOMAS MEARS OF LONDON FOUNDER 1804
10. THE REV^D JA^S WILKINSON VICAR^(c) M^R JOHN GREAVES TOWN
[COLLECTOR BENJ^N WAINWRIGHT M.D. CAPITAL CHURCH
[BURGESS THOMAS MEARS OF LONDON FECIT 1798
11. THOMAS MEARS OF LONDON FECIT 1804
12. FRANCIS FENTON CAPITAL BURGESS ROBT TURNER JAMES
[WHEAT SIMON ANDREW SAMUEL STAINFORTH JOHN
[RAWSON JOHN GREAVES D^R WAINWRIGHT D^R YOUNG
[JOHN KENYON
(lower) JOHN FRANCIS YOUNG BURGESSES ANNO DOMINI 1804
[THOMAS MEARS OF LONDON FECIT

Nos. 1 and 2 were the gift of Henry Wilson, Esq., of Sharrow, and were hung 28th March, 1868. Particulars of the ring of 1745 are given by Mr. Leader (*Old Sheffield*, 2nd ed., p. 352) as follows:—

1. DEO OPT
2. VENITE EXULTEMUS
3. FRATERNITAS NOSTRA EST CONCORDIA REFECTUM 1745
DONUM SOCIETATIS CULTRARIORUM ANNO DOMINI 1688
JOHN SPOONER
MASTER CUTLER 1745
(On the opposite side, the arms of the Cutlers' Company.)
4. DONUM GILBERTI COMITIS SALOP ET MARIE UXORIS 1606
REFECTUM 1745 HEC OLIM MEMINISSE JUVABAT 1745
5. IN TERRIS PAX ^A
M A
DANIEL HEDDERLY MADE US EIGHT IN 1745
6. GLORIA DEO IN EXCELSIS 1745
7. ET ERGO HOMINES BENEVOLENTIA
DANIEL HEDDERLY MADE US ALL EIGHT
8. FINIS CORONAT OPUS
THOMAS WATERHOUSE CAPITAL BURGESS 1745

There was also a small bell known as "Tom Tinkler," which had—

1588 ^{G H}
X (probably 11).

In 1687 the Sheffield Town Trustees laid down £10 for the Church Burgesses in settlement of the latter's account with Thomas Palmer, a bell founder. In the same year a Mr. Bagaley, a bell founder, was paid £1 "for coming over about ye Bells."

(c) Vicar 1750 to 1805.

The Cutlers' Company in 1689 paid Humphrey Wilkinson £48 15s. for a new bell (see No. 3 of the 1745 ring, *super*), and in 1690 they had it recast, with additional metal, at a cost of £16 18s. 6d.

In 1695 the Church Burgesses paid Mr. Samuel Smith, of York, £6 10s. 11d. for recasting the 3rd, 4th, and 5th bells.

The Earl of Shrewsbury, who gave the original fourth bell, was born 20th November, 1553, and married Mary, daughter of Sir William Cavendish, of Chatsworth. The Earl died in London, 8th May, 1616, and, with his wife, is buried in the Shrewsbury Chapel in this church.

It is recorded that the Tenor of Hedderly's ring of 1745 was cast in a barn which stood at the east end of the churchyard. Up to about 1865 a bell was rung on weekdays at 6 a.m., noon, and 7 p.m., and on Sundays the treble bell was rung at 7 a.m., and the second at 8 a.m. From time immemorial the bells have been rung on Tuesday evenings from the Tuesday after Doncaster St. Leger to Shrove Tuesday. For tolling the passing bell the clerk formerly received 1s. for the eighth bell, 1s. 6d. for the ninth, and 2s. if the tenth bell was used.

SHEFFIELD (St. Paul). One bell.

THE GIFT OF FRANCIS HURT ESQ^r 1777

(b) Deanery of Ecclesfield.

BOLSTERSTONE (St. Mary). Eight bells.

Formerly one bell, about 18in. diameter, with

DEO GLORIA 1738 {^E
Seller } (s)
Ebor

This bell is still retained, but in 1892 a new ring of eight was obtained from Messrs. Taylor & Co., of Loughborough, at a cost of nearly £600. These have inscriptions as follows:—

1. CAMPANUS VOS AERE
[VOCO QUI VOCE
[VOCABAM

(Weight, 3 cwt. 1 qr.)

2. AEREA VOX RESONAT
[VOX SILET IPSA VIRI

(Weight, 3 cwt. 2 qr. 11 lb.)

3. PER JUGA PER VALLES
[RESONO CAMPANA
[JOHANNIS

(Weight, 4 cwt. 1 qr. 6 lb.)

4. **HUC AGE DISCE MORI**
[VIVERE DISCE PREGOR
 (Weight, 4 cwt. 3 qr. 16 lb.)

5. **ERGO EGO GAUDENTEM**
[FAUSTO INFAUSTO VE
[DOLENTEM
 (Weight, 5 cwt. 3 qr. 7 lb.)

6. **UT DISCAT FIDENS**
[OMNIA FATA PATI
 (Weight, 6 cwt. 2 qr. 26 lb.)

7. **TERRESTREM IN SEDEM**
[HANC DOMINI VOCE
[ET USQUE VOCABO
 (Weight, 9 cwt. 2 qr. 26 lb.)

8. **DONEC IN AETERNAM**
[VOS VOCE ET IPSE DEUS
 (lower) **IN DIE GLORIAM ET**
[IN MEMORIAM

JOHANNIS BELL A.M.

HUIUS PAROCHIAE OLIM
PASTORIS OCTO CAMPANAS
AMICI POSUERE
[AUCTORIBUS

REGINALD HENRICO
[RIMINGTON WILSON
[DOMINO MANORIAE
BOLSTERSTONE ET PATRONO

GULIELMO REGINALDO
[WILSON A.M. VICARIO
JOSEPHO HATTERSLEY ET
[CAROLO MACRO WILSON
ECCLESIAE CUSTODIBUS

MDCCCXCII.

(Weight, 12 cwt. 3 qr. 24 lb.)

BRADFIELD (St. Nicholas). Six bells.

- 1 THIS PEAL WAS CAST BY JOHN TAYLOR & SON OF
[LOUGHBOROUGH APRIL 1847
(Weight, 5 cwt. 0 qr. 14 lb.)
2. —1847— (Weight, 4 cwt. 3 qr. 26 lb.)
3. J TAYLOR & SON FOUNDERS LOUGHBOROUGH 1847
(Weight, 6 cwt. 1 qr.)
4. A.D. 1847. (Weight, 7 cwt. 0 qr. 4 lb.)
5. JOHN TAYLOR & SON FOUNDERS LOUGHBOROUGH A.D. 1847
(Weight, 8 cwt. 2 qr. 25 lb.)
6. JOHN TAYLOR & SON FOUNDERS LOUGHBOROUGH LATE OF
[ST. NEOTS OXFORD AND BUCKLAND BREWER DEVON
(lower) 1847 (Weight, 11 cwt. 2 qr. 14 lb.

At the Survey of 1552 there were three bells here, which in 1847, when the present ring was cast, were represented by:—

1. Cast by T Hilton of Wath 1794
(Weight, 5 cwt. 1 qr. 14 lb.)
30 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. dia.
2. No date. (Weight, 5 cwt. 2 qr. 14 lb.)
32 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. dia.
3. 1604 (Weight, 7 cwt. 3 qr. 22 lb.)
36 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. dia.

Mr. Eastwood (*Ecclesfield*, page 464) quotes from the *Wilson MSS.* (1743-44):—

“The clerk, Jonas Rich, says the bells at Bradfield
“hanged formerly in the corners of the steeple, and
“one large frame in the middle for the great bell,
“which was carried to Ecclesfield, with a promise to
“give another in lieu of it, which never was performed.”

A bell is rung daily at noon.

ECCLESFIELD (St. Mary). Nine bells.

- 1, 2, } MEARS & SONS BELLFOUNDERS LONDON
3 & 4 }
5. THE GIFT OF IOHN WATS ESQUIRE 1750
(lower) A. WALKER }
I. LUDLAM } FOUNDERS
6. THE GIFT OF IOHN WATS ESQUIRE
A. WALKER }
I. LUDLAM } FOUNDERS 1750

7. ✠⁽²²⁾ *Hec Campana Sacra Fiat Trinitate Beata*⁽¹⁶⁾
(lower) H⁽¹⁷⁾ (18) S⁽¹⁹⁾

8. ✠ IESVS BE OVR SPEED 1617

(lower) G D^(d) R S^(e) I S^(f) F B^(g) T H^(h)

(Weight, 18 cwt. 3 qr.)

Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 were cast in 1845 out of two old ones, with new metal to the value of £70 11s. 7d. The treble weighs 4 cwt. 3 qr. 22 lb.

There is a small bell called "Tom Tinkler." It is mentioned in the churchwardens' accounts for 1587 as "the lyttle Santys bell," and bears the arms of Wombwell of Thundercliffe, viz.: *Asure, three demi-lions, rampant, erased erminois*. Crest (out of a mural coronet): *Gules, a demi-lion, rampant, as in the field*.

John Parker, of Ecclesfield, by his will dated 26th February, 1552, and proved at York 27th April, 1555, bequeathed "to the church at "Eggesfield xx^s towards the buying of two bells, to be paid at such "time as the parishioners shall fortune to buy and pay for the said "bells and not else."

Sir William Everingham, priest at Ecclesfield, by his will (proved 17th November, 1556) bequeathed:—

"To the buying of a fourth bell vj^s & viij^d."

William Hyde, of Birley, by his will (proved 26th September, 1558) gave "to the byng of ij bells vj^s viij^d."

The parishioners, encouraged by these bequests, set about obtaining some new bells, and employed one Richard Brock. The result was not altogether satisfactory, as I find in the churchwardens' accounts (*Eastwood*, page 180):—

"Accompts that Richard Brock is charged withal and hath
"not accompted for 9 Junij 1569

"Imp'mis of bellmettel that he had and hath
"not accompted for, it waid 137^{li} at iiij^d
"a pownde iiij^{li} xix^s

"Itm one other peece of bellmettell waiyn
"about C waight (he confessed it to
"henry shawe) and new hide xl^s"

^d Gilbert Dickenson,
^e Richard Sheircliff,
^f John Shaw,

^g Francis Barbar,
^h Thomas Hanley,
the churchwardens in 1617.

In 1578, however, a new bell was bought, the expenditure being spread over two years, Peter Fearnley, Thos. Bullos, Wm. Parker, and Rich. Birkes each advancing xx^s.

In 1581-2 one bell was cast, made tuneable, and sold to the churchwardens, by Henry Oldfield, of Nottingham. The bell weighed 1,630 lb.

In 1583 a bell was recast at a cost of £9 5s., with 271 lb. of new metal, at 6d. per pound, £6 15s. 6d. It appears from another entry in the same year that one of the old bells had become useless, for money was paid for taking it down, and the churchwardens having borrowed £3 6s. 8d. from Nicholas Sheirclyffe, tanner, agreed, in default of payment by a certain day, to let him have "the vacant bell in the churche" for £8. In 1584 they, however, debit themselves with the sum of £9 for one bell sold. In 1595 a bell was recast at a cost, with additional metal, of £8 19s. The carriage of the bell from Nottingham cost £2 (*Eastwood*, page 220). No. 7 is either this bell or the one cast in 1581. In 1639 Sir Francis Foljambe, of Aldwark, gave a new bell to the church.

A bell is rung daily, except Saturdays and Sundays, at six a.m., noon, and eight p.m. On Saturdays the evening bell is rung at seven p.m. instead of eight p.m., and after the ringing a number of strokes corresponding to the day of the month is struck on the bell.

On Sundays a bell is rung at seven and eight a.m. On Shrove Tuesday the seventh bell is rung at eleven a.m., and on Easter Monday the tenor is tolled to call the parishioners to the vestry meeting. In tolling the death-bell, five strokes are given to denote the death of a man, seven that of a woman, and nine that of a child.

At the Survey of 1552 there were three bells here.

TANKERSLEY (St. Peter). Three bells.

1. DANIELL HEDDERLY CAST ME 1729
29 in. dia.
2. FILI DEI MISERERE MEI 1628
31 in. dia.
3. **GLORIA IN EXCELSIS DEO**
ihc (3) R H (20)
33 in. dia.

There is a tradition that the second bell was brought here from Worsbrough Church.

A bell is rung at eight a.m. on Sundays, Christmas Day, and Good Friday.

In ringing the death-bell here it is customary to give nine strokes for a man, six for a woman, and three for a child.

WORTLEY (St. Leonard). Eight bells.

There is now a ring of eight bells, cast by Messrs. John Warner and Sons, Limited.

The particulars are as follows:—

	DIAMETER. Inches.	WEIGHT.		NOTE.
		cwt.	qr. lb.	
(1)	27½	5	3 24	G
(2)	28½	6	0 10	F#
(3)	29½	6	0 20	E
(4)	31	6	1 21	D
(5)	33	7	0 14	C
(6)	35	8	0 15	B
(7)	37	9	0 14	A
(8)	41	12	0 0	G
Total...		60	2 6	

On the tenor bell is the following inscription:—

✠ TO THE PRAISE AND GLORY OF GOD AND FOR THE CONTINUAL JOY AND COMFORT OF THE PEOPLE OF WORTLEY, FOR THE USE OF THE CHURCH OF S. LEONARD, THESE BELLS, BEING THE GIFT OF MARY CAROLINE, MARCHIONESS OF DROGHEDA, DAUGHTER OF JOHN, SECOND LORD WHARNCLIFFE, IN PERPETUAL MEMORY OF HER BELOVED HUSBAND HENRY, THIRD MARQUIS OF DROGHEDA, WHO DIED JUNE XXIX, MDCCCXCII, WERE DEDICATED BY THE MOST REV^D. W. D. MACLAGAN, D.D., LORD ARCHBISHOP OF YORK, JULY XXXI, M.D.CCCXCIII ✠

✠ O PRAISE GOD IN HIS HOLINESS
PRAISE HIM UPON THE WELL-TUNED CYMBALS
LET EVERY THING THAT HATH BREATH
PRAISE THE LORD
O, YE SPIRITS AND SOULS OF THE RIGHTEOUS
BLESS YE THE LORD;
PRAISE HIM AND MAGNIFY HIM FOR EVER ✠
CAST BY JOHN WARNER & SONS LTD LONDON

There was formerly a bell, 24 in. diameter, which had on one side:—

W & T
HOULDEN
FOUNDERS

and on the other:—

T SMITH
I BACKHOUS
CHAP:
WARDENS

—
NOSCE . TEIPSUM
1751

(c) Deanery of Rotherham.

ANSTON (St. James). Six bells.

At the Survey of 1552 there were two bells and a Sanctus bell here. In 1877 there were three bells, the oldest of which (the second) is said to have been brought from Newark. One of these former bells is said to have had—

WHEN ERE YOU HEAR MY MOURNFUL SOUND
REPENT BEFORE YOU LYK IN GROUND

The present ones have on each—

J. TAYLOR & CO FOUNDERS LOUGHBOROUGH 1871

And the tenor has in addition—

TO THE PRAISE AND GLORY OF THE TRIUNE GOD AND IN
[GRATEFUL AND HUMBLE ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF HIS
[NUMBERLESS BLESSINGS AND INFINITE MERCY, THIS PEAL
[OF SIX BELLS WAS GIVEN TO THE CHURCH OF ST JAMES
[ANSTON BY GEORGE WRIGHT OF SOUTH ANSTON ESQUIRE
[AND BARNARD PLATTS BROOMHEAD OF SHEFFIELD
[GENTLEMAN MARCH 1871

These bells weigh :—

	cwt.	qr.	lb.		cwt.	qr.	lb.
(1)	5	3	26	(4)	7	3	7
(2)	6	1	6	(5)	9	0	18
(3)	7	2	2	(6)	11	2	11

Until about 1870 a bell was rung here daily, from May Day to Michaelmas at 4 a.m., noon, and 6 p.m.; and from Michaelmas to May Day at 5 a.m., noon, and 8 p.m.

For the death-bell they ring three threes for a male and three twos for a female on one of the bells.

ASTON (All Saints). Three bells.

1 & 2. WALKER & HILTON 1784

3. W. MASON⁽ⁱ⁾ RECTOR . I . KESTEVEN . I . WHITEHEAD

[CHURCHWARDENS

(lower) WALKER & HILTON

At the Survey of 1552 there were three bells here. Formerly a bell was rung here at 6 a.m. and noon on weekdays, and 7 a.m. on Sundays. Now only the latter is rung.

ⁱ William Mason, Rector 1755 to 1797 (see his epitaph in *Hunter*, ii, p. 170).

BRAITHWELL (All Saints). Three bells.

1. HENRICVS EYRE MD DE BRAMLEY ME VIGINTI LIBRIS
[DOTAVIT 1702 {^{SS}_{Ebor}} (1)
26 in.-dia.
2. *sc̄e andrea o p n* (12)
28 in. dia.
3. *I sweetly . toling . men . do . call . to . taste . on . meats . that*
[. feeds . the . soule . 1664 H O (25)
31 in. dia.

Henry Eyre was the eldest son of Nathaniel Eyre, of Bramley, gentleman, and Alice, daughter of John Frank, of Pontefract. He was baptised in this church on 30th January, 1621, and died in 1686 without issue (*Hunter*, i, 136).

In 1889 the first bell was rung daily at noon, and after the ringing, the day of the month was struck on the tenor.

BRAMLEY (). One bell.
1631 12½ in. dia.

DINNINGTON (St. Nicholas). One bell.
1723 24 in. dia.

FIRBECK (St. Peter). One bell.
JAMES HARRISON FOUNDER BARTON 1821

HANDSWORTH (St. Mary). Three bells.

1. T MEARS OF LONDON FECIT 1828
2. ✠ *IESVS BE OVR SPEE*
(lower) *GS* 1590 H O (38)
3. T MEARS OF LONDON FECIT 1828

In 1886 a bell was rung daily at six a.m. and eight p.m.

HARTHILL (All Saints). Five bells.

1. IN MEMORY OF THE REV^D G. T. HUDSON
FOR 36 YEARS RECTOR . DIED . 7TH JULY . 1884 :
CAST BY J. WARNER & SON LONDON 1889
2. JOHN STAINLAND IAMES LISTER
CHVRCHWARDENS
(lower) MDCCXIII
3. PEREGRINE OSBORNE LORD MARQVISS OF CARMARTHEN⁽⁴⁾
[GAVE ME MDCCIII

⁴The second Duke of Leeds and baptised in this church 29th December, Vice-Admiral of the Red. He was 1659, and died 25th June, 1729.

4. *I sweetly toling men do call to taste on meate that*
[*feeds the soule* 1668 H O (25)]
5. GOD SAVE OVR KING 1660 GO
6. I : OSBORNE (1) R : MULLINS 1769

In 1886 a bell was rung on weekdays at noon, and at eight a.m. on Sundays.

LAUGHTEN-EN-LE-MORTHEN (All Saints). Four bells.

1. A small (18 in.) bell, without inscription or mark.
2. (33) **AVE MARIA GRACIA
PLENA PLENA DOMINUS
TECUM**
3. WILL M BOLER JW 1704
4. ✕ IESVS BE OVR SPEED 1621
40 in. dia.

The death bell is rung—for a man nine strokes and then three threes; for a woman six strokes and then three twos.

LETWELL (St. Peter). One bell.

GOD SAVE HIS CHVRCH 1681
**RECAST BY MEARS &
[STAINBANK LONDON** 1868

At the Survey of 1552 there was one bell here.

MALTBY (St. Bartholomew). Three bells.

1. ✕ *Missi Decelis Habes Nomen Gabrielis*
28 in. dia.
2. GOD SAVE HIS CHVRCH
GP IW WARDENS 1684
30 in. dia.
3. FILI DEI MISERERE MEI 1630
32 in. dia.

No. 1 is a very fine bell. The beautiful inscription and very curious trade-mark shield are reproduced in Plate xii.

Until about 1880 a bell was rung every Sunday morning at eight a.m.

RAVENFIELD (St. James). Six bells.

1. W. P. BOSVILLE D.D. 1797
2. }
3. } I LUDLAM ROTHERHAM 1756

¹Probably Thomas, fourth duke, the grandson of the above; born 6th November, 1713; died 23rd March, 1789 (*Hunter*).

4. T. HILTON OF WATH FOUNDER 1797

5. (No inscription or mark.)

6. I LUDLAM FOUNDER ROTHERHAM 1756 E. P.

On Nos. 2 and 3 is a mark { I LUDLAM } something like (s) without
{ ROTHERHAM }
the bells.

In 1887 a bell was rung every morning at eight a.m.

RAWMARSH (St. Mary). Eight bells.

1 & 2. MEARS & STAINBANK FOUNDERS LONDON

THE GIFT OF JOHN KNAPTON, ESQ.

RAWMARSH HALL

HOLINESS TO THE LORD

1870

3, 4, 5, }
6, 7 & 8 } C & G MEARS FOUNDERS LONDON 1855

WILLIAM VESEY ROSS MAHON BARONET RECTOR

JOHN KNAPTON }
JAMES LUDLAM } CHURCHWARDENS

HOLINESS UNTO THE LORD

Mr. Lukis informed me that there was formerly a bell here with
"Benedictus das deus."

The death-bell is tolled quickly for about ten minutes; and then
are given nine strokes for a man, six for a woman, and three for a
child. At the end of all the age of the deceased is struck on the
tenor bell.

At the Survey of 1552 there was one bell and a Sanctus bell here.

ROTHERHAM (All Saints). Ten bells.

1, 2, 3, 4, }
5, 6, 7 & 9 } T MEARS OF LONDON FECIT 1821

8. (No inscription or mark.)

10. THIS HARMONIOUS PEAL WAS ERECTED IN THE PARISH
CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS ROTHERHAM BY VOLUNTARY
SUBSCRIPTION IN THE YEAR 1821

(lower) THE REV^D THO^S BAYLIFFE VICAR

MESS^{RS} { ROBERT CLARKE
JOHN FISHER } CHURCH WARDENS
JAMES WOODHEAD
JOHN LAMBERT

T MEARS OF LONDON FECIT

MESS^{RS} { SAM^L CARR
FRANCIS SQUIRES
THO^S BAGSHAW
JAMES WILKINSON
JOHN OXLEY
ANDREW CRAWSHAW

(Weight, 32 cwt.)

The cost of these bells was as follows:—

"1821. "Mar. 15 }	The Church Bell Committee in A/c with Samuel Clark.		
		£	s. d.
"To Mr. Mears' account for a peal of ten bells, weight 139 cwt. o qrs. 19 lbs., @ 16d. ... 1039 2 8			
"To ten new clappers ... 10 0 0			
"To new stock, wheels, ironwork, brass rollers, also making and putting up new frames and hanging the bells, com- plete, per estimate ... 142 0 0			
"To timber for the frames ... 50 0 0			
"Gross cost £1241 2 8			
"Deduct old bells, weight 96 cwt. 1 q. 17 lbs., @ 12d. ... 539 17 0			
"Net cost of Bells £701 5 8"			

These bells were first rung 20th December, 1821, and were formally opened on the Easter Monday following.

Up to 1752 there seem to have been four bells. By his will, dated 21st July, 1501, William Greybern, first provost of Rotherham College, left 6s. 8d. to the bells at Rotherham Church. In 1704 the great bell was recast by Samuel Smith, of York, at a cost, including various expenses, of £49 16s. 3½d. In 1752 a tenor, weighing 24 cwt., and treble were cast by Hilton, of Wath.

The old bells were last rung on 19th February, 1821.

THORPE SALVIN (St. Peter). Three bells.

1. ✠ ⁽³⁶⁾ sanc ta marc a
2. ✠ IHESVS BE OVR
[SPEDBE 1595
(lower) H Ⓢ ⁽³⁸⁾
3. ✠ R P M S T O E S E W R T
[F W T M R M 1595 H Ⓢ ⁽³⁸⁾

The initials R P M S on the tenor may be those of Sir Roger Portington, of Barnby Don, and Mary Sandford, daughter of Hercy Sandford, of Thorpe Salvin, who were married at Thorpe Salvin about the date of the bell, and are buried in this church (*Hunter*, i, 310).

THROAPHAM (St. John). One bell.

S : TAYLOR . CHVRCHWARDEN

(lower)	A WALKER	} FOUNDER
	I LUDLAM	

THRYBERGH (St. Leonard). Five bells.

1. IOHANNES : RERESBY : BARONETTUS : PRÆSES : CIVITATIS :
EBORVM : SVB : REGIBVS : CAROLO : ET : IACOBO : SECVNDIS :
PRIMAM : HANC : POSVIT : CAMPANAM : 14 APRILIS 1687

(lower) { SS }⁽¹⁾
 { Ebor,

2. IOHN RERESBY ESQVYER 1638 H L

3. ijt⁽³⁾ Gloria in Excelsis des 1609
[G H (almost exactly⁽²⁷⁾) but a slight difference in the G]

4. ✠⁽¹⁶⁾ ANO D M LXXX VI (a shield,
with a plain St. Andrew's Cross)

(lower) H⁽⁶⁾ ⁽¹⁸⁾ (Head of King, with a palm
branch on his right⁽⁵³⁾)

5. ✠ Sancte Leonarde Ora Pro Nobis Aduum (See Plate xiii)

The John Reresby commemorated by the second bell was afterwards the first baronet, created in 1642, and was an ardent Royalist. He died in 1646. The John Reresby, the donor of the treble bell, was son of the above, born 14th April, 1634, so it will be noted that he gave this bell on his birthday. He was an important personage, and governor of York at the Revolution of 1688. He died 16th May, 1689 (*Hunter*, ii, 39, 40. Cartwright's *Reresby Memoirs*).

The last word of the inscription on the tenor is curious Latinity. It is probably intended for "ad Deum," and though such a construction would be inadmissible in classical Latin, it may be found in the Vulgate (*Acts* viii, 24). A bell at Worsborough has "Voco ad deum."

A bell is rung at Thrybergh at 11 a.m. every Shrove Tuesday. On all weekdays except Shrove Tuesday a bell is rung at noon, and on Sundays until recently a bell was rung at 9 a.m. (See Canon Bennett's articles on these bells in *Rotherham Advertiser*, 10th August, 1895, and *Yorkshire Weekly Post*, 29th August, 1896.)

TODWICK (All Saints). Three bells.

1. 1824
2. feat ye the lord GO 1658
3. FLOREAT ECCLESIA MDCCXIII

In tolling the death-bell they finish with—for a male nine and for a female seven strokes on each of the bells.

At the Survey of 1552 there were three bells in this steeple.

TREETON (St. Helen). Seven bells.

Prayer-bell.

1777.

1. DOMINVS OMNIS SPIRITVS LAVDET
(lower) TAYLOR FECIT 1892
2. DNM IN CYMBALIS BENE SONANTIBVS LAVDATE
(lower) TAYLOR FECIT 1892
3. IHESVS BE OVR SPEED 1631
(lower) TAYLOR RECAST 1892
4. T MEARS OF LONDON FECIT 1826
5. SOLI DEO GLORIA 1642
6. ✠ ECCE CRUCEM DNI FVGITE PARTES ADVERSA
(lower) TAYLOR FECIT 1892

At the Survey of 1552 there were "iij belles of one accord" here.

In 1886 I was told that a bell was formerly rung daily at 5 a.m. and 8 p.m., but was then rung at 6 a.m., noon, and 8 p.m.

In ringing the death-bell they finish with nine strokes for a man, seven for a woman, and five for a child.

WALES (St. John). Three bells.

1. IESVS BE OVR SPEED 1630
2. (16) ✠ S ✠ S ✠ S (18)
3. (Lion's head) ✠ (Bishop's head) **TRINITATE**
(Lion's head) (Dragon) **SACRA** (Dragon)
(Fleur de lis) **FIAT** (Fleur de lis) **HEC** (Dragon)
(Bishop's head) **CAMPANA**
(Dragon) (Lion's head) **BEATA**

The character of this inscription is similar to that on a bell at South Somercotes, in Lincolnshire, the date of which is said to be 1423 (see North's *Church Bells of Lincolnshire*) (see Plate xv).

In ringing the death-bell here they conclude with —

Four threes for a man.

Four fours „ woman.

Three threes „ boy.

Three fours „ girl.

A bell is rung every Sunday at 8 a.m.

WHISTON (St. Mary Magdalene). Three bells.

1. ✠ (65) Sancte Petre Ora Pro Nobis (64) (59)
2. ✠ (65) Vox Agustini Sonet In Aure Dei (64)

3. GOD SAVE OVR CHVRCH W B G R 1636
27 in. dia.
I. C. G. 6 Ed. VI. ½ p.m.

In ringing the death-bell here they end with nine strokes for a man, seven for a woman, and five for a child.

WICKERSLEY (St. Alban). Three bells.

1. DANIEL HEDDERLY 1799
2. I ROBUCK I YATS CHURCHWARDENS 1781
(lower) T HILTON WATH
3. ✕ Ihc x̄ dno dñi Johis Elcok RC (56)

Possibly John Elcoke, Rector of Wickersley, from 1438 to 1491 (*Hunter*, i, 279).

Up to about 1867 a bell was rung here on weekdays at 6 a.m., noon, and 6 p.m., and on Saturdays also at 7 p.m., after which the day of the month was struck. The 7 p.m. bell on Saturdays survives.

(d) Deanery of Wath.

ADWICK-ON-DEARNE (St. John Baptist). Two bells.

1. (No mark or inscription.)
19 in. dia.
2. ✕ AVE ✕ ✕ MARIA ✕ ✕ ✕
20 in. dia.

At the Survey of 1552 there were two small bells here.

BARNBRUGH (St. Peter). Three bells.

1. (16) ✕ S ✕ S ✕ S
2. SOLI DEO GLORIA PAX HOMINIBVS A S W C
FECIT 1662 (4) several times.
(lower) R B (2) several times.
3. FILI DEI MISERERE MEI 1628 I R

The treble bell is rung at 8 a.m. on Sundays.

Death-bell—Three threes for a male.

Three twos „ female.

BOLTON-ON-DEARNE (St. Andrew). Four bells.

1. s̄c̄c̄ anthoni s̄ p n (33) ihon clerkson GH 11.
2. ihc (3) GH (11) S̄c̄c̄ MARIA O P N
3. SOLI DEO GLORIA 1649
40 in. dia.

On the floor of the bell-chamber was in 1891 a bell 11½ inches diameter, with canons broken off. It had only “ihc” (3)

At the Survey of 1552 there were three bells here. A bell was formerly rung daily at noon, and at 8 a.m. on Sundays, but in 1891 only the latter survived. The death-bell indication is given by three strokes for a male and two for a female.

DARFIELD (All Saints). Six bells.

1. (Painted on the bell) RANDOLPH MARRIOTT RECTOR
W LOXLEY CHURCHWARDENS
(Cast) T HILTON WATH 1780
2. VENITE EXVLTEMVS DOMINO 1675
(lower) R W E W I C CHVRCHS { SS } (1)
WARDEN { Ebor }
3. ✠ (36) Ut Campana Bene Sonet Antonius Monet
4. ✠ (36) In Multis Annis Resonet Campana Johis
For capitals similar to those on 3 and 4 see Cawthorne (*post*).
5. W : DAY : I : SCALES : T : SLACK I : STEPHENSON :
I : PRESTON : I : BURKS : I : STOROR
CHURCH
WARDENS 1750
(lower) I : LUDLAM : A : WALKER . . FOUNDERS
43 in. dia.
6. ✠ ALL MEN THAT HEARE MY MOVRNFVLL SOVND REPENT
BEFORE YOV LYE IN GROVND 1613
(Weight, 19 cwt.)

Rev. Randolph Marriott was rector from 1732 to 1782, and rebuilt the Vicarage. See his epitaph in *Hunter*, ii, 116.

Hunter states that the second bell was given by Mr. Eaton, the rector, who died in 1704.

There was a tradition that the third and fourth bells were brought here from Beauchief Abbey.

Thomas Wykerslay, by his will dated 10th July, 1434, and proved in the same year, bequeathed "Pro Magna campana facienda de minima ibidem (*i.e.* ecclesia mea de Derfield) XX marcas" (*Test. Ebor.*, v, 247).

On the bell frames is cut, "These bells hung by James Harrison of Barrow in Lincolnshire 1741," and on a copper-plate attached to the frames is:—

<p>"Mr. Jno. Cawthorn Jno. Ainley Thos. Slack Wm. Wordsworth Thos. Andrew Roger Schofield Henry Wilkinson Joshua Hawksworth</p>	}	<p>Churchwardens An^o Dⁿ 1736 Workman."</p>
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Up to about 1865 a bell was rung daily at noon, but in 1891 I found the only extra bell was rung at 8 a.m. on Sundays.

FRICKLEY (). One bell.

1638 I C 18 in. dia.

HICKLETON (St. Wilfrid). Three bells.

1. ✠ MEMENTO MORI 27 in. dia.
2. GOD SAUE HIS CHURCH G O 1658 31 in. dia.
3. WHEN I DOE RING GODS PRAYSES SING 1676 RS GH
(lower) W C (23) 35 in. dia.
I. C. G. 6 Ed. VI. ½. 21

HOOTON PAGNELL (All Saints). Nine bells.

Seven of these bells were cast by Messrs. Taylor in 1895, and one by them in 1896. These all have the makers' name, etc., in raised letters on the shoulders, and on the waists are inscriptions as follows, cut slightly into the metal with a chisel. They were given by Mrs. Warde-Aldam, of Frickley Hall.

1. CHRISTE AUDI NOS J W-A
2. IT IS NOT NOISE BUT LOVE
THAT SINGS IN THE EAR OF GOD
J W-A NOV 1895
3. J W-A NOV 1895
4. YE PEOPLE ALL WHO HEAR ME SING
BE FAITHFUL TO YOUR GOD & KING
5. ON EARTH BELLS DO RING
IN HEAVEN ANGELS SING ALLELUIA
J W-A NOV 1895
6. (Cast in 1896 for a necessary semitone.)
FOR MERCIES UNDESERVED THIS PEAL IS RAISED
AND MAY THY NAME O GOD THRO CHRIST BE PRAISED
WITH LOVING VOICE WE CALL TO CHURCH & PRAYER
AND BID THE LIVING FOR THE GRAVE PREPARE
J W-A
7. OUR VOICES SHALL WITH JOYFULL SOUND
MAKE HILLS & VALLEYS ECHO ROUND
WHILST THUS WE JOIN IN CHEERFUL SOUND
MAY LOVE AND LOYALTY ABOUND
8. ✠ (24) IN honore ihc (3) RESONABO R H (28)
9. I TOLL THE FUNERAL KNELL
I HAIL THE FESTAL DAY
THE FLEETING HOUR I TELL
I SUMMON ALL TO PRAY
J W-A NOV. 1895

There were formerly three bells, viz. the present No. 8, which was the tenor, and two others.

1. (Fleur de lis) *ḍ c ḥ a* (stop) (Lion)⁽³⁴⁾ *ḡ n m l* (stop)
(Portcullis) (Tudor rose) *ḡ n m* (stop)
2. ⁽¹⁶⁾ *Celorum rē placeat tibi rex sēnus iste* ⁽¹⁸⁾

These latter were melted up to form part of the 1895-6 ring.

The lettering on the tenor bell is curiously mixed in style, the first and last words being from quite different sets of "Lombardic" stamps, and the two middle words English Text.

Nicholas Wortley, of South Kirkby, Esquire, by his will dated 25th December, 1492, bequeathed, "Ad fabricationem campanarum eccl. par. de Hoton Panell xx^s" (*Test. Ebor.*, iv, 77).

HOOTON ROBERTS (St. Peter). Three bells.

1. *✠* ⁽¹⁰⁾ *ihc* ⁽³⁾ *✠* ⁽¹⁰⁾ *ihc* ⁽³⁾
2. *✠* ⁽⁵⁵⁾ *Sanctē* (stop) *ḡetre* (stop) *ḡra* (stop) *ḡro* (stop) *Nobis*
3. IESVS BE OVR SPEED 1624

The initial cross and lettering are from similar stamps to those used for St. Leonard's bell at Thrybergh (see Plate xiii).

In 1887 a bell was rung at noon on weekdays, and 9 a.m. on Sundays.

HOYLAND NETHER (St. Peter). Three bells.

1. REIOICE : IN : THE : LORD :
MRS IANE : TOWNEND RECAST
24 in. dia.
2. BE : IOYFUL : IN : THE : LORD
R : WIGFIELD : W : BEERGHER : C : W :
(lower) I LUDLAM FOUNDER
26 in. dia.
3. GLORY : BE : TO : GOD : IN : THE : HIGHEST :
THE : GIFT : OF : R : TOWNEND : ESQ
(lower) I LUDLAM FOUNDER 1755
28 in. dia.

MEXBOROUGH (St. John Baptist). Three bells.

1. ⁽³³⁾ G H ⁽¹¹⁾ ⁽³³⁾
2. GLORIA IN ALTISSIMIS DEO 1748 $\left\{ \begin{array}{c} E \\ \text{Seller} \\ \text{Ebor} \end{array} \right\}$
with bell frieze similar to ⁽¹⁾
(lower) THO. SELLER IUNIOR IOS CUDWORTH
THO SELLER SENIOR RICH THOMPSON
CHURCH WARDENS

3. SANCTUS . SANCTUS . SANCTUS .
 DOMINUS . DEUS SABAOTH .

(lower) J : TAYLOR & C^o FOUNDERS LOUGHBOROUGH 1879

HENRY ELLERSHAW VICAR

JOHN THOMPSON }
JOHN BULLOCK } WARDENS

A.D. 1879.

The former tenor had the same marks as the present treble.

At the Survey of 1552 there were three bells here.

SWINTON (St. Margaret). One bell.

7 HILTON 1803

18 in. dia.

There is now also a set of eight "Tubular Bells," but in 1887 there was a bell weighing $9\frac{1}{4}$ cwt., which had in "Lombardic" lettering—

"C et G Mears Londini fecerunt 1848"

THURNSCOE (St. Helen). Two bells.

1. WALKER & HILTON 1784

20 in. dia.

2. G WOLLY RECTOR ^(m) J MOORHOVE . W RAINFORTH

CHVRCH . WAR

(lower) WALKER & HILTON 1784

22 in. dia.

WATH-UPON-DEARNE (All Saints). Six bells.

- I. SOLI DEO GLORIA 1748

2. THOMAS EARL OF MALTON⁽ⁿ⁾ DONER KNIGHT OF THE BATH

(lower) 1742

3. W. KAY WRIGHT C WATH TOWN GAUE ME IN 1741

4. FILI DEI MISERERE MEI 1626

5. I : D : M : F : I : R : I : I : R ; T 1748

6. the **GLORIA IN EXCELSIS**

[DEO]

(lower) the (3) **ANNO DOMINI** 1588 G H (27)

42 in. dia.

(Weight, 14 cwt.)

On the frames is cut—

"Will^m Twitney Vic^r 1741 John Jackson Rich^d Bingley Jos Bingley

Tho^s Smith and Godfrey Bingley Churchwardens.

James Harrison of Barrow in Lincolnshire Bellhanger."

^m Rev. Godfrey Woolley was vicar 1772 to 1788 (*Hunter*, ii, 156).

* Rev. Godfrey Woolley was vicar 1772 to 1788 (*Hunter*, ii, 156).
 * Thomas Wentworth was created Earl of Malton in 1734, Marquis of Rockingham in 1746, and, dying at Wentworth in 1750, was buried in York Minster.—*Hunter*, ii, 91.

* Thomas Wentworth was created Earl of Malton in 1734, Marquis of Rocking-

Briscoe, in his *Curiosities of the Belfry*, says that a Mr. Tuke, of Wath, who died in 1810, bequeathed half a guinea to the ringers to ring one **peal** of grand bobs, which was to strike off whilst the testator was being put into his grave.

The death-bell is rung here—

Three times three strokes for a man.

Three times two „ „ woman.

Twice times three „ „ boy.

Twice times two „ „ girl.

WENTWORTH (Holy Trinity). Six bells.

These were cast by Messrs. John Warner & Co., in 1863, and till July, 1893, hung in the tower of the old church, now used as a mortuary chapel only. At the latter date they were removed to the tower of the new church. The death-bell is rung here with—

Nine strokes for a man.

Seven „ „ woman.

Five „ „ child.

At the Survey of 1552 there were three bells here.

WOMBWELL (St. Mary). One bell.

T HILTON OF WATH FOUNDER 1747

WORSBOROUGH (St. Mary). Three bells.

1. T. HILTON OF WATH FOUNDER 1797

26 in. dia.

2. R H ⁽¹⁶⁾ GOD SAVE HIS CHVRCH AMEN

(lower) **H** ⁽⁶⁾ ⁽¹⁸⁾ **D** ⁽⁷⁾ **JARVIS**

[ROCKLEY R H IL

28 in. dia.

3. VOCO AD DEUM POPULUM

(lower) W . PORTER . VICAR . F . PATRICK

[G . TATTERSHALL . CHURCHWARDENS 1800

(lower) T . HILTON . OF . WATH . FOUNDER

Jarvis Rockley was the son of Robert Rockley and Mary, daughter of Sir W. Fairfax, of Steeton. He was born 1560, died 1604, and is buried at Worsborough (*Hunter*, ii, 286).

Up to 1884 a muffled peal was rung every Good Friday before the usual three o'clock service.

Formerly a bell rung at 6 a.m. and 8 p.m. each weekday, but now only the latter, and that irregularly.

The death-bell is rung here—

Three times three for a man.

Three times two „ woman.

Three single strokes „ child.

ST. HILDA.

By ALEX. D. H. LEADMAN, F.S.A.¹

THIS noble and illustrious princess, of whom every Yorkshireman and Yorkshirewoman may justly be proud, was born in 614. Her saintly life and learning have found her a deserved place in some calendars of our early English Church. Her father was Hereric,² nephew of Edwin, first Christian King of Northumbria. Hereric married Bregusuid, of whose family we know nothing. The offspring of this marriage was first a daughter, Heresuid, secondly a younger daughter, Hilda,³ and thus in the veins of these sisters flowed the royal blood, Hilda and her sister being grand-nieces of the King.

For some reason of policy or evil design Hereric was kept in confinement by Cerdic or Ceretic, the King of Elmete, and there he ended his days by poison. It was probably to avenge Hereric's death that "Edwin seized on Elmete, and expelled Ceretic its King."⁴ All this took place during Hilda's infancy, so that she never remembered her father's face, or knew his paternal love.

¹ I have to thank my friend Rev. Canon Fowler, D.C.L., F.S.A., for translating the offices of St. Hilda, and for several valuable notes.

² *Bede*, Book IV, ch. 23. The edition of *Bede* used is that edited by Moberly (Clarendon Press, 1869).

³ *Hild*, A.S., and *Hildir*, Old Norse, only met with in poetry, mean battle. It was the name of one of the Valkyrias (choosers of the slain), who were regarded as the handmaids of Odin. It is rare as a prefix in Norse names, but frequent in Old High and Low German; of men, *Hildir*, *Hildibrand*, *Hildigrimr*, *Hildefrith*, *Hildewine*; of women, *Hildir*, *Hildirithr*. Again it often forms the latter part in female names, and is often spelt or sounded without the aspirate, *Ashildir*, *Brynhildir*, *Geirhildir*, *Grimhildir*, *Ragnhildir*. The Old Norse *Gunnr*, and A.S. *Guthr*, appearing in the names *Gunnhildir* and *Guthmund* (protection in battle), have the same significance (*Cleasby and Vigfusson's Icelandic-English Dictionary* s.v. *Hildir* and *Gunnr*, and index to *Cartularium Saxonicum*).

Although the name Hilda rarely occurs in English place-names, as *Hinderwell*, near *Whitby*, and *Hilde kelde* (Hilda's spring), in *Guisborough*, now lost, it, or the masculine form *Hildir*, is far from uncommon in Norse-speaking countries. *Kok* in *Det Danske Folkesprog* (ii, 177) gives many instances, as *Hillerup*, *Hillestrup*, *Hillestorpe*, = Hilda's thorp; *Hyllested*, *Hillested*, = Hilda's stead or place; *Hillebo*, Hilda's house; *Hillersley* = Hilda's heritage—all in Denmark; *Hillersjo*, formerly *Hildishögh*, Hilda's house, in Sweden; and *Hildarheimr*, now *Hildrum*, Hilda's home, in Norway. Hilda is a Latinised form of *Hild*, which means "battle." To call a girl battle seems strange, but does not alter the fact. To give such names to girls was a favourite habit of the Anglo-Saxons (Rev. W. W. Skeat, *Notes and Queries*, 8th S. VIII, 72). Also among other northern nations to bestow on their children the names of their favourite idols was a very old custom (as seen from both sacred and profane history).

⁴ *Bede*, IV, 23. Nennius (*Monumenta Historica Britannica*), p. 76.

Dr. Young hints that the following incident occurred during Bregusuid's pregnancy, and that Hilda was a posthumous¹ child. It seems unnecessary to maintain either one or the other of these suppositions, for the dream would apply in any case. The story, as told by Bede, is that whilst her husband was absent Bregusuid had a remarkable dream. She was wandering about in quest of him, but disappointment awaited her on every side, "she was seeking for him most carefully, and could find no sign of him anywhere; but after having used all her industry to seek him, she found a most precious necklace set with jewels under her garment, which, whilst she was looking on it very attentively, cast such a light as to spread itself through all Britain."²

Applying the moral of the dream to her daughter Hilda, the latter became the hope of her life, the star of the night of that dark widowhood which she was so cruelly destined to bear. Nor was she disappointed.

When Edwin was placed on the throne of Northumbria in 616³ Hilda was two years old, yet how she spent her time for some ten years we know not, but in all probability she was brought up amid the worship of the gods of her forefathers, Thor and Woden, idols of wood and stone. Next we hear of her as a girl of thirteen, at the royal court of Edwin, perhaps soon after that mysterious visit to Edwin, whose misfortunes had well-nigh crushed his spirit, when Paulinus came⁴ about 625, and had that memorable conversation with him in which he offered him a safer place of retreat than any other friend could.

"Who comes with functions apostolical?
Mark him of shoulders curved and tall,
Black hair and vivid eye and meagre cheek,
His prominent feature like an eagle's beak,—
A man whose stature does at once appal,
And strike with reverence."⁵

Such is the picture a Christian poet has painted of Paulinus, and there is no doubt that Hilda would often hear the voice of this great missionary of the North, of "tall stature, stooping form, black hair, and meagre visage, with thin, hooked nose, yet of venerable and majestic aspect."⁶ It was from his lips that Hilda heard of Jesus Christ, of a future life, a heavenly kingdom, a crown of glory. Along with King

¹ Dr. Young's *History of Whitby* (1817), Vol. I, p. 133.

² *Bede*, Book IV, ch. 23.

³ *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* says 617.

⁴ *Bede*, Book II, ch. 12.

⁵ Wordsworth's *Ecclesiastical Sonnets*, XV.

⁶ *Bede*, Book II, ch. 16.

Edwin and the rest of the court at York, at that joyful Eastertide, 12th April, 627,¹ Hilda received the Sacrament of Baptism, and from that hour a benign light was sprung, which, in future years, was to shed its rays over all Northumbria, for Bede says she had "embraced the faith and mysteries of Christ, at the preaching of Paulinus of blessed memory, the first bishop of the Northumbrians."²

Her sister, Heresuid, had married Æthelric, and was left a widow sometime before 647. They had a son, Aldwulf, who was King of the East Anglians, and died in 713.³

Between 627 and 633 it may be presumed that Hilda lived at the court of her royal grand-uncle. During that year Edwin was killed in battle at Heathfield, supposed to be Hatfield, near Doncaster, on October 12th,⁴ 633, the cause of Christianity in the North was temporarily overthrown, Paulinus with the widowed Queen Ethelburga sailed to Kent,⁵ all which events were a great shock to Hilda. Yet amid all the general apostacy she kept her faith, did not fly with the rest, or renounce her faith, but quietly retired into her nephew's kingdom, East Anglia, hoping that some chance would allow her to get to the monastery of Chelles, in France, a house distant some ten miles from Paris, where her widowed sister Heresuid was patiently "waiting for her everlasting crown."⁶

She passed a year at Aldwulf's court preparing for this change, but it was not destined to take place. She then seems to have gone back to Northumbria, where Bishop Aidan, who had returned from a long journey, heard of her intentions, and, forming a life-long and mutual friendship, persuaded her to assume the religious life.⁷

She may have listened to ministrations of that good man, James the Deacon, who preached in Yorkshire.⁸

She was 33 years old when she assumed the veil and, called home by Aidan, she received a hide of land, a place for one family, on the north bank of the river Wear, where Monkwearmouth⁹ now stands. Here, with a few females as companions, she remained in seclusion

¹ *Ibid.*, ch. 14. According to Nennius (pp. 75, 76) 12,000 were baptised at the same time as King Edwin. The Britons called Paulinus *Rum map Urbgen*, and tried to make out he was of British origin (*Nennius*, pp. 75, 76).

² *Bede*, Book IV, ch. 23.

³ *Ibid.*, Book IV, ch. 23. *Yorkshire Archaeological Journal*, III, 353.

⁴ *Bede*, Book II, ch. 20.

⁵ *Ibid.*, Book II, ch. 20.

⁶ *Ibid.*, Book IV, ch. 23. Chelles is called *Cale* in the original.

⁷ *Ibid.*, Book IV, ch. 23.

⁸ *Ibid.*, Book II, ch. 20

⁹ *Ibid.*, Book IV, ch. 23. "A passage in Venerable Bede's History has been supposed to refer to this place (Monkwearmouth), and to afford the earliest glimpse of its history. He tells us that St. Hilda, after remaining a whole year in East Anglia, and intending all the while to leave her own land and become a nun in the monastery of Chelles, at the end of that time was recalled to her native North by Bishop Aidan, 'who gave her the land of one family in the north district of the Wear (*ad septentrionalem plagam Wiri fluminis*), where for a year she led a monastic life, with very few

for one year. Then she removed to Heruteu, or "The Island of the Hart,"¹ at the mouth of the Tees, a place then almost surrounded by the sea, but now the modern Hartlepool. Here, that servant of Christ, Heiu,² presided over a nunnery, but shortly left for a similar post at Tadcaster,³ whereupon Hilda became abbess of Heruteu about 650. Her rule over the house of Heruteu⁴ was marked by the introduction of a regular system, in which she had been instructed by the very many learned men with whom she had met. Bishop Aidan and many other divines admired her innate wisdom and devotion to God. But an important event was soon to bring Hilda's life into prominence. A few years rolled by. In 655, on Sunday, 15th November, Penda,⁵ the heathen King of Mercia, was laid low on the field of Winwood, the cause of Thor and Woden was lost for ever; and the victorious Oswy, King of Northumbria, made a vow that if the "triumph of Christ prevailed"

associates.' An entirely apocryphal *Life of St. Bega* confounds that Saint with St. Heiu (Hartlepool), and makes her the founder of a religious house on the north side of the Wear. This, however, we may dismiss as purely mythical. But that St. Hilda, before her removal to Hartlepool, spent a year in some kind of monastic establishment in the 'north district' of the Wear there can be no reasonable doubt, though there is not a particle of evidence to identify the site of that house with that of the later foundation of Benedict Biscop. An annotator of Leland (*Collectanea*, iv, 39) remarks that 'there is an humble church between the mouths of the Tyne and Wear, dedicated to the Blessed Hilda, and farther (*longius*) distant from the Wear than the Tyne. It is situated on a certain point vulgarly called Sowter [Souter Point]. Probably here was formerly the little monastery of Bega.' No church, we have strong reason for believing, ever existed near Souter Point, and the only church dedicated to St. Hilda between the Tyne and the Wear is that of South Shields, for many centuries a chapelry to the mother church of Jarrow. The dedication can scarcely be accounted for, except on the assumption that the site of this church is in some way connected with the home occupied by St. Hilda, before her removal to Hartlepool. It is also worthy of remark that the town of Shields was long best known as 'St. Hild's.' There is great probability in the suggestion made by Mr. Surtees that the church of South Shields is not perhaps without some claim to be considered as the 'humble church' of St. Hilde, which

standeth nearer to the Tyne than to the Wear" (J. A. Boyle's *Guide to the County of Durham*). "Accepit locum unius familiæ ad septentrionalem plagam Viuri flumen," translated in the Anglo-Saxon version (Early English Text Society, 1880, p. 236), "Tha onfeng heo anes heoscipes stowe to north dæle Wiire there ea." In the *Metrical Life of St. Cuthbert* (Surtees Society, LXXXVII), p. 34, the following account of the chapel is given:—

"We rede,

Be tellung of Saint Bede,
How some tyme was a monastery
That eftir was a nonry,
Bot a litil fra Tynemouth'.
That mynster in to the south';
Whare Saint Hilde chappell' standes nowe,
Thar it stode tyme trewe."

¹ *Ibid.*

² *Ibid.*, Book IV, ch. 23. The first Northumbrian lady who had been consecrated to a religious life by Bishop Aidan. It must be noted that Bede never describes Hilda as a virgin, but speaks of her as "noble by birth," and "living most nobly in the secular habit." When she retired to monastic life he writes of her as "a woman devoted to God," and "a most religious servant of Christ." In the Office of St. Hilda she is called "a virgin but not a martyr." (See Appendix.)

³ *Bede* (Book IV, ch. 23) calls the place Kælcacaestir.

⁴ Heorteu or Hereteu. *Bede*, Book III, ch. 24.

⁵ *Bede*, Book III, ch. 24. *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*, sub anno 655.

he would consecrate his daughter Aelfleda (then scarce a year old) to the service of God, and in addition grant lands to build and endow monasteries. This amounted to twelve portions, each consisting of twelve hides of land.¹

Shortly after this battle little Aelfleda, scarce a year old, was put under the care of Hilda,² who two years later (657) removed with her royal pupil and ten nuns to a place called Streoneshalc, a cliff on the coast of Yorkshire, near where the Esk joins the sea, where she had obtained possession of ten hides of land.³ "The bay of the Light-house," Bede calls it.⁴ "The Hall of Streona," say others; and the "Dunum Sinus" of Ptolemy.⁵

None of these names are at all satisfactory. Streon or Streona may be a personal name, but as to the affix no solution has yet been arrived at.⁶ Here two or more portions of land were granted to Hilda, and here under her own superintendence arose a monastery with its various offices, built of wood—split trees—moss, rushes, or straw to fill up the crevices, and sand for the floor.⁷ Such would be the first church—the houses of residence and the offices very little better.⁸ Neither did it occupy the site of the present well-known ruins, but was built on a level space,⁹ girt in for many hundred yards by precipitous cliffs, called "Almary Field," below which is the great "Kitchen-midden," which fixes the site of the domestic offices.¹⁰ In

¹ *Ibid.*

² *Ibid.*

³ *Ibid.* "Comparata possessione decem familiarum in loco qui dicitur Streanes-halch, ibi monasterium construxit," or as it is in the Anglo-Saxon version, "Seo gebohte tyn hyda lond hire in sehte in thære stowe, seo is cweden Streoneshealh, thær heo mynster getimbrode" (Bede's *Ecclesiastical History*, E.E.T.S., p. 236).

⁴ *Ibid.*, Book III, ch. 25.

⁵ Dunsley Bay is three miles northward.

⁶ The nearest approach to the meaning is from heugh or haugh—a crag—a glen with steep sides. The name is variously written Streoneshalch, Streaneshale, Streaneshale, or Streneshalh. Streone may be a nick-name, or, as Freeman says, a surname, "Edric Streone," or, as found in the *Liber Vitæ*, a prefix Streonberct. The late Rev. Canon Atkinson, in his *Handbook for Ancient Whitby and its Abbey* (London and Whitby, 1882), in a footnote on p. 24, says, "Thus Streones-healh, or Streónes-heal, or Streones-halch (equivalent terms), would literally mean the cave or hollow of strength."

⁷ *Whitby Chartulary*, Vol. I, p. xvii.

⁸ *Ibid.*

⁹ *Ibid.*, Vol. I, p. xv. "In loco qui olim Streoneshalc vocabatur, deinde Prestebi appellabatur, nunc vero Witebi vocatur" (*Ibid.*, Vol. I, p. 1).

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, Vol. I, p. xv. On the south side of the Abbey a slope leads to the edge of the cliff, and here was an extensive "kitchen Midden." Diggings have revealed birds' bones, oyster, whelk, and periwinkle shells, bones and skulls of oxen, sheep, goats, and tusks of wild swine, etc., etc. In 1867 a bone comb was found, imperfect, but bearing part of a runic inscription quite distinct, read and completed thus:—(go)d usmæ us. god aluwaludo helipæ cun (niæz ussæz). God bless us. God Almighty help our kin (Stephens' *Runic Monuments*, Part III, p. 180). This very comb may have been used by St. Hilda! Also a leaden bulla

✠ ✠
BONI ARCHI
FATII DIAC ✠ ✠

with the words which was
possibly once attached to a document brought to England by Wilfrid (Canon J. T. Fowler). Both the above I believe are in the Museum at Whitby. An illustration of the comb is given in the *Yorkshire Archeological Journal*, II, 279.

657, Hilda commenced her residence at Streoneshalc, whence the eye stretches far and wide over the German Ocean, and where its waves wash the very foot of the rock itself.

Her new home, now dedicated and consecrated to Him whom she so devoutly loved, soon became a most attractive centre, and its fame spread wide abroad. Learning and piety combined with strict discipline were in every way encouraged, for, as was the case elsewhere at this early date, this was a double foundation, that is of monks as well as nuns, both presided over by the abbess. Kings came to seek her advice; her counsel was listened to by both bishops and priests.¹ "This holy abbess," says Alban Butler, "who was eminent in all virtues, excelled particularly in prudence, and had a singular talent in reconciling differences, and in maintaining concord, being herself endowed with the spirit of charity, meekness, and peace."² She was ready to listen to all, whether rich or poor, high or low, to none did she turn a deaf ear, and winning souls for Christ seems ever to have been her highest desire. Truly she was the Deborah of the North.³ So holy was her life and conversation, so kind was she in her manner to the people around her, that out of pure affection they gave her the sweet name of "Mother."⁴

In 663⁵ an important Council took place at Streoneshalc. The King met the bishops and priests of his realm to discuss and determine the proper time to observe Easter. It must have been an impressive scene—Colman, Bishop of Lindisfarne; Agilbert, Bishop of the West Saxons; the priests Agatho, Wilfrid, James, Romanus, some Scottish clergy and others were present. Hilda held the same opinions as Colman and the Scots, but when the arguments of Wilfrid prevailed, and decision was given in his favour, she at once fell in with the views of the Roman majority.

From Streoneshalc came men of erudition, filled with true religion, men destined to hold high offices in the English Church, and to assist in shaping its policy. From amongst its inmates Wilfrid and Bosa were consecrated to fill the see of York. The sainted John of Beverley went to Hexham, and thence was translated to York, Aetla or Headla to Dorchester, and afterwards to Winchester, Oftfor to Worcester, and Tadfrid, a man of great ability, was bishop-elect of Worcester, but a sudden and fatal sickness overtook him ere he could be consecrated.⁶

¹ *Bede*, Book IV, ch. 25

² Rev. Alban Butler's *Lives of the Saints*, Vol. XI, p. 327.

³ Green's *History*, I, 26.

⁴ *Bede*, Book IV, ch. 23.

⁵ *Ibid.*, Book IV, ch. 25.

⁶ *Ibid.*

At Streonshalch arose the first outburst of English song, when Caedmon, the cowherd, saw his wondrous vision and received that inspiration from above which caused him to sing verses to the praise of God—"the beginning of created things; the fall and redemption of man, death, heaven, hell, the day of judgment, and the final consummation of all things." It was to Hilda he first took his poetry, and she, at once recognising the precious gift, bade him enter the monastic life.¹

About the year 674 Hilda contracted an illness from which she never fully recovered; "falling into a fever, she fell into a violent heat and was afflicted with the same for six years continuously," says Bede. Yet she would allow no suffering to interfere with her religious duties, and was "ever admonishing people to serve God in health, and always to return thanks to Him in adversity or bodily infirmity." She had founded several small cells, or convents, in connection with Streonshalch, and the last year of her life she had one built at Hacanós, now Hackness.²

But the closing scene was not far off. "In the seventh year of her sickness," writes the Venerable Bede, "her distemper turning inwards," about early dawn on Saturday, the 17th of November, 680, after thirty-three years of monastic life, at the age of sixty-six, "having received the Holy Communion to further her on her way," she called together the inmates of her house, and bidding them to be at evangelical peace amongst themselves and with all others, she gently breathed her last—"in the words of our Lord," says Bede, "passed from death to life," leaving behind her weeping eyes and sorrowing hearts, who spent the now dreary hours in prayer and vigil until the daybreak appeared.³

A beautiful legend is related about Hilda's death. At Hackness a nun called Begu⁴ had a dream, in which she heard the sound of a

¹ *Ibid.*, Book IV, ch. 24.

² Thirteen miles from Whitby. In the east end of the south aisle of Hackness Church is an ancient inscribed cross, believed to have been erected to the memory of St. Hilda.

³ Bede gives the date of her death, Book IV, ch. 23, and Book V, ch. 24, the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* (sub anno), and Ethelwerd's *Chronicle* (*Monumenta Historica Britannica*, p. 678) only the year. Florence of Worcester

(*Ibid.*, p. 536), *Nova Legenda Angliæ*, some MS. Calendars and the Gallican Martyrologies all give Nov. 17 (see also Note 2, p. 41). In my opinion Hilda was a victim to rheumatic fever, with its oft consequent sequel of heart disease and dropsy. We learn in the life of St. Cuthbert that her successor was so crippled that she had to go on all fours, until healed by the miraculous girdle of St. Cuthbert.

⁴ The place in Cumberland called St. Bees is named after this saint.

passing¹ bell, and saw the top of the room open, and a strong light shining from above. Looking intently she saw the soul of Hilda being transported to heaven by angels. This awoke her, when she discovered that all the other sisters were still asleep. The impression made upon her by the dream² was so great that she got up and hurried to Frigyd, who presided over Hackness, told her the dream amid sighs and tears, and said that the abbess Hilda, the mother of them all, had departed this life. Frigyd awoke all the inmates, and the rest of the night was spent in the church praying and singing psalms for Hilda's soul.

With the advent of morning some brethren from Streoneshalch arrived at Hackness with the sad tidings.³ They buried her in the abbey she loved so much,⁴ but her influence lived long after her, and for many years Streoneshalch was famous as a seat of learning and a school of theology.⁵

She was succeeded by her royal pupil, Aelfleda, now a woman of six and twenty summers,⁶ who for several years had the benefit of her own mother's advice and support, and also the counsel of the wise and pious Bishop Trumwine, who had taken refuge at Streoneshalch, when driven from his own district by the Picts and Scots.⁷

She followed in the steps of her instructress and predecessor, the saintly St. Hilda. More than once she was sought out for the sake of her counsel by St. Cuthbert, and we know that Archbishop Theodore addressed to her a letter on important ecclesiastical affairs, and on other occasions she seems to have been held in high honour. An early writer, Eddius, refers to her as the Abbess Aelfled, ever the comforter and best counsellor of the whole province. Beda, in referring to her death (which must have taken place about the year 715), when she was fifty-nine years of age, says: "In that same monastery she, and her father Oswi, her mother Eanfled, her mother's father Edwin, and many other noble personages were buried in the Church of the Blessed Apostle Peter."⁸

After her death a complete blank occurs in the history of this far-famed monastery, which has been justly styled "The Cradle of Christianity in Yorkshire."

¹ This is the earliest allusion on record to a "Passing Bell." "Audivit subito in aere notum campanæ sonum, quo ad orationes excitari vel convocari solebant, cum quis eorum de sæculo fuisset evocatus" (*Bede*, Book IV, ch. 23).

² A similar dream occurred to a nun at Streoneshalch (*Ibid.*). The same is related of many others, e.g. St. Cuthbert seeing St. Aidan's soul. It was likely enough

that people should thus dream when expecting a death, apart from a miracle.

³ *Bede*, Book IV, ch. 23.

⁴ *Bede* makes no mention of her burial at Streoneshalch, but it may be naturally assumed.

⁵ *Bede*, Book IV, ch. 23.

⁶ *Ibid.*, Book IV, ch. 26.

⁷ *Ibid.*

⁸ *Ibid.*, Book III, ch. 24. *Yorkshire Archaeological Journal*, III, 358.

Over 1,200 years have gone by since Hilda died, yet the popular veneration for her memory lingers yet, while the abbey which bore the dedication to St. Peter, and at a later period to St. Peter and St. Hilda,¹ is at the present day far better known as St. Hilda's.

She was canonised, and the day marked in the calendar for the observance of her festival is August 25th.² No miracles are recorded concerning her, but a popular superstition of later date says that Whitby was once infested by snakes, which were changed into stone by the saint's prayers, and even sea-fowl dropt their wings whilst flying over the ground where the remains of the abbey stand.

"They told how in their convent cell
 A Saxon princess once did dwell,
 The lovely Edelfled :
 And how of a thousand snakes, each one
 Was changed into a coil of stone,
 When holy Hilda prayed ;
 Themselves, within their holy bound,
 Their stony folds had often found,
 They told how sea-fowls' pinions fail,
 As over Whitby's towers they sail,
 And sinking down with flutterings faint,
 They do their homage to their saint."³

Of the many old legends that are worth preserving that of the snakes is one.

Leland, in Henry VIIIth's time, found a note of it in one of the old registers at Whitby, but his reference is insufficient to identify the passage, and to indicate its date. The passage translated runs

¹ "Monasterium in honore Sancti Petri Apostoli et Sanctae Hildae Abbatissae" (*Whitby Chartulary*, I, 1). So Ripon first Peter, then Peter and Wilfrid, lastly Wilfrid.

² St. Hilda occurs in the York Calendars under VIII Kal. Sept. (Aug. 25), "S. Hildæ, virginis non martyris, III, lect." *York Breviary* (Surtees Society, Vol. 71), I; *Breviary* I, Calendar after p. 726 (10). Not in Sarum, Hereford, or Roman Calendars. In Gallican Martyrologies on Nov. 17, and in a Durham Missal, "*ad altare S. Johannis Baptistæ et Margarete ad IX altaria in eccl. cath. Dunelm.* (Harleian MS., 5289) on Nov. 17. Also styled "Virgin and Abbess" in Harleian, Nos. 1804, 4664, both Durham Calendars, as "Virgin" simply. (See also Note 3, p. 39.) There were no formal canonizations so early. She was canonized,

as all saints were in those days, by the voice of the local church.

³ Marmion, Canto II, xlii. A similar legend is related of St. Keyna, a Cornish Saint, of St. Keyne, near Liskeard, "who, born in Brecknock, when grown up determined to live a life of prayer, and migrated thither and begged of the prince that she might dwell in a woody glade. He assured her that neither man nor beast could live there on account of its swarming with serpents. She replied that if allowed to live there she would rid it of the noxious reptiles, and when she prayed they were turned into stone. And to this day the stones in that region do resemble the form of a serpent, as though sculptured by a stonecutter, through the fields and villages" (*Nov. Leg. Ang.*, II, 103).

thus: "It is a wonderful thing to see the Serpents at Streonshalch twisted into circles, and by the mercy of heaven, or as the monks relate by the prayers of St. Hilda, converted into stone." Burton, writing in the middle of the last century, in his *Monasticon Eboracense*, puts the matter thus: "The monastery over which Hilda was set was at that time greatly infested by serpents, who lurked in the shrogs and bushes about it, to the great terror of her and her nuns. Upon which she prayed to God that He would cause them to crawl down the cliff, and be converted into those stones found on this coast, and called to this day by the country people, from this supposed miracle, St. Hilda's Stones, having the appearance of serpents or snakes rolled up or in their coil."

It is perhaps needless to say that the numerous fossils with which the lias clay at Whitby is so rich, are not the remains of snakes, but they are the remains of the shell of an extinct mollusc very closely allied in some respects to the nautilus—which is also found in a fossil state, but which has survived and is still living. There are a very large number and great variety of fossil ammonites, as this mollusc is called, and it is quite clear from the remains which have been found that it belongs to the class named Cephalopoda, to which class the cuttlefish belongs, though it has no external shell. When the Liassic seas were gradually depositing the great masses of clays these animals must have been very abundant, for over a hundred and twenty different species have been described from these Liassic beds alone. From later strata, up to the time of the end of the great chalk deposits, some two or three hundred more species may be reckoned. When the tide goes out it washes away the clay and the shells may be easily picked out, for from the fact that the iron which is present in the clay having chemically taken the place of the animal, they are rendered very hard. In size they are generally only two or three inches across, still those of four or five inches are not uncommon, and sometimes they are found a foot or so across, and with the brilliant metallic lustre which the iron has given to them, it is no wonder that they were mistaken for snakes. The legend of St. Hilda would soon follow.

Sea-fowl too, after travelling the ocean for long distances, would, out of sheer fatigue, rest on the abbey walls.

Charlton, the historian of Whitby, writing in 1776, says: "I shall produce only one instance more of the great veneration paid to the Lady Hilda which still prevails even in these our days, and that is the constant opinion that she rendered and still renders herself visible on some occasions in the Abbey of Streonshalch, where she so



SEAL OF WHITEBY ABBEY.



SEALS OF THE CORPORATION OF HARTLEPOOL.

long resided. At a particular time of the year, namely in the summer months, at ten or eleven in the forenoon, the sunbeams fall in the inside of the northern part of the choir; and 'tis there that spectators who stand at the west side of Whitby Churchyard so as just to see the most northerly part of the Abbey, past the north of Whitby Church, imagine they perceive in one of the highest windows there the resemblance of a woman arrayed in a shroud. Though we are certain this is only a reflection, caused by the splendour of the sun's beams, yet report says and it is constantly believed among the vulgar to be an appearance of Lady Hilda in her shroud, or rather in her glorified state."¹

The seal of Whitby Abbey has on one side St. Peter under a church, with a key in his left hand, his right hand raised in benediction. The legend runs:—SIGILL. SCI: PETRI ET SCE: HILDE: DE WYTEBY: MONAS. On the reverse is a figure of St. Hilda, her left hand on her breast, her right hand holding a crosier, and this legend:—YMAGO VIRGINIS HYLDE.²

St. Hilda holds an important place in the Corporation Seals of Hartlepool. One seal has her full-face figure standing under a pinnaced canopy, holding a crosier in her right hand and a book in her left. On either side is a vested priest, facing inwards with uplifted hands, standing before an altar on which is a chalice. Above the head of each priest is a sacred dove holding the Sacred Host in its mouth. Above the right-hand figure is a six-pointed star, above the left-hand figure a quarter moon. The legend is:—SUBVENIAT . FAMUL(IS) . NOBIL(IS) . HILDA . SUIS. "Let noble Hilda help her servants." In another seal there is a triple-pinnaced canopy. Hilda occupies the centre, a book in her right hand, while the left grasps a crosier. On either side there is a bishop fully vested, facing front, each with a crosier in the left hand, the right hand raised giving the blessing—all stand on a couching hart, probably intended as a punning allusion to the name of the town. The legend is:—S . OFFICII; . MAJORIS . DE . HERTILPOL. "Official Seal of the Mayor of Hartlepool."³

¹ No matter in what form these local legends have come down to us they are always worth preserving.

² This seal was discovered at York, affixed to a lease granted by Henry Davel, the last Abbot of Whitby, January 10th, 1538. It was probably made in the time of Abbot Richard II, e.g. Richard de Waterville, 1177-90. Peter's face and some other parts are much damaged (Young's *Whitby*, Vol. II, Appendix iii, p. 936).

³ Beautiful impressions of the Corporation Seals of Hartlepool were kindly sent to me by the Town Clerk, from which these blocks are reproduced. In the British Museum is a sulphur cast (No. 4328) from a fine impression of a thirteenth century seal of Whitby Abbey, with the same legend. It is two inches in diameter. St. Hilda the abbess, standing on a bracket, in the right hand a crosier, curved outwards, and in the left a book, between two altars, on each

After her death many churches were named in honour of St. Hilda. At Hinderwell¹ a well in the churchyard is dedicated to her, as also is the church. At Egton a church was consecrated in honour of her by the Bishop of Damascus (acting for the Archbishop of York), on the 13th June, 1349.² Hartlepool,³ South Shields, Danby-in-Cleveland, the chapel below Kildale Park,⁴ Thorpe-on-Tees, Bilsdale, Ellerburne, Ampleforth, Sherburn, near Scarborough, and recently Middlesbrough, and Knowstrop, near Leeds, are all dedicated to her,⁵ whilst Hackness is dedicated to St. Mary and St. Hilda, and many others.

The abbey which Hilda erected was destroyed by the Danes under Ingwa and Ubba, sons of Radnor Lodbrog, or Rough Breeches, in 866 or 867,⁶ when Titus, the then abbot, fled, as was contended, with the relics of St. Hilda to Glastonbury.⁷ It lay a

of them a chalice, and before each a priest, standing on a bracket, lifting up the hands to consecrate the mass. Over the head of each priest a bird flying with a wafer in its beak. Above these, in the field, a crescent on the right, and a star of six points on the left; all beneath an arched, churchlike canopy, with a cross on each gable, supported on two slender columns.

¹ More properly Hilderwell.

² Graves' *History of Cleveland*, p. 283, quoting *Torre's MSS.* This must have been a re-dedication, as it appears from the *Papal Letters* (I, 537) that a relaxation of one year and forty days of enjoined penance was granted in 1291 to penitents visiting the church of St. Hilda of Egeton on the four feasts of the Blessed Virgin, on that of St. Hilda, and in their octaves.

³ In July, 1833, while excavating in "Cross Close," about 135 yards S.E. of the present church of St. Hilda, the workmen came upon the ancient cemetery. Many skeletons were found with their heads resting on small flat stones, as on pillows, and over those other stones marked with crosses and inscriptions, in Runes and Romanesque letters. Two have the Greek letters Α Ω. Many were dispersed and lost at the time, but some are now in existence, e.g. one in the Durham Cathedral Library (see "*Notes on the History of S. Beu and S. Hild*," and on some relics of antiquity discovered on the sites of the religious establishments founded by them. Hartlepool; printed by J. Proctor, High Street," n.d.). That account is illustrated by nine woodcuts representing Hartlepool stones, with their inscriptions, viz. r(equiesc(i)t) . . . (lo)co . . . ? (fragment) Α Ω Hildithryth; Hild-

digyth; Ediluini; Ora pro Uermund & Torhtsuid; Orate pro Ediluini; Orate pro Uermund et Torhtsuid; Α Ω Berchtgyd; Kanegneub; (Ora)te p(ro) Bregusv . . . guguid. This last the writer (D. H. Haigh) thought to be the memorial of Breguswid, the mother of St. Hilda. The latter part may be a portion of another name. There are also notices of memorials at Healaugh and at Hackness. Some of the names are found in the Epistles of St. Boniface addressed to Anglo-Saxon nuns (see *Yorkshire Archæological Journal*, Vol. III, p. 349, et seq.).
⁴ *Guisborough Charters* (Surtees Society), II, 389.

⁵ Lawton's *Diocesis Eboracensis* (London, 1842), and other sources.

⁶ *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*, sub annis 866, 867.

⁷ An annotator of Leland (*Collectanea*, IV, 39) states that Abbot Titus fled to Glastonbury with the relics of St. Hilda. In a pedigree of the Percy family, printed in the *Whitby Charters* (Surtees Society, II, 689), William Percy, the first abbot of that house (about 1109), is alleged to have acquired by a miracle from Glastonbury the head, arm, and two thighs of the Blessed Virgin Hilda. Bishop Stubbs, in his introduction to the *Memorials of St. Dunstan* (Rolls Series, p. cxvii), speaking of the alleged removal of St. Dunstan's bones to Glastonbury, and showing that the legend was for the glorification of that house, proceeds:—"King Edmund (941-946) was believed to have removed from the north to Glastonbury the bones of Aidan, Ceolfred, and Hilda, and these Saints had special commemorations at Glastonbury so early that the invention of the story cannot

heap of ruins for more than two hundred years,¹ when Reinfrid, 1074, with some willing associates, restored the desecrated monastery.² A noble building was raised, and the house continued to flourish in great wealth and splendour until the Dissolution, when it was stripped of everything valuable and movable, unroofed, leaving nothing but naked walls, a skeleton of its former grandeur, to battle with those certain causes of decay—Time and the elements.

The existing building has been erected at several periods, but for the most part is Early English in style (middle 13th century). It is built of inferior sandstone, so it is no wonder that:—

“The wasting sea-breeze keen
Has worn the pillars carving quaint,
And mouldered in his niche the saint.”³

The great tower fell on 25th June, 1830.⁴ The frontispiece shows the ruins as they were in 1815.

“They dreamt not of a perishable home who thus could build.” Little did the men who raised that and other splendid churches, sparing no pains to beautify the House of God, little did they think that a time would come when the words they so often chanted in their service would be literally fulfilled:—“Thine adversaries roar in the midst of Thy congregations, and set up their banners for tokens. But now they break down all the carved work thereof with axes and hammers. They have set fire upon Thy holy places, and have defiled the dwelling-place of Thy Name, even unto the ground.”⁵

fairly be ascribed to William of Malmesbury. Edward and Odo were believed to have carried off the body of St. Wilfrid from Ripon to Canterbury. These were cases in which the bodies of the Saints were removed to save them from the profane hand of the Norsemen.” See also William of Malmesbury's *Gesta Regum*, I, 56, 60, and *Gesta Pontificum*, 198, both in the Rolls Series.

¹ From about 867 or 870 to 1074.

² Reinfrid, “miles strenuissimus in obsequio domini sui Willelmi Nothi Regis,” eventually became a monk of Evesham, and coming into favour of William de Percy he was granted “the ancient monastery of S. Peter the Apostle, together with two carucates of land in Prestebi in frankalmoin. At that time there were as ancient countrymen have delivered to us about forty cells or oratories, but roofless and in ruins, only the disused and shelterless altars remained.” These cells or oratories were probably very similar to the early Christian buildings still remaining in Ireland, as

Scelig Mhichil, St. Michael's Rock, off the Kerry coast, and the Seven Churches at Glendalough, County Wicklow. One of the best examples is on the Brough of Deerness, in the Orkneys, where there are the remains of a small church, surrounded by eighteen cells, all enclosed by a stone wall. See the plan in Anderson's *Scotland in Early Christian Times*, p. 102. Reinfrid became the first abbot, and in 1178 was joined by Stephen, who afterwards became abbot of St. Mary's, York (*Whitby Charters*, I, 1). The above shows that the earlier monastery had grown to extensive proportions, and had been a stone structure with massive, strong, and well-built walls, of which considerable remains were still standing in 1078 (*Ibid.*, Preface, p. xxvi). Many of the stones, perhaps all, would be used for the present building, thus preserving its continuity.

³ Phillips' *Rivers, Mountains, and Seacoast of Yorkshire*.

⁴ Newspaper Records.

⁵ *Psalm lxxiv*, 5, 7, 8.

It is easy to picture their deep sorrow had they lived to see the sad scene of desolation.

“The sacred tapers’ lights are gone,
 Grey moss has clad the altar-stone,
 The holy image is overthrown,
 The bell has ceased to toll.

The long-ribbed aisles are burst and shrunk,
 The holy shrines to ruin sunk,
 Departed is the pious monk,—
 God’s blessing on his soul!”¹

Arms of Whitby Abbey:—Azure, three snakes, encircled “roset,” two and one, above the shield are placed the head of a cross and a mitre argent, the circlet whereof is or (Tonge’s *Visitation of Yorkshire* (Surtees Society), p. 22).

APPENDIX.

MASS OF ST. HILDA.

(York Missal, Surtees Society, Vol. II, pp. 91, 157.)

OF ST. HILDA, VIRGIN, viii Kal. Sept. (August 25).

Officium (Introit). *Dilexisti*. Thou hast loved righteousness and hated iniquity: therefore God, even thy God, hath anointed thee with the oil of gladness above thy fellows.

Oratio (Collect). *Omnipotens sempiterne*. O Almighty and Everlasting God, grant unto us that with fitting devotion we may rejoice in the feast of blessed Hilda Thy Virgin; that in her departure we may both praise Thy power and obtain the help provided for us, through Jesus Christ our Lord, Amen.

Or, as in one MS.,

Grant, we beseech Thee, Almighty God, that we who rejoice in the yearly solemnity of blessed Hilda Thy Virgin, may by her intercession be changed from that which is old into newness of life, through Jesus Christ our Lord, Amen.

Epistola (Epistle). *Qui gloriatur*. He that glorieth, let him glory in the Lord, so that I may present you as a chaste virgin to Christ (2 Cor., x, 17-xi, 2).

¹ *The Abbot*, Sir W. Scott, ch. viii,

Gradale (Grail). *Dilexisti*. V. Thou hast loved righteousness, and hated iniquity. R. Therefore God, even thy God, hath anointed thee with the oil of gladness above thy fellows.

Alleluia.

V. *Emulor*. For I am jealous over you with godly jealousy: for I have espoused you to one husband, that I may present you as a chaste virgin to Christ.

Evangelium (Gospel). *Simile est*, etc. The kingdom of heaven is like unto ten virgins, so, watch therefore, for ye know neither the day nor the hour when the Son of Man cometh (*St. Matth.* xxv, 1-13).

Offertorium (Offertory). *Filia regum*. King's daughters shall be among Thine honourable women: upon Thy right hand did stand the queen in a vesture of gold, wrought about with divers colours.

Secreta (Secret). *Hostias tibi*. We offer before Thee, O Lord, this Thy sacrifice, that through the merits of the blessed virgin Hilda, we, being reconciled to Thy mercy, may be made a living sacrifice, acceptable unto Thee, through Jesus Christ our Lord.

(So in one MS. Probably the Secret from the Mass of a Virgin not a Martyr was commonly used, as follows:—)

Offerimus tibi. We offer unto Thee, O Lord, prayers and gifts, rejoicing in honour of St. *N.* (Hilda); grant, we beseech Thee, that we may rightly do these things, and be able to obtain everlasting relief, through Jesus Christ our Lord.

Communio (Communion). *Quinque prudentes*. The five wise virgins took oil in their vessels with their lamps, but at midnight there was a cry made, Behold, the bridegroom cometh, go ye out to meet Christ the Lord.

Post-communio (Post-communion). *Cælestis convivii*. We beseech Thee, O Lord, that we, having received the blessing of this heavenly feast, may, by the intercession of the blessed virgin Hilda, and through that which is a sacrament to us, obtain the benefit of salvation, through Jesus Christ our Lord, Amen.

(So in one MS. Probably the Post-communion for a Virgin not a Martyr was commonly used, as follows:—)

Satiasti, Domine. O Lord, who hast nourished this Thy family by Thy sacred gifts, do Thou ever refresh us through the intervention of her whose solemnities we keep, through Jesus Christ our Lord, Amen.

NOTE.

It is, of course, to be borne in mind that the above passages from the Mass are only those which were "proper" for the day, corresponding to the Collect, Epistle, Gospel, and Proper Preface, in the English form of that service as contained in the Book of Common Prayer. The rest was very much as in the Roman Mass at the present time. The service (after the Introit, etc.) began with the *Kyrie*, which in the English service is lengthened and interspersed with the Commandments, then followed the *Gloria in Excelsis* when it was used, as it ordinarily was, then the Collect, etc., as above. After the Gospel, as in the English rite, came the Nicene Creed, then the Offertory. The Secret was said by the celebrant in an inaudible voice between the Offertory and the Preface, after which came the Prayer of Consecration and the Communion of the Priest. The "Communion" was afterwards sung or said, during the Communion of the people originally, and the Post-communion is a prayer implying that the people had communicated, as they formerly did at all celebrations, and as, in theory at least, they still may at any.

The whole service may be seen in English in Pearson's translation of the Sarum Missal, or, sufficiently for ordinary purposes, in "The Missal for the Laity," to be obtained at a small cost from the Roman Catholic booksellers.

OFFICES OF ST. HILDA.

(York Breviary, Surtees Society, 75, II, 507, 508.)

These were the ordinary Daily Offices with certain Proper Lessons, etc., for the day. They would be far too long to be given here as they stand, but they may be seen in the York Breviary, Surtees Society Edition, Psalter, Vol. I, cols. 727-944; Common of a Virgin, Vol. II, cols. 59-69; or in English, sufficiently well, in the Marquis of Bute's translation of the Roman Breviary, Vol. I, 1-178, and 878-886.

The only parts "proper" to St. Hilda are the three Proper Lessons, which are taken from Bede's *Ecc. Hist.*, IV, 23, and here follow in English.

OF ST. HILDA, VIRGIN.

The First Lesson. Hilda the blessed handmaid of Christ was of noble birth, being the daughter of a nephew of King Hetwin (Edwin), named Hererich. With which king also she came to the preaching of the blessed Paulinus, the

first bishop of the Northumbrians, and received the faith and sacraments of Christ. She then, having decided to forsake the secular habit and to serve Him alone, departed to the province of the East Angles. For she was a near relation of their king, and she had a desire to leave her fatherland and all that she had, and in some way to pass from thence into Gaul, and to lead the life of a stranger for the Lord's sake in the monastery of Chelles.

The Second Lesson. For in the same monastery there was a sister of the same Hererich, the mother of Aldulf, King of the East Angles, subject to the regular discipline. Emulating her example, she herself also was retained for a whole year in the aforesaid province, with the intention of going abroad. Then, being recalled by Bishop Aidan to her own fatherland, she accepted the land of one family on the north side of the river Tigris,¹ where for one year she led a monastic life with a few companions. After this she was made abbess in the monastery which is called Heorthen.² And when she had presided over this monastery for some years, it came to pass also that she undertook the government of a monastery in the place which is called Strenshale (Whitby).

The Third Lesson. But when she had presided over this monastery for many years, it pleased Him who hath made such merciful provision for our salvation, to make trial of her soul by long-standing infirmity of the flesh. Being plagued with fevers, indeed for six years she ceased not from her labours while enduring the same affliction. In the seventh year of her sickness she arrived at the last day, and about the cock-crowing, having received the *viaticum* of the all-holy Communion, amid words of prayer and exhortation, she, rejoicing, saw death; yea, she passed from death unto life, through Him who liveth and reigneth for ever and ever. Amen.

The rest from the Common of one Virgin not a Martyr.

¹ Mistake for Bede's reading *Uiuri*, of the Wear.

² Bede has *Heruteu*, now Hartlepool.

THE WILL OF TIMOTHY BRIGHT, M.D.,
RECTOR OF
METHLEY AND BARWICK-IN-ELMET, 1615.

THE following is the account of Timothy Bright in the *Dictionary of National Biography*:—

Timothy Bright was born in or about 1551, probably in the neighbourhood of Sheffield.¹ He matriculated as a sizar at Trinity College, Cambridge, *impubes æt.* 11, on 21 May, 1561, and graduated B.A. in 1567–8. In 1572 he was at Paris, probably pursuing his medical studies, when he narrowly escaped the St. Bartholomew massacre by taking refuge in the house of Sir Francis Walsingham. He graduated M.B. at Cambridge, in 1574, and was created M.D. in 1579. For some years he appears to have resided at Cambridge, but in 1584 he was living at Ipswich. He succeeded Dr. Turner as physician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital about 1586,² and must have resigned in 1590, when his successor was elected. His first medical work (dated 1584) seems to have been written at Cambridge. It is in two parts, "Hygieina on preserving health" and "Therapeutica on restoring health," and is dedicated to Cecil, Lord Burghley. Bright afterwards abandoned the medical profession and took holy orders. His famous treatise entitled "Characterie: An Arte of short, swifte, and secret writing by character," he dedicated in 1588 to Queen Elizabeth, who, on 5 July, 1591, presented him to the rectory of Methley, then void by the death of Otho Hunt, and on 30 Dec., 1594, to the rectory of Barwick-in-Elmet.³ He left a widow, whose name was

¹ It has been suggested that Timothy Bright was born at Carbrook, near Sheffield, but no authority is forthcoming in support of this statement. Cambridge, or its vicinity, is also believed to have been the place of his birth.

² This is an error. "He was elected physician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital in 1584, and in 1590 his successor, Dr. Dayley, was appointed. In the St. Bartholomew's Hospital Reports for 1881, Vol. xviii, an account is given of

his medical writings with dates. There is no record of his birthplace in any of his works" (Dr. Norman Moore).

³ Bright probably owed his promotion to his acquaintanceship with the Cecil family (see his *Hygieina* and *Therapeutica*), and his theological opinions, rather than to his little book on shorthand. He apparently resigned Methley about 1594. In the list of presentations of the Duchy of Lancaster in the Record Office is the following entry:—Methley, Christopher

Margaret, and two sons, Timothy Bright, barrister-at-law, of Melton-super-Montem, in Yorkshire, and Titus Bright, who graduated M.D. at Peterhouse, Cambridge, in 1611, and practised at Beverley. Bright's works include a "Treatise on Melancholie" and "An Abridgement of John Foxe's 'Book of Acts and Monuments of the Church.'" Bright will ever be held in remembrance as the inventor of modern shorthand writing. Only one copy of his "Characterie" is known to be in existence, and is now preserved in the Bodleian Library. The shorthand signs are all written in ink (*Dictionary of National Biography*).

The Rev. Joseph Hunter,¹ in his account of Timothy Bright, adds some further particulars about him and his children. Amongst his works he published, in quarto, in 1589, "An Abridgement of the Acts and Monuments of the Church," and it is in his dedication of this abridgment of Fox that he mentions his escape from the massacre of St. Bartholomew. His other works were "A Treatise on Melancholy," octavo, 1586, 1613, and "Animadversiones in G. A. Scribonii Physicam," published at Cambridge in 1584. "For his son we shall find a monumental inscription in the church of Melton. It appears from it that he and his lady, after a union of nine years, died within ten days of each other. In the interval she made her will. It appears that Dr. Bright the elder, notwithstanding he had such valuable preferment, died in debt."

The rector of Barwick's will shows that he was very highly cultured. The number of books mentioned is greater than usual. In *Notes and Queries* (8th Series, xii, 302), the list of books bequeathed in the wills of nineteen clergymen of the diocese of Durham, dated between the years 1559 and 1603, and printed by the Surtees Society in the Proceedings of Bishop Barnes, App. x, is tabulated. They are very few in number. In eight only, out of the nineteen, is there any mention of books, and where they are mentioned they seem in some cases to compare but poorly in value with other belongings of the testator. In the lengthy will of Leonard Pilkington, prebendary of the seventh stall in Durham Cathedral, no mention is made of books, a remarkable fact, seeing that Pilkington was from 1561-1564 Master of St. John's College, Cambridge, and for a short time, 1561-2, Regius Professor of Divinity in the same University. Dr. Bright's library was much better furnished. Besides

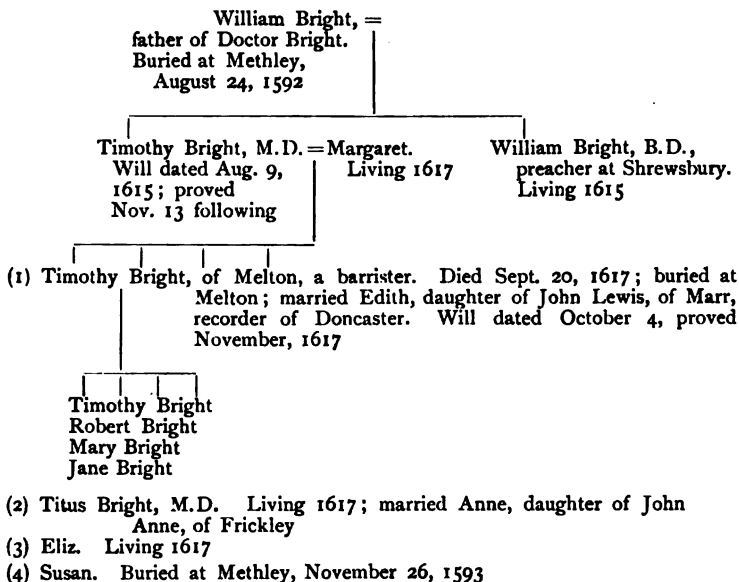
Lindall, 21 May (Timothy Bright resigned), 36 Eliz. In the same list is contained his presentation in 1590 to the rectory of Stanford Rivers in Essex, in which he is styled "minister of y^e word

and sacraments, and Doctor of Physic." It is probable he was never instituted, as there is no record of him there.

¹ *History of South Yorkshire*, I, 365.

books on physic and philosophy he had a Hebrew Bible and a Syriac Testament, as well as works in Italian, Greek, and Latin, which prove he was no mean linguist. He was fond of music, and died possessed of a couple of theorbos, a stringed instrument, and an Irish harp. He studied music in theory as well as practically, and to aid him had bought the standard work on harmony by an Italian, Joseph Zarlino.

The following skeleton pedigree, chiefly derived from Hunter, will show his relations:—



[Consistory Court, Vol. xxxi, fo. 180.]

In the name of the most holie and blessed Trinity, God the ffather, God the sonne, and God the holy ghost, one God eternall and omnipotent, I, Timothy Bright of Barwick in Elmet in the County of Yorke, Clerke, and Doctor of Phisick, being sick in bodie, but of good and perfect remembrance, do, this present nyneth day of August, in the yeare of our lord and saviour Christ, one thousand six hundreth and ffiftenth, make and declare this my last will and testament in manner and forme followinge, that is to say, ffirst wth a most thankfull acknowledg^{mt} of Godes great benefittes, both spirituall and temporall, bestowed on me of his free mercye wthout any desert of myne, I comend my soule vnto God to remayne in euerlasting blisse, wth the rest of the soules of Godes Saintes, as is

my constant fayth it shall, by the merittes of my saviour Christ, and my body I comitt vnto ye earth, to be buried when and where it shall please God, ther to remayne vntill the generall ioyfull resurrection. And for the disposicon of my goodes and chattells, my will is, and I do hereby will and bequeath vnto my much beloved brother, William Bright, Bachor of Divinitie, and publike preacher of Godes word in the towne of Salop, in the County of Salop, all thoos my bookes, called or knowne by the name or names of the Hebrue byble, the Syriac testament, Josephus Zarlinus in Italian,¹ in two volumes, and Plato in Greeke and latine, translated by Marsilius ficinus,² and thoos my Instrumentes of musick called the Theorbo,³ wth its case, and the Irishe harpe,⁴ w^{ch} I most vsuallie played vpon. And I giue and bequeath to Titus Bright, my sonne, Doctor of Phisick, the somme of xx^{tie} poundes in money, and all my bookes of Phisick and Philosophie, and the rest of my Instrumentes of musick, not bequeathed to my said brother, for his full childes parte and porcon of all my goodes, chattells and estaite. Furthermore after my debtes and legacies in this my will specified and my funerall charges and expenses satisfied, paid and discharged, I give and bequeath vnto my deare and entirelie beloved wife, Margaret Bright, all the rest and residue of my goodes, chattells, credittes and estate, w^{ch} I shall haue to me in any wise belonging, due or owing at the tyme of my death, reposeing my whole trust in her for to give and bestow to my daughter, Elizabeth Bright, such a portion for her maintenance and preferment in marriage, as my said wife shall thinke meet, and not otherwise. And my will further is, and I do earnestlie inioyne my

¹ Joseph Zarlino, master of the chapel of St. Mark's, Venice, and one of the most celebrated writers on the theory of music, was born at Chioggia in 1519, and lived until 1599. An edition of his collected works was printed at Venice in 1589 in four folio volumes. His most celebrated work on music, the one probably alluded to above, appeared in folio at Venice in 1558, 1562, and 1573, under the title:—*Istituzioni harmoniche, divise in quattro parti, nelle quale, oltre le materie appartenanti alla musica, trovano dichiarati molti luoghi de poeti, historici e filosofi.*

² Marilio Ficino, son of Cosimo de Medici's physician, was born at Figline in 1433. When a youth of eighteen he entered the Medicean household, and began to learn Greek, in order that he might qualify himself for translating Plato into Latin. He was forty-four years old when he finished his translation of Plato's

works. Five years more elapsed before the first edition was printed, in 1482, at Filippo Valori's expense. He also translated Plotinus and Dionysius the Areopagite, "*On the Hierarchies*" (Symonds' *Renaissance in Italy. Revival of Learning*, 1882, p. 324).

³ The Theorbo was a musical instrument of the lute class, having two necks, the one above the other, the lower bearing the melody strings, which were stretched over a fretted fingerboard, and the upper bearing the accompaniment strings or "diapasons," which were deeper in pitch, and were played without being stopped. The Theorbo was much used in the seventeenth century for accompaniments of all kinds, and was an important constituent in the orchestra of the period (*Century Dictionary*).

⁴ The old Irish harp was similar to the harp in the royal arms. See Groves' *Dictionary of Music*, s.v. Harp.

said wife, that she suffer not myne eldest sonne, Timothy Bright,¹ to haue any parte of my said goodes, chattells or estate, in regarde I haue alreadie advanced him aboue my estate in hope of his kindness, to be shewed to my said wife and other children, according to his promyse in that behalfe made, w^{ch} I chardge him to performe, as he will avoyde the wrothe of God. And nevertheless I giue and bequeath to my sonne, Timothy, a peece of gold of vs. vjd., for and in full payment and discharge of his parte and portion of all my goodes, chattells and estate. And I do make and ordeyne my said wife, Margaret, alone to [be] my sole and onely executrix of this my last will and testament, and I do appoint my very wor^{full} and approved ffrend, Sr Henry Goodrick,² of Ribston, in the Countie of Yorke, knight, to be overseer of this same my last will and testament, to whome I give my other theorbo, as a token of my love. In witnes wherof I haue herevnto put my hand and seale, the day and yeare aboue written. Sealed, subscribed, written and published in the presence and sight of William Bright, Thomas Harries, William Rowely, Richard Hoddins, George Wright, Paull ffarles and Elizabeth Langley. Proved by the relict on Nov. 13, 1615.

¹ Administration to the estate of Timothy Bright, of Melton-on-the-Hill, Esq., and the tuition of his children, Timothy, Robert, Mary, and Jane, were granted on Nov. 7, 1617, to Thomas Lewes, of Marre, esq. The will of his widow, Edith Bright, of Melton, sick in body, but of good memory, was proved the same day by her brother, the above-named Thomas Lewes. By her will, dated Oct. 4, 1617, she left her son, Timothy, £600, and a similar sum between her three other children, which

sums were to be raised out of the leasehold impropriate of Roiston. She mentions her mother-in-law, Mrs. Margaret Bright, and her brother-in-law, Titus Bright, who were witnesses to her will, with Thomas Lewes, John Davies, Thomas Levitt, M^{rs} Mary Lewes of Marre, and Dorothy Lee (*Reg. Test.*, xxxiv, 748).

² Sir Henry Goodrick married Jane, daughter of Sir John Savile of Methley, which may account for his friendship with Bright.

TESTAMENTUM¹ WILLELMI DE LEDES, FILII ET HEREDIS ROGERI DE LEDES, FACTUM.

COMMUNICATED BY ROBERT H. SKAIFE.

IN Dei nomine, Amen. Vicesimo secundo die mensis Julii, anno Domini millesimo cccc^{mo}, ego Willelmus de Ledes, filius et heres Rogeri de Ledes,² militis, condo testamentum meum in hunc modo. In primis do et lego animam meam Deo Omnipotenti, Beate Marie Virgini, atque Omnibus Sanctis, et corpus meum ecclesiastice sepulture ubicumque Deus disposuerit. Et insuper volo quod Johanna, mater mea, habeat et teneat ad terminum vite sue totum manerium de Okewell,³ cum omnibus membris et pertinenciis suis, reddendo inde annuatim Willelmo Burgoigne sexaginta solidos sterlingorum ad totam vitam suam, ita quod post decessum dicte Johanne, matris mee, dictum manerium, cum omnibus membris et pertinenciis suis, rectis heredibus meis integre remaneat imperpetuum. Et volo quod omnia terre et tenementa mea, redditus et servicia, cum pertinenciis suis, in villis et territoriis de Morlay et Burlay, veniant per feoffatores, in eisdem terris et tenementis feoffatos, cuicumque carnis venei possunt,⁴ et pecunia inde recipienda ad satisfaciendum pro debitis meis et prefati Rogeri, patris mei, et quod residuum fuerit in administracione pro salute animarum nostrarum administretur. Et volo quod omnia alia terre et tenementa mea, cum pertinenciis, in comitatu Eboracensi rectis heredibus meis integre remaneant. Et volo quod dicta Johanna, mater mea, habeat et teneat ad terminum vite sue totum manerium de Ledes, cum pertinenciis suis, reddendo inde et solvendo Elizabethe,

¹ *York Corporation Records*, B.y., fo. 23b. My copy of this will, made in 1867, has been kindly collated with the original by Mr. William Brown, F.S.A., to whom I am also indebted for transcripts (see next page) of those of Sir Roger de Ledes and his descendant, Dame Jane Hussey.

² In 1284-5 his ancestor, Roger de Ledes, *alias* de North Hall, held property in Leeds and East Armley of the fee of Henry, Earl of Lincoln (Surtees Society, vol. xlix, page 38). One of the jurors on the Inquisition concerning Knights' Fees in Skyrack wapentake in 1302-3 was Roger de Ledes, who then held the eighth

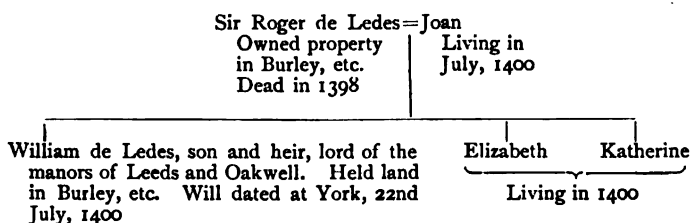
part of a fee in Leeds, for which he was assessed at 5s. in the Aid granted for the marriage of the King's eldest daughter (*Ibid.*, page 28). He was probably the same person as Roger de Northalle, who was assessed at 2s. 2½d. for one carucate in Wortley, near Leeds (*Ibid.*, page 279).

³ Oakwell, in the parish of Birstall, about three miles west from Morley (?).

⁴ An obscure passage, which I am unable to elucidate. Mr. Brown suggests that the testator intended that his property in Morley and Burley should be sold to some relative.

sorori mee, ad maritagium suum, xx*li*. sterlingorum; et Katerine, sorori mee, ad maritagium suum, xx*li*. Et si altera eorum obierit, illa que vixerit habeat ad maritagium suum totam pecuniam eis superius legatam. Et volo quod Johannes Marsshall, cognatus meus, habeat et percipiat ad terminum vite sue redditum xx*s*. de manerio de Ledes, cum pertinentiis. Et lego Willelmo Forester, servienti meo, unum redditum xii*s*. iii*d*. ad totam vitam suam, de manerio predicto percipiendum. Et Johanni Coke, servienti meo, unum redditum xii*s*. iii*d*. ad totam vitam suam, de predicto manerio percipiendum. Et Dakyn Birche, servienti meo, unum redditum xii*s*. iii*d*. ad totam vitam suam de manerio predicto percipiendum. Et lego domino Roberto de Brompton, capellano, xx*s*. vel unum garum (?) vocatam Jak. Et domino Johanni de Morley, capellano, v*s*. iii*d*. Residuum vero omnium bonorum meorum, superius non legatorum, do et lego prefate Johanne, matri mee, ad faciendum inde pro anima mea et animabus omnium fidelium defunctorum, prout melius viderit expedire. Et prefatam Johannam, Thomam Gra,¹ et Willelmum Burgoigne facio et et (*sic*) constituto executores meos per presentes. In cujus rei testimonium huic presenti testamento sigillum meum apposui. Datum Eboraci die et anno predictis.² [*Ex registro ejusdem civitatis vocato Domeseday.*]

From the evidence furnished by the above wills, the following short pedigree may be constructed:—

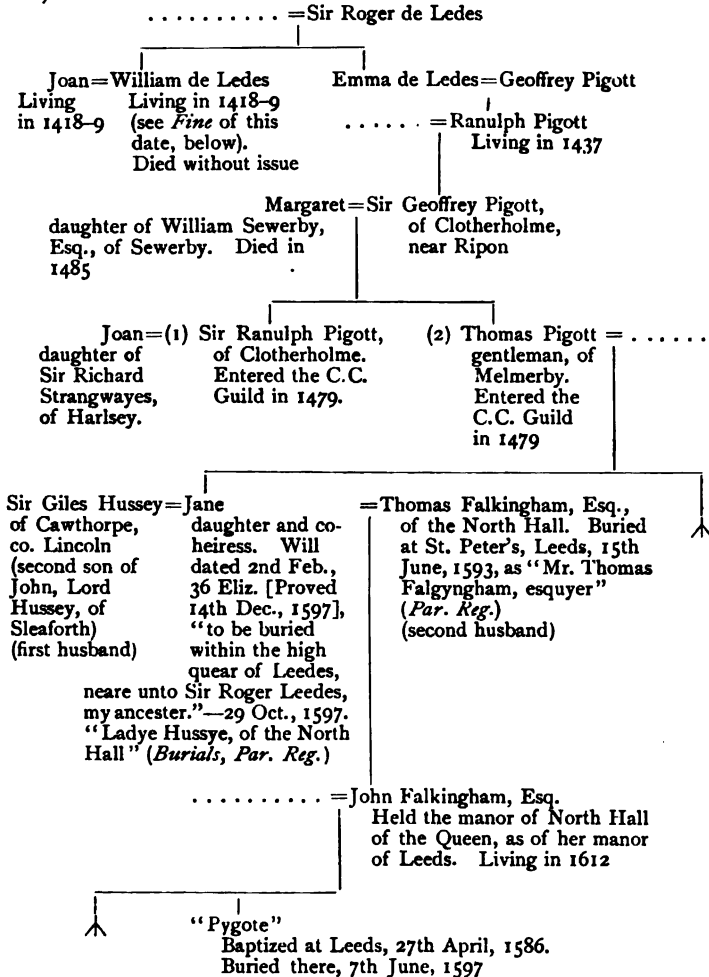


¹ Probably Thomas Gra, lord mayor in 1398, whose eldest son, Sir John Gra, of North Ingleby, co. Lincoln, married Margaret, daughter of Sir Roger de Swillington.

² *Administratio concessa in bonis domini Rogeri de Ledes, militis.* Memorandum quod hoc est ultima voluntas, nuncupative probata, domini Rogeri de Ledes, militis, videlicet: quod primo et principaliter quod de bonis suis mobilibus solverentur debita in quibus tempore mortis sue creditoribus suis tenebatur. Et si bona hujusmodi ad hoc non suffecerint, alienarentur redditus sui in Burley et Cusseworth, ac parcelle reddituum, ad ipsum pertinentes, in villa de Morlay. Et, si

quid ex perceptione vendicionis hujusmodi, solutis debitis, superesset, quod illud residuum reservaretur in ad maritagium Elizabethæ et Katerine, filiarum suarum. Nullos tamen constituit executores hujus voluntatis sue, et ideo ex officio, tanquam ab intestato, penultimo die mensis Februarii, anno Domini supradicto [1398] commissa est administratio in bonis dicti domini Rogeri, nuper defuncti, in forma constitutionis super hoc edita, domine Johanne, relicte dicti defuncti, cum addito juramento per eandem [quod] conservabit dominum archiepiscopum et ejus officarios totaliter indemnes in hac parte, etc. (*Reg. Test.*, iii, fo. 17).

That the above may be compared with Thoresby's version, and also to show the descent from Sir Roger de Ledes of Dame Jane Hussey, whose will is printed below, I append a pedigree constructed from evidence supplied by the *Ducatus Leodiensis* (ed. 1715, pp. 112-114), the *Visitations* of 1584-5 and 1612 (ed. Foster, p. 225), and the *Register of the Corpus Christi Guild* (ed. Surtees Society, Vol. lvii):—



The following Fine, printed by the Thoresby Society (vol. ii, page 43), refers to the above William:—"6 Hen. V. William Roger, cap., and John Dalby, cap., quer^{ts}, and William, son of Roger de Ledes, kt., and Joan his wife, def^{ts}, of the manors of Okewell and

Northalle de Ledes." In a footnote, to which the initials "W. W." are appended, it is stated that "the North-hall here referred to has vanished, and its site is rather obscure. It was situated near Lady Lane and George's Street." As these thoroughfares are on the *east* side of the town, it appears to me more probable, from the above testamentary evidence, that the manor of William de Ledes was situated on the *west* side, its site being indicated by North Hall Street, which leads from Burley Road into Wellington Road.

2 Feb., 36 Eliz. [1593-4]. Dame Jane Hussey, widowe, late wief of Thomas Falkingham, esq., of the North Hall, neare Leedes, and in the parishe of Leedes. I bequeathe my soule into the hands of Almighty God, my maker, and to Jesus Christ, his sonne, my redeemer, and to the Holy Ghoste, my comforter, trusting in the mercie of Almighty God to be saved and delivered from all my sinnes, and my body to be buried within the high quear of Leedes, neare unto Sir Roger Leedes, my ancester, without any pompe or ceremonie, but accordinge as I have will[ed] and declared vnto my exequutor and children in my lieftyme. Unto Pigott Falkingham, eldest sonne vnto John Falkingham, my sonne, all my inheritance, etc., in all England. Unto Thomas Falkingham the younger, the sonne of Thomas Falkingham of Temple, my sonne, all my goodes, etc., to take them as of my guifte and in possession and full season of the same. I have presently given vnto the sayd Thomas Falkingham yonger one ringe of golde, to weare for mee, willinge him and commandinge him to pray for mee and to have mee in his remembrance, and to see my body honestly caried to the church and buried, and all my servantes wages payed, and the litle wench Catt that lyeth with mee to have ten shillinges payed her. All the rest of my goodes, etc., I do freely give vnto the sayd Thomas Falkingham yonger, whome I do ordaine my sole exequutor of this my last will and testament, spoken and declared often tymes in my lief tyme afore these witnesses, Thomas Falkingham, the elder, Christofer Boyes, P[h]illippe Lambert, and Agnes Hare [Proved 14 Dec., 1597, and administration granted to the executor] (*Reg. Test.*, xxvii, fo. 111).

YORKSHIRE BRIEFS.

[Continued from Vol. xvi, p. 120.]

BRANSBY CHURCH, N.R., 1766.

REPRESENTED as well upon the humble petition of the Rector and Churchwardens of the parish church of Bransby and of the principal inhabitants, as by the certificate under the hands of Stephen Croft, Ralph Bell junior, Simon Butterwick and Peter Bell, Justices of the Peace, assembled at the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace held at Easingwold on Jan. 15 last, That the parish church of Bransby is a very antient building and much decayed in every part thereof, and that notwithstanding the parishioners have laid out considerable sums in supporting the said church, yet the same is by length of time become so ruinous that it must be taken down and rebuilt. The truth of the premises made to appear at Quarter Sessions by the oaths of several able and experienced workmen who have carefully viewed the said church and made an estimate of the charge of taking down and rebuilding the same, which upon a moderate computation will amount to the sum of 10036*li.* 9*s.* 10*d.* (exclusive of the old materials), which sum the petitioners are unable to raise among themselves, being chiefly tenants at rack rents and burthened with a numerous poor. House to house visitation in the counties of York and Lincoln. *Trustees and receivers*, Stephen Croft, Ralph Bell junior, Peter Bell, Simon Butterwick, Philip Harland, John Bowman esquires, John Bearpark, Matthew Fewster, John Atkinson, Robert Hill, Thomas Proud, John Mason, William Pearson gentleman. Feb. 6, 6 Geo. III. (B. vi, 1.)

BURTON LEONARD CHURCH, 1779.

Represented as well upon the humble petition of the Minister, Church Wardens and major part of the principal inhabitants of the parish of Burton Leonard, as by the certificate under the hands of the Justices of the Peace of the West Riding, assembled at the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace held at Knaresborough on Tuesday, Oct. 5, 19 Geo. III (1779), That the parish church of Burton Leonard is an ancient building and very much decayed. The steeple and a considerable part of the roof of the church are already fallen down, and the walls of the nave or body of the church

are cracked and bulged, and in so ruinous a condition, and the materials thereof so bad that the same cannot any longer be repaired, but must be wholly taken down and rebuilt, and that the parishioners cannot assemble therein for public worship of Almighty God without manifest danger of their lives. The truth of the premises made to appear at Quarter Sessions by the oath of William Belwood, an able and experienced workman, who has carefully viewed the church and made an estimate of the charge of taking down and rebuilding the same, which upon a moderate computation amounts to the sum of 1038*li*. 17*s*. 4*d*., exclusive of the old materials, which sum the inhabitants are not able to raise amongst themselves, being chiefly tenants at rack rents, and burthened with a numerous poor, for which reason they cannot take down and rebuild the same without the charitable assistance of well disposed Christians. House to house collection in the counties of York, Lincoln, Nottingham, Lancaster, Durham, and Northumberland. *Trustees and receivers*, Thomas Turner Slingsby Duncombe, Henry Duncomb esquires, Thomas Lamplugh clerk, James Collins junior, Peter Taylor, Andrew Gilbertson, Andrew Brown, Thomas Stevenson, and John Stevenson gentlemen, and the Ministers and Church Wardens of Burton Leonard for the time being. Dec. 20, 20 Geo. III. (B. xx, 3.)

WILLIAM AND THOMAS GREENWOOD, OF CALVERLEY MILLS. W.R.
Fire. 1823.

Represented as well upon the humble petition of William Greenwood and Thomas Greenwood of Calverley Mills, sufferers by fire, as by certificate under the hand of the Justices of the Peace, assembled at their General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, held by adjournment at Bradford, July 18, 3 Geo. IV (1823), That on the morning of Sunday, June 9, 3 Geo. IV (1823), a sudden and terrible fire broke out at Calverley Mills in the scribbling and corn mills occupied by the said poor sufferers, which in a short space of time burnt down and destroyed the said mills with all the machinery therein, with a considerable quantity of wool, oil, flour, corn and shelling, with a great number of sacks and nearly every article and utensil then within the said mills belonging to the said poor sufferers, the whole of which machinery and other property in the said mills was wholly uninsured, and that the loss has been estimated under a moderate computation to amount to the sum of 3856*li*. 16*s*., the truth of all which was shown at Quarter Sessions, not only on the oaths of the said sufferers, but also of John Bottomley of Bramley millwright, and Benjamin Gommersall of Tong cardmaker,

credible persons, who have been long acquainted with the premises, and having carefully viewed the same since the accident took place tender the foregoing sum as a correct estimate. That the sufferers has each of them a wife and eight children to support, are reduced from comfortable circumstances to a situation of much difficulty and distress. House to house collection throughout the counties of York, Northumberland and Westmoreland, and the county palatine of Lancaster. *Trustees and receivers*, James Armitage Rhodes, Matthew Freeman, Charles Rogers and — Redhead¹ clerks, and Ellis Cunliffe and John Stevenson Salt esquires. Nov. 9, 3 Geo. IV. (C. iii, 7.)

CHAPELTHORPE CHAPEL, 1772.

Represented as well upon the humble petition of the Vicar, Chapelwardens and the principal inhabitants of the chapelry of Chapelthorpe in the parish of Sandal Magna, as by certificate under the hands of our trusty and well beloved Justices of the Peace, assembled at the General Quarter Sessions holden by adjournment at Bradford, Aug. 1, 11 Geo. III (1771), That the chapel of Chapelthorpe aforesaid is in so ruinous a condition as to the walls and roof, that it cannot be repaired but must be wholly taken down and rebuilt. That the truth of the premises was made to appear to our Justices assembled at the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace aforesaid, not only by several of the said parish of Sandal Magna, but also upon the oaths of two able and competent workmen who have carefully viewed the said chapel and made an estimate of the charge of taking down and rebuilding the same, which upon a moderate computation (exclusive of old materials) amounts to the sum of 1194*li*. and upwards, a sum the parishioners are not able to raise amongst themselves, being chiefly tenants and cottagers and burthened with a numerous poor. House to house collection in the counties of York, Lincoln, and Lancaster. *Trustees and receivers*, Sir Lionel Pilkington baronet, Thomas Beaumont esquire, Henry Touch, Thomas Touch, Ralph Brocklebank clerks, John Hadfield, Robert Allott, William Beatson, Richard Beatson, James Rhodes, John Bingley, Charles Pollard, William Taylor, George Cusworth, Thomas Stevenson and John Stevenson gentlemen. July 7, 12 Geo. III. (B. xii, 6.)

COLEY CHAPEL, 1798.

Represented as well upon the humble petition of the Ministers, Chapel Wardens and principal inhabitants of Coley in the parish of Halifax, as by certificate under the hands of the Justices of the

¹ So in the original.

Peace for the West Riding assembled for their General Quarter Sessions held by adjournment at Wakefield on Thursday, Jan. 12, 37 Geo. III (1797), That the chapel of Coley aforesaid is by length of time become so very ruinous that the parishioners cannot now assemble therein for the worship of Almighty God without danger of their lives, and that it cannot be repaired, but must be entirely taken down and rebuilt. The truth of the premises made to appear at the Quarter Sessions aforesaid, not only by the inhabitants, but also upon the oath of William Bradley, an able and experienced workman, who hath carefully viewed and made an estimate of the charge of taking down and rebuilding the chapel, which upon a moderate computation amounts to the sum of 1161*li.* 13*s.* 6*d.*, which sum the inhabitants cannot by any means in their power raise among themselves, and therefore are unable to undertake so great a work without the charitable assistance of religious and charitably disposed persons. House to house collection through England, Berwick-on-Tweed, and the counties of Flint, Denbigh and Radnor in Wales. *Trustees and receivers*, the Archbishop of York, Samuel Waterhouse, John Walker, Henry Wickham, William Walker and Joseph Edwards esquires, Rev. William Henry Coulthurt D.D., Rev. Richard Hudson clerk, William Mitchell, William Stevenson and John Stevenson gentlemen. Aug. 8, 38 Geo. III. (B. xxxviii, 10.)

COLEY CHAPEL, 1804.

Represented (*etc., as in the last*), as by certificate under the hands of the Justices of the Peace for the West Riding assembled at their General Quarter Sessions of the Peace held at Pontefract on Monday, April 9, 44 Geo. III (1804), That in the year 1798 Letters Patent had been granted as above, and that public collections had been made to the amount of 97*li.* 2*s.* 9*d.*, which had been paid to the trustees, but that the same being very inadequate to the expense of taking down and rebuilding the said chapel there was yet wanting for that purpose the sum of 1064*li.* 10*s.* 8*d.*, and that the inhabitants cannot by any means raise among themselves so large a sum, they are therefore incapable of undertaking so great a work without further aid and assistance. Licence as before. *Trustees and receivers*, the Archbishop of York, Henry William (*sic*) Couthurt D.D., John Watson clerk, William Walker, John Walker and Joseph Edwards esquires, William Stevenson and John Stevenson Salt gentlemen. Nov. 20, 45 Geo. III. (B. xlv, 2.)

EAST COTTINGWITH CHAPEL, 1783.

Represented upon the humble petition of the Minister, Chapelwardens and principal inhabitants of the parochial chapel of East Cottingwith, and by certificate under the hands of the Justices of the Peace for the East Riding assembled at the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace held at Beverley on Tuesday, Jan. 15, 22 Geo. III (1782), That the parochial chapel of East Cottingwith is a very ancient structure, the walls, roof and steeple whereof are altogether so ruinous that the parishioners cannot assemble therein for the worship of Almighty God without the manifest danger of their lives, and the materials of which the said chapel is built are by length of time become so ruinous and bad that it cannot any longer be repaired but must be entirely taken down and rebuilt. Truth made to appear at Quarter Sessions by the oath of William Hall, an able and experienced workman. Estimate 1029*/i*. 19*s*., exclusive of the old materials, which sum the said inhabitants are not able to raise amongst themselves, being most of them tenants at rack rents and burthened with a numerous poor, and therefore incapable of undertaking so great a work without the charitable assistance of well disposed Christians. House to house collection in the counties of York, Lincoln, Lancaster, Chester, Nottingham, Northumberland, Cumberland, and Westmoreland. *Trustees and receivers*, Robert Nottingham, George Blashard (*sic*), John Medcalf, John Room, Thomas Carr, William Holmes, George Wilson, John Hemingway, Thomas Stevenson, William Hilditch gentlemen, and the Minister and Chapelwardens. For one year. March 20, 23 Geo. III. (B. xxiii, 3.)

DEANHEAD CHAPEL, 1799.

Represented upon the humble petition of the Minister, Chapelwardens and principal inhabitants of the chapelry of Deanhead in Scammonden in the parish of Huddersfield, and by certificate under the hands of the Justices of the Peace for the West Riding assembled at their General Quarter Sessions of the Peace holden by adjournment at Wakefield on Jan. 12, 39 Geo. III (1799), That the chapel of Deanhead is by length of time become so very ruinous that the parishioners cannot now assemble therein for the worship of Almighty God without danger of their lives, and that it cannot be repaired but must be entirely taken down and rebuilt. The truth of the premises made to appear at Quarter Sessions by the oath of Charles Hopkinson, an able and experienced workman. Estimate 578*/i*. 12*s*. 10*d*., which the inhabitants cannot by any means in their power raise amongst themselves, and therefore are unable to

undertake so great a work without the charitable assistance of well disposed Christians. House to house collection in the counties of York, Chester, Derby, Lincoln, and Lancaster. *Trustees and receivers*, Thomas Thornhill and William Walker esquires, Joseph Cartledge M.D., Thomas Falcon clerk, John Denton, John Walker, Michael Hoyle, John Dyson, Thomas Dudley, William Stevenson and John Stevenson gentlemen. July 16, 39 Geo. III. (B. xxxix, 4.)

DEANHEAD CHAPEL, 1813.

Represented (*etc., as in the last*), and by certificate under the hands of the Justices of the Peace for the West Riding holden at Bradford on Thursday, July 16, 52 Geo. III (1812), That the Letters Patent abovementioned were granted, and that public collections had been made and paid to the order of the trustees, but that the same being very inadequate to the expense of taking down and rebuilding the said chapel there, there was yet wanted for that purpose the sum of 530*li.* 11*s.* 4*d.* Further licence for a house to house collection in the counties of York, Chester, Derby, Lancaster, and Lincoln. *Trustees and receivers*, Thomas Thornhill and William Walker esquires, Joseph Cartledge M.D., Thomas Falcon and Ralph Younger clerks, John Denton, John Falcon, John Walker, Michael Hoyle, David Parkinson, William Kenworthy, John Dyson, Thomas Dudley, John Stevenson Salt gentlemen, and the Minister and Chapelwardens. June 26, 53 Geo. III. (B. liii, 8.)

DEANHEAD CHAPEL, 1818.

Represented (*etc., as before*), and by certificate under the hands of the Justices of the Peace for the West Riding assembled at their General Quarter Sessions at Bradford on Thursday, July 18, 57 Geo. III (1817), That collections have been made to the amount of 240*li.* 8*s.* 10½*d.*, and that a further sum of 428*li.* 3*s.* 11¾*d.* and upwards is still wanting, which sum the said inhabitants are not able to raise among themselves, being chiefly tenants at rack rents. House to house collection in the same counties. (Same trustees and receivers as before with the omission of Thomas Dudley.) April 28, 58 Geo. III. (B. lviii, 10.)

DEANHEAD CHAPEL, 1822.

Represented by the certificate under the hands of the Justices of the Peace for the West Riding assembled at their Quarter Sessions of the Peace held at Bradford, July 18, 57 Geo. III (1817), and that a sum of 329*li.* 9*s.* 8¾*d.* had been collected, but the inhabitants

being unable to raise the remaining part of the estimated expense amongst themselves, either by rate or otherwise, the chapel remains in an unfinished state, and cannot be completed without the assistance of well disposed Christians. House to house collection in the counties of York, Derby, Lincoln, and Chester. *Trustees and receivers*, the same with the addition of Thomas Norton esquire, and William Hirst gentleman, and omission of John Denton, Michael Hoyle, David Parkinson, and William Kenworthy. Nov. 9, 3 Geo. IV. (C. iii, 5.)

DEWSBURY CHURCH, W.R., 1766.

Represented as well upon the humble petition of the Vicar and their Churchwardens of the parish church of Dewsbury and of the principal inhabitants of the township and parish of Dewsbury aforesaid, as by certificate under the hands and seals of the Justices of the Peace for the West Riding assembled at their General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, holden by adjournment at Leeds on Oct. 4, 4 Geo. III (1764), That the parish church of Dewsbury is a very ancient fabrick, and by reason of the increase of the inhabitants within the said township and parish it will not contain above one half of those who are desirous of resorting thereto for the worship of Almighty God, and that notwithstanding the parishioners have expended considerable sums in supporting the said church, yet the same by length of time is become so ruinous that it cannot any longer be supported, but must be taken down and rebuilt. The truth of the premises hath been made to appear at Quarter Sessions upon the oaths of able and experienced workmen, who have carefully viewed the said church, and made an estimate of the charge of taking down and rebuilding the same, which upon a moderate computation will amount to the sum of 1020*li.* 1*s.* (exclusive of the old materials), which sum the parishioners are incapable of raising among themselves, being chiefly cottagers and tenants at rack rents and burthened with numerous poor. House to house collection through the county of York. *Trustees and receivers*, Sir George Saville and Sir George Armytage baronets, Rev. John Mulsoe, Rev. Thomas Scott clerks, Thomas Thompson, John Taylor, William Wilcock, Thomas Walker, Timothy Dighton, John Greenwood, Robert Nalson, Christopher Naylor, William Banks, John Wallis, Thomas Stevenson and John Stevenson gentlemen. Feb. 6, 6 Geo. III. (B. vi, 3.)

DONCASTER. Fire. 1818.

For John Wright of the borough and soke of Doncaster, miller, sufferer by fire, as by certificate under the hands of the Justices of the Peace for the borough and soke of Doncaster at their General Quarters of the Peace, held at Doncaster on Oct. 16, 57 Geo. III (1817), it was represented that on Jan. 17, 1817, a sudden and terrible fire broke out at Doncaster, which in a short space of time destroyed all the extensive flour mills and their valuable machinery, the property of the said John Wright, which was proved by his oath, and also the oaths of William Crossley and Matthew Turton, credible and experienced persons, who were well acquainted with the premises at the date this misfortune happened, and who have made an estimate upon oath of the loss, and which (*sic*) upon a moderate calculation amounts to the sum of 6000*li.*, by which calamitous event the said poor sufferer is reduced to great difficulty and distress. House to house collection in the counties of York, Chester, Cumberland, Durham, Lancaster, Northumberland, and Westmoreland. *Trustees and receivers*, Thomas Pearson esquire, Mayor of Doncaster, Samuel William Nicoll esquire, recorder of Doncaster, Rev. John Sharpe, and Richard Robson and John Stevenson Salt esquires. April 28, 58 Geo. III. (B. lviii, 11.)

DRYPOOL CHURCH, 1822.

Represented upon the humble petition of the Minister, Churchwardens and inhabitants of the parish of Drypool in the deanery of Holderness, and by certificate made at Quarter Sessions at Beverley for the East Riding, July 16, 3 Geo. IV (1822), That the church of the parish of Drypool, which was built prior to the year 1400, became lately much decayed, and was found upon examination to be in so ruinous a condition that it required to be taken down, and the population having increased greatly it becomes necessary that a church be erected upon a plan sufficiently enlarged to accommodate the numerous inhabitants who desire to assemble for the public worship of Almighty God, the truth of which was made to appear at Quarter Sessions by the oaths of William Marshall and John Beever the churchwardens, and of William Hutchinson and John Earle, able and experienced workmen. Estimate 1990*li.*, exclusive of the sum of 500*li.* granted by the Commissioners for building new churches. The inhabitants are unable to raise the required sum amongst themselves either by rate or otherwise, and are thereby prevented from executing the desired work unless they receive the charitable assistance of well disposed Christians. House to house

collection through England, Berwick-upon-Tweed, and the counties of Flint, Denbigh, and Radnor in Wales. *Trustees and receivers*, George Thompson, John Wade, Robert Cook, John Sumpner, John Waddingham, James Webster, William Broadbent and John Stevenson Salt esquires. Nov. 9, 3 Geo. IV. (C. iii, 4.)

EASINGTON CHURCH, N.R., 1768.

Represented upon the humble petition of the Minister, Churchwardens and inhabitants of the parish of Easington in the North Riding, That the parish church of Easington is a very ancient structure, and so much decayed that notwithstanding the parishioners have for many years past laid out considerable sums of money in repairing the said church, it is dangerous for the parishioners to assemble therein for divine worship, and it cannot any longer be supported but must be wholly taken down and rebuilt, the truth of which has been made to appear to the Justices assembled at their General Quarter Sessions holden at Guisborough for the North Riding on July 14 last, not only by the oaths of the Minister, Churchwardens and principal inhabitants, but also on the oaths of able and experienced workmen who have carefully viewed the church and made an estimate of the charge of taking down and rebuilding the same, which amounts to the sum of 1145*l.* and upwards (exclusive of the old materials), which sum the said inhabitants are not able to raise among themselves. House to house collection through the counties of York, Cumberland, Durham, and Northumberland. *Trustees and receivers*, the Archbishop of York, Rev. William Harper, Francis Middleton, George Baker, Ralph Jackson esquires, Michael Smith, Thomas Wardell, William Sanderson, Francis Easterby, Thomas Stevenson and John Stevenson gentlemen. Feb. 8, 8 Geo. III. (B. viii, 4.)

EASINGWOLD. Fire. 1778.

For William Beldrige of Easingwold, sufferer by fire, as by a certificate under the hands of the Justices of the Peace for the North Riding assembled at the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace held at Northallerton on Thursday, July 16, 18 Geo. III (1778), it appears that on Dec. 13, 1777, there happened a sudden and terrible fire at Easingwold which by the violence thereof in a short space of time burnt and consumed the weaving shop and warehouse of the said William Baldrige, containing therein several working implements, goods, merchandize, and other effects which were his whole substance. General licence. *Trustees and receivers*, Rev. John Armitstead clerk, Robert Yates and Christopher Goulton esquires,

Stephen Featherston, Thomas Clough, William Driffield, Thomas Stevenson and John Stevenson gentlemen. Aug. 15, 18 Geo. III. (B. xviii, 4.)

ECCLESALL CHAPEL, 1784.

Represented upon the humble petition of the Minister, Chapelwardens and principal inhabitants of Ecclesall, in the parish of Sheffield, and by certificate under the hands of the Justices of the Peace for the West Riding, assembled at the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, holden by adjournment at Doncaster on Wednesday, Jan. 21, 24 Geo. III (1784), That the chapel of Ecclesall is a very ancient structure, and by length of time become so very ruinous that it cannot be repaired but must be entirely taken down and rebuilt, so that the petitioners cannot assemble therein for the public worship of Almighty God without manifest danger of their lives, the truth of which was made to appear at Quarter Sessions by the oaths of John Bishop, mason, and Joseph Badger, joiner, able and experienced workmen, who have carefully viewed the said chapel. Estimate for taking down and rebuilding the same 1553*li.* 4*s.* 5*d.*, exclusive of the old materials, which sum the said inhabitants are not able to raise among themselves, being all tenants at rack rents, therefore incapable of undertaking so great a work without the charitable assistance of well disposed Christians. House to house collection in the counties of York, Lancaster, Chester, Derby, Notts., Lincoln, Durham, Cumberland, Northumberland, and Westmoreland. *Trustees and receivers*, Rev. James Wilkinson, William Murray esquire, Richard Fenton esquire, George Woodhead, Robert Poole, Anthony Thompson, Hugh Spooner, William Fowler, John Winter, Joshua Spooner, Jonathan Moor, Thomas Glossop, Jonathan Hague, George Greaves, John Parsons, Thomas Stevenson, William Hilditch gentlemen, and the Minister and Chapelwardens. Feb. 12, 24 Geo. III. (B. xxiv, 5.)

EGTON. Fire. 1803.

For Thomas Shaw of the constabulary of Egton, par. Lythe, it is represented by certificate under the hands of the Justices of the Peace for the North Riding, assembled at their General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, held at Northallerton on Tuesday, April 27, 42 Geo. III (1802), That about ten o'clock on the morning of Saturday, March 13, 1802, the said Thomas Shaw's dwellinghouse was discovered to be on fire, which raged with great violence several hours, and notwithstanding very great exertions were made by very great numbers of people for the purpose of extinguishing it, the whole dwellinghouse with the furniture therein, beds, bedding, linen,

wearing apparel, wheat, oats, beef, and bacon were destroyed, the truth of the premises made to appear at Quarter Sessions by the oaths of Willam Law and John Wilson, two of his principal neighbours, who were well acquainted with the premises at the time this unfortunate accident happened, and who have made an estimate of the loss sustained by the said poor sufferer, which upon a moderate computation amounts to the sum of 508*li.* 6*s.*, by which calamitous event the said poor sufferer, who is only a small farmer, and having a large family to maintain is much distressed and cannot be relieved therefrom without the assistance of charitable Christians. House to house collection in the counties of York, Durham, Derby, Notts., Lincoln, Lancaster, and Chester. *Trustees and receivers*, the Archbishop of York, Robert Sinclair, Richard Moorsom, Thomas Mayes esquires, Rev. John Gilby, Rev. Samuel Harding, William Stevenson and John Stevenson Salt gentleman. June 14, 43 Geo. III. (B. xliii, 8.)

ERRINGDEN CHAPEL, 1817.

Represented upon the humble petition of the Minister, Chapel-wardens and inhabitants of Erringden, par. Halifax, and by certificate under the hands of the Justices of the Peace for the West Riding, assembled at their General Quarter Sessions of the Peace held by adjournment at Bradford on Thursday, July 17, 57 Geo. III (1817), That the chapel of Saint John in the Wilderness in Erringden is not only in an unfinished state, but that although there has been already collected in the neighbourhood and expended the sum of 1349*li.* 15*s.* 7*d.*, there is yet owing to the workmen who have been employed in building the same sum of 326*li.* 12*s.* 7*d.*, the truth of which was made to appear at Quarter Sessions by the oath of William Crabtree, an able and experienced workman. Estimate for the charge of finishing the same 478*li.* 4*s.* 10*d.*, including the money now owing, which sum the said inhabitants are not able to raise among themselves, being principally labouring people and tenants at rack rents, besides being greatly burthened with poor, therefore incapable of completing the work without the charitable assistance of well disposed Christians. General Licence. *Trustees and receivers*, Rev. Henry Coulthurst D.D., Joseph Priestley and Thomas Horton esquires, Roger Swire, David Oliver, Richard Ingham, William Murgatroyd, William Hinckliff, John Greenwood and John Stevenson Salt gentlemen. Nov. 8, 58 Geo. III. (B. lviii, 2.)

EVERINGHAM CHURCH, 1761.

Represented upon the humble petition of the Minister, Church-wardens, and the principal inhabitants of the parish of Everingham,

and by certificate under the hands of Sir Robert Hildyard baronet, Sir Digby Legard baronet, Francis Best, William St. Quintin, John Grimston, Henry Willoughby Henry Egerton and Emanuel Jefferson, esquires, Justices of the Peace for the East Riding, made at their General Quarter Sessions of the Peace on Tuesday, April 15, 33 Geo. II (1760), That the said parish church of Everingham is a very ancient structure, that the walls and foundations thereof are so bulged and sunk that they cannot any longer be repaired but must be entirely taken down and rebuilt, that the steeple is in such a dangerous and shattered condition, and also the roof and covering of the church, and the timber very much decayed, and every other part of the said church in so ruinous a condition that the same must be totally taken down and rebuilt. The truth of the premises was made to appear at Quarter Sessions by the oaths of several able and experienced workmen. Estimate of taking down and rebuilding the same 1100*li.* and upwards, which sum the said parishioners are utterly unable to raise amongst themselves, being most of them tenants upon very small farms and being burthened with numerous poor. General licence. *Trustees and receivers*, Sir Edmund Anderson baronet, Rev. William Williams, Robert Robinson, John Rudd, Kingsman Baskett and Robert Jackson clerks, Walter Staveley, Edward Plumpton, John Holmes, Thomas Stevenson and John Stevenson gentlemen. Jan. 9, 1 Geo. III. (B. i, 3.)

FARNHAM CHURCH, 1770.

Represented upon the humble petition of the Minister, Churchwardens and inhabitants of the parish of Farnham, and by certificate under the hands of the Justices of the Peace for the West Riding, assembled at their General Quarter Sessions held at Skipton on July 12, 1768, That the parish church of Farnham is in so ruinous a condition that the inhabitants cannot assemble therein without eminent danger of their lives, and that the same cannot any longer be supported but must be wholly taken down and rebuilt. The truth of the premises was made to appear at Quarter Sessions by the oaths of able and experienced workmen. Estimate for taking down and rebuilding 1135*li.* 6*s.* 6*d.*, exclusive of old materials, which sum the said inhabitants are unable to raise among themselves, being chiefly tenants at rack rents and burthened with a numerous poor. House to house collection in the counties of York and Lancaster. *Trustees and receivers*, Charles Slingsby, Thomas Turner Slingsby, Oliver Coghill, Richard Roundell, esquires, Duffield Scarah, Thomas Stevenson and John Stevenson, gentlemen. Jan. 16, 10 Geo. III. (B. x, 2.)

FEARBY. Fire. 1760.

For Elizabeth Dawson on behalf of herself and five other persons, sufferers by fire at Fearby, it is represented by certificate under the hands of Thomas Robinson, Charles Crowe, Roger Talbot, Gregory Elsley, Edward Place and John Milbank, Justices of the Peace for the North Riding, made at their General Quarter Sessions of the Peace on April 4, 31 Geo. II (1758), That on Aug. 16 last a sudden and terrible fire broke out in the dwellinghouse of the said Elizabeth Dawson at Fearby, from which the flames reaching to other adjacent buildings, the dwellinghouses, barns, stables, cowhouses, malt kiln, household goods, furniture, and implements of husbandry of the said poor sufferers were totally burnt and destroyed, whereby the said poor sufferers are reduced to great want and misery. The truth of the premises made to appear at Quarter Sessions by the oaths of several credible persons who were neighbours to and well knew the premises before the said calamities happened to the said poor sufferers. Estimate of the losses (including a fire at Bengeworth in the borough of Evesham) 1151*li*. and upwards, exclusive of all insurances and private collections. That the Justices further have certified that by the said calamities the said poor sufferers are reduced to great misery and poverty and become real objects of charity, and must languish under heavy pressures unless relieved by the charity and benevolence of compassionate and well disposed Christians. House to house collection in the North Riding. *Trustees and receivers*, Sir John Rushout baronet, John Rushout, Thomas Rous, Thomas Coventry, John Hardcastle, William Danby and Arthur Danby, esquires, Thomas Ashfield, William Phillips, Thomas Dunn, Thomas Hull, William Penny, William Hardcastle, George Green, Thomas Stevenson and John Stevenson. July 14, 34 Geo. II. (A. vii, 3.)

DANBY v. SYDENHAM:
A RESTORATION CHANCERY SUIT.¹

THE Chancery Petition here printed was presented when Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon, was Lord High Chancellor of England, that is between April 20, 1661, when he was created an earl, and August 30, 1667, when the Great Seal was taken from him. It is a most excellent specimen of legal draughtsmanship, combining clearness and accuracy. The author, a barrister, Thomas Rokeby,² and member of Gray's Inn, was called to the Bar in June, 1657, and became one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas at the Revolution. Rokeby had a personal interest in the case, as he married the plaintiff's daughter.

The story set forth in the petition commences with a certain Arthur Dakins, lord of the manor of Hackness, near Scarborough, and owner of valuable estates in that district. Although a Dakyn de Idsford contributed to the Poll Tax³ in 2 Richard II (1379), in Bradford, near Clitheroe, the name only appears in this county in the sixteenth century, and at first in the neighbourhood of Hull. This family, like many others, rose to wealth by speculating in lands which had belonged to monastic houses, when it was possible to make very good bargains, as many persons were deterred from competing by religious scruples, or fear of a reaction, which would have forced them to disgorge their purchases. The manor of Hackness itself had formed a portion of the possessions of Whitby Abbey, which also owned land in Silpho, Harwood Dale, Suffield, and Everley, where Dakins had other property. In the Visitation of 1584-5⁴ his father's name is called Robert Dakins,⁵ but nothing is

¹ The Chancery Petition is printed by the courtesy of Dr. Francis Collins, a member of our Council, who has kindly lent a copy of the decree of the Court of Chancery in the case of *Hobby v. Chapman*, and other illustrative documents.

² "A Brief Memoir of Mr. Justice Rokeby" is printed in Vol. xxxvii of the *Surtees Society*, under the editorship of the late Canon Raine.

³ *Poll Tax for the West Riding*, p. 289. There was a well-known person of this name, John Dakins, LL.D., rector in Queen Mary's time of Kirkby Hill, near

Richmond, where he founded a hospital and grammar school. George Foxe tells us that as Commissary for the Bishop of Chester he had charge of George Snell, who was afterwards burnt.

⁴ Foster's edition, p. 169.

⁵ The coat granted to the Dakins family is a good specimen of the pictorial arms affected by Elizabethan heralds:—*Gules, a lion passant guardant argent between two mullets or and two flanches argent, each charged with a lion rampant sable*. On his monument in Hackness Church, Arthur Dakins bears a much more simple

said about him, and as the arms were granted only twenty-five years previously, it would appear that the family had only lately become important. Arthur Dakyns had an elder brother, who was designated as of Chelmorton, near Buxton, in Derbyshire, but under what circumstances he became settled there is not known. There was also a sister Margaret mentioned in the Petition, who married a Derbyshire man, Edward Brewerton, which would tend to prove that the family had some connection with that county. There was another family of the same name related to the Dakins of Hackness, living at Foulbridge on the Derwent, near Yeddingham, and at Linton in the parish of Wintringham, near Sledmere, but bearing a different coat-of-arms.¹ Arthur Dakins became a man of importance, and rose to be a member of the Quorum and a Justice of Peace at a time when that honour was more rarely bestowed than at present. He married his only child, Margaret, to Walter Devereux, second son of Walter Devereux, Earl of Essex, and sister to Elizabeth's ill-starred favourite.

His will,² dated May 1, 31 Eliz. (1589), contains a good deal of information about his family. It commences, "I, Arthure Dakins of Hacknes, esq., . . . weighing within my selfe the vncertanty and frailety of the lyfe of man in this transitorie world bequeath my soule into the handes of Allmighty God, assuredly trustinge of full remission of all my sinns and offences through the death and passion of his onely sonne, Jesus Christe, the Saviour of the world, and the Redeemer of me and all mankinde." The testator then directs his body to be buried Christian like, where it should please God to appoint, the order whereof to be referred to his executors. He left his wife, Thomasine, a life estate in his manors of Linton and Thirkleby on York Wold, and in the tithe of corn and grain within in the town and fields of Place Newton and Thirkleby, and in all his property in the parishes of Kirkby "Grindallieth" and Wintringham, which he had purchased of George Dakins, late of Fowbridge, esq.³ Remainder to his daughter Margaret, wife unto Walter

coat, *Argent, an anchor sable*, but on what authority does not appear. His cousin, George Dakins, bore entirely different arms:—*Or, on a fesse sable, between three pelicans vulning themselves gules, a lion passant guardant, between two cinquefoils gules* (Foster, p. 639).

¹ *Ibid.*, pp. 511, 639.

² *Reg. Test.*, xxvi, 227d.

³ March 1, 21 Eliz. (1578-9). George Dakins th'elder, of Foulbridge, esq. To children of son, George Dakins, and of daughter, Mary Isons, wife of Charles

Isons, the lease of the personaige of Weirthorpe, *alias* Weverthorpe (except 10*li.* rent which Thomas Colthurste of York, gent., doith paye vnto me for the tiethes of Eastelutton and Westlutton), payinge the rente dewe to the deane and chapiter of Yorke. To sonne, Arthure Dakyns of Cowton, my lease of the personaige of Cowton, paying yearlie vnto my nephew, Thomas Dakyns, and Margaret, his wif, duringe there lyf naturall, sex poundes. To Eliz. Dakins, doughter to my nephew, Thomas Dakins,

Devereux, esq., in tail; with remainders in tail male to Humphrey Dakins of Chelmerston, in the Peake, county Derby (his brother), to his nephews, Richard Gates and William Brewerton, and to Arthur Beverley, son of Peter Beverley. After giving 20*li.* to Elizabeth Strangwish, and half that sum to Elizabeth Constable, daughter of William Constable of Sherburne, and giving the residue to his wife and daughter, whom he appointed his executors, he made his trusty friends, Thomas Bambrough, esq., and Richard Percy of the city of York, Doctor of Law, the supervisors of his will. The will was proved by the executors on Jan. 31, 1595-6.

Between the date of the will and its proof Margaret Dakins not only lost her husband, Walter Devereux, but had married a second husband, Thomas Sidney, third son of Sir Henry Sidney, brother of the well known Sir Philip Sidney. The authority for this marriage is the monument to Arthur Dakins at Hackness. A little over a year after she became a widow for the second time. She married lastly Sir Thomas Posthumus Hoby, in conjunction with whom she erected a monument to her father's memory in Hackness Church.

This monument,¹ which is affixed to the north wall of the chancel, within the altar rails, consists of a black marble slab, measuring 21½ inches in height by 21 inches in breadth, upon which is the chief inscription. The main portion of the monument is of white marble veined with red, and has a projecting cornice at the

towards her preferment in marriage, tenne pounde. To my daughter-in-lawe, Katherine Creike, 40*s.* a yeaere oute of the said personaige of Weythroppe. To Elline Sapcotes, towards her preferment in marriage, 30*li.*, so that she marry withe the consent of my sonne, Arthure Dakins. To Katherine Colthurst, wyf of Thomas Colthurst, for her paynes taken with me in my sicknes, my bed wythe the furnyture, and other my houshold stuff nowe remaynyng at her husbandes house. Res. to my sonne Arthure Dakyns, my sole executor. My cosyn, Arthure Dakyns esq., to be supervisor, and for his paynes I gyve vnto hym my best horse. Witnesses, Charles Isons, John Bickerton, William Miles. Codicil, dated March 6 in the same year. To nephew Thomas Dakins of Westheslerton, and Margaret, his wyf, all my interest and terme of yeaeres in all that parlor or house, standinge in the precinct of the courte or yearde of Fowbrige, my chamber, one litle garth, called the Dove Cote, on the east side of the said parlor, one close or pasture, called the Litle Prank Close, withe the heye growinge vpon the furrowes of the corne close, on the southe side of

the other Prank Close; the gaites or pasturinge of 22 kye, 4 oxen, 4 horssees or maiers, within the closes and groundes of the manour of Fowbrige, during the holle tyme of the yeaere; and the wynteringe and keepinge of seaven score sheipe with sufficient and competente fother and pasture in wynter onely, by vertue of a lease maid vnto me by George Dakyns, the yonger, my sonne; also all my tytle to one close, called Great Prank Close, under a similar lease. In a second codicil, dated the day following, made in the night time, namely about one or two of the clock, when the bequest to Katherine Colthurst was read to him, he said, "Naye, Marye, I do not, for I neither gave the teastour, nor the vallainge, nor the curtinges, nor the coueringe, meanyng that coueringe whiche in his last seiknes, nowe and then, did lye opon hym, nor the downe bedd, but onely so moche as was at her howse." Proved March 23, 1578-9 (*Reg. Test.*, xxi, 313).

¹ The reader is indebted to Mr. E. W. Crossley, a member of our Society, for notes on the inonuments at Hackness and a description of the chapel at Harwood Dale.

top. This cornice is surmounted in the centre by a device, on which are the arms of Dakins, and over them a visor; above this, again, being the forefront of a horse erect. The device is flanked on either side by a pyramidal column of red marble. The slab bearing the inscription is surrounded by a double border, the inner and narrower being plain, and containing in the centre of each side a water lily in high relief. The top portion of the outer border is decorated with three circular bosses of black marble. The outer border on each side is embellished with three shields of arms. The bottom portion of the outer border, which projects somewhat and is separated from the inner border by a slight moulding, is ornamented with three circular bosses similar to those on the top portion of the border. On either side of the central of these latter bosses is the supplementary portion of the inscription. Below this again comes some scroll work in low relief, with a larger circular boss of black marble set in the centre of it.

HERE LIETH INTERRED IN Y^e ASSVRED HOPE OF Y^e RESVRREC-
TION ARTHVRE DAKINS ESQUIRE WHO AFTER HE HAD AT-
TAYNED VNTO Y^e AGE OF 76 YEARES DIED Y^e 13 DAY OF IVLY
1592¹ HE LEFT BEHINDE HIM BY THOMAZIN HIS WIFE Y^e DAUGH:
OF THOMAS GUY ESQUIRE & ALICE HIS WIFE SISTER VNTO S^r
WIMVND CAREWE OF ANTHONY IN Y^e COVNTIE OF CORNWAL
KNIGHT ONE ONLY DAUGHTER & HEYRE NAMED MARGRET
WHOME HE TWICE BESTOWED IN MARIAGE IN HIS LIFE TIME
FIRST VNTO WALTER DEVEREVX ESQUIRE SECOND BROTHER
VNTO Y^e RIGHT HON^r: ROBERT NOW ERLE OF ESSEX BVT HE
DIED IN HIS FIRST YOVTH WthOVT ISSVE BY A HVRTE RECE-
VED IN SERVICE BEFORE ROANE IN Y^e YEARE 1591 & THENE HE
MARIED HER VNTO THOMAS SIDNEY ESQVIR Y^e THIRD SONNE
OF Y^e HONOVABLE S^r HENRY SIDNEY KNIGHT & COMPANION
OF Y^e MOST NOBLE ORDER OF Y^e GARTER BVT HE AFTER HE HAD
TWO YEARES OVERLIVED HIS WIVES SAID FATHER DIED ALSO
WthOVT ISSV Y^e 26 DAY OF IVLY 1595 WHOS BODY WAS BY HIS
DISTRESSED WIDDOW HONOVRABLY BVRIED AT KINGSTON VPPON
HVLLE & IN Y^e 13 MONETH OF HER SINGLE & MOST SOLITARYE LIFE
Y^e SAID MARGARET DISPOSED OF HER SELF IN MARIAGE VNTO
S^r THOMAS POSTHVMVS HOBY KINGHT Y^e SECOND SONNE OF
S^r THOMAS HOBY KNIGHT WHO DIED IN PARIS IN Y^e YEARE
1566 WHERE HE THEN REMAYNED RESIDENT AMBASSA-
DOVR FROM OVR MOST DREAD SOVERAIGNE THE
Q: MAT^r THAT NOWE IS.

¹ The figure 2 in 1592 is painted, or cut and painted, over a figure 3, which is still quite distinct.

On the bottom of the monument the following, in somewhat larger type:—

IN DVTIFVLL MEMOYRE OF Y ^E	ERECTED THIS MONVMENT
FORESAYD ARTHVRE DAKINS S ^r	WHOE ALSOE REPAYRED Y ^S
THOMAS POSTHVMVS HOBY &	CHAWNCELL Y ^E 9 DAY
DAME MARGARET HIS WIFF	OF AVGVST 1597

This monument contains a wealth of heraldry, for the elucidation of which the Society is indebted to the Rev. C. V. Collier.

- I. At the top in the centre, Argent, an anchor sable.—DAKINS.
- II. At the top on the dexter side, quarterly of sixteen:—
 1. Argent, a fess gules, in chief three torteaux, with a crescent or for difference.—DEVEREUX.
 2. Argent, a cross engrailed gules between four water-bougets sable.—BOURCHIER.
 3. France and England quarterly, a bordure argent.—THOMAS OF WOODSTOCK.
 4. Azure six lions rampant or between a bend cotised of the second.—BOHUN.
 5. Gules two bend, one or, the other argent.—FITZWALTER.
 6. Quarterly or and gules an escarbuncle sable.—MANDEVILLE or MAGNEVILLE.
 7. Gules, semée of billets or, a fess argent.—LOUVAIN.
 8. Argent, a fess and a canton gules.—WYDEVILLE.
 9. Argent a saltire gules fretty or.—CROPHULL or CROXHILL.
 10. Or, a fret gules.—VERDON.
 11. Party per pale or and vert, a lion rampant fourchée gules.—MARSHALL, EARL OF PEMBROKE.
 12. Gules, a bend lozengy or.—STRONGBOW.
 13. Vair or and gules.—FERRERS.
 14. Azure, three garbs or.—BLONDEVILLE.
 15. Gules, seven mascles or, voided of the field.—QUINCY.
 16. Gules, a cinquefoil argent.—BEAUMONT.
- III. Quarterly:—
 1. Or, a pheon azure, a mullet for difference.—SIDNEY.
 2. Argent, three chevronels gules, a label of three points argent.—BARRINGTON.
 3. Quarterly or and gules an escarbuncle sable.—MANDEVILLE.
 4. Barry of ten argent and gules a lion rampant or.—ADAMS.

IV. Quarterly of eight, with Dakins on an escutcheon of pretence:—

1. Argent, a fess between three hawks sable, beaked and jessed or, a crescent for difference.—Hoby.¹
2. Gules, three battle axes in fess or.—HACKLUYT.
3. Argent, three fusils in fess gules.—Hoby.
4. Sable, an eagle displayed argent.—DERNFORD.
5. Argent, a lion rampant sable, langued and ducally crowned or.—MORGAN.
6. Sable, a pomegranate or, seeded proper, leaved and slipped or.
7. Gules, a lion rampant regardant argent.
8. Argent, a chevron between three boars' heads couped sable.—SWINFORD.

On the sinister side:—

V. Devereux impaling Dakins as above.

VI. Sidney impaling Dakins.

VII. Hoby impaling Dakins.

The third husband of Margaret Dakins was not unworthy by birth to succeed the brothers of the brave Earl of Essex and the chivalrous Sir Philip Sidney. His father, Sir Thomas Hoby, of Bisham in Berkshire, had died in 1566 when Ambassador in France, leaving, as the name implies, a posthumous child. Besides his services as a diplomatist, Sir Thomas did good work for his country by translating in a most masterly fashion from the Italian the *Courtier of Baldassare Castiglione*, which has lately appeared in the series of Tudor Translations. His mother, Anne, was one of the learned daughters of Sir Anthony Cooke, all of whom are said to have been well versed in the learned languages. One of Lady Hoby's sisters was the mother of Francis Bacon, who consequently was Hoby's first cousin. In his younger days he served in Ireland, where he was knighted in 1593.² In later life his name constantly occurs in the Quarter Sessions Rolls of the North Riding, where he played the part of a most energetic and useful Justice of the Peace.

Although there were no children, the marriage seems to have been a singularly happy one. In his will and in the monument he erected to her memory, her husband speaks in the most affectionate

¹ Hobby, a small falcon.

² Metcalfe's *Book of Knights* (Harleian Society), p. 208. Sir Hugh Cholmley in

his Diary gives a very unpleasing account of Hoby, and speaks of him as litigious and overbearing.

terms of the wife¹ he had lost. The church at Hackness was largely restored by their munificence in 1597, and a chapel, dedicated to St. Margaret, was erected by him in 1634, shortly after his wife's decease, in accordance with her wishes, for the good of the souls and bodies of the inhabitants dwelling within Harwood Dale. He also made provision for one sufficient preacher to preach God's word and to catechize on every Lord's Day, commonly called Sunday.

It is sad to relate that, in consequence of inconvenience, this most interesting example of the earnest churchmanship of Caroline times, a building coeval with St. John's, Leeds, and Nicholas Ferrars' church at Little Gidding in Huntingdonshire, has been allowed to go to decay; having been superseded by a new chapel built, about a mile lower down the dale, in the year 1862, by the late Sir J. V. B. Johnstone, Bart., the lord of the manor.

A friend who has lately visited the old chapel describes it thus:—

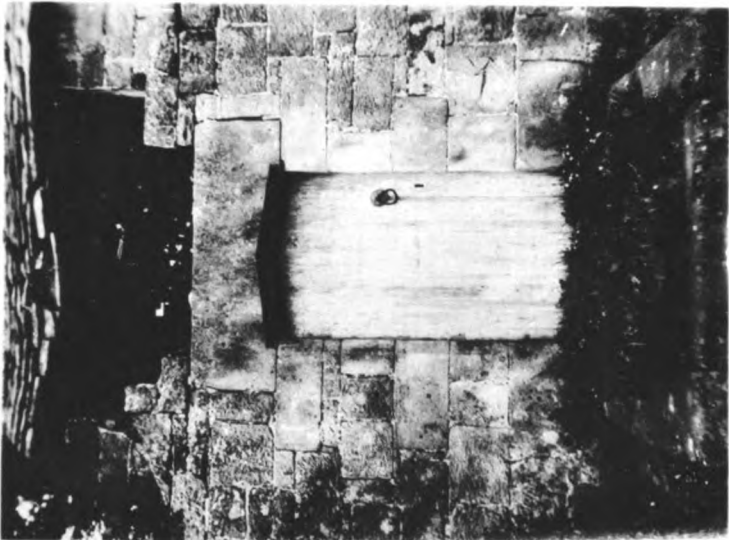
"The chapel, which is picturesquely situated, is in a very bad condition, although the roof is still on. There is a good boundary wall round the graveyard, which is tidy. The grass seems to be mown occasionally. In regard to the chapel itself, the roof of the south porch (the only one), has fallen in, and that part of the south wall against which it abuts has also collapsed to within a few feet of the ground, and as far as its junction with the west wall. There is a very bad crack in the masonry of the south-east corner, reaching from the top nearly to the bottom of the wall. There are also one or two smaller cracks. Where the southern slope of the roof meets the western gable it is almost torn away from it, owing to the collapse of the wall beneath, already mentioned. On the north side nearly one-sixth of the slates are off, principally those nearest the north wall. What appears to be an elder tree, about five feet high, with several offshoots, is growing on the top of the north wall. There are not many slates off on the south side.

"Inside, the seating and floor-boards, or flags, have all disappeared, except the platform for the altar, and part of that is falling from its place. The floor is covered with rubbish of all kinds, stones, and there are many which have fallen into the chapel owing to the collapse of part of the south wall, referred to above, plaster from the north wall, and any amount of dust and leaves. There is no glass in the windows, so the chapel is become a nesting place for pigeons, of whom there were many about at the time of my visit. What appears to be the font lies broken to the south of the

¹ Abundant evidence of her piety is furnished by her diary, now preserved in the British Museum (*Egerton MS.*, No. 2614).



HARWOOD DALE CHAPEL FROM THE SOUTH-EAST AND FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.



HARWOOD DALE CHAPEL—SOUTH DOOR AND INTERIOR.

altar platform. At some time, probably later than the time when the chapel was built, the roof has been underdrawn with boards, which have been painted a turquoise blue colour; but about half have been ripped off.

"The chapel is built of squared stones, and it is probable that if a little care had been taken to keep it in decent repair it might have lasted a long time. Messrs. Poole & Hugall, in their book on *The Churches of Scarborough, Filey, and the Neighbourhood*, published in 1848, speak of it as in good condition, and give a picture of the lichgate, which must be one of the oldest in the North of England, where they only have been introduced in modern times. The lichgate has been built of smaller and rougher stones than the chapel itself. The roof has entirely disappeared, except three timbers. The side posts and lintel of the gate itself remain. There have been no seats in the gateway, or stone upon which to rest the corpse. The height of the doorway, from the under-side of the lintel to the ground, is 6 feet 4 inches; the width of the doorway, 5 feet 1½ inches."

The inscription, commemorating the foundation, is on a slate slab, surrounded by a stone border, which is quite plain on three sides, but on the top side takes the form of a projecting cornice, and is affixed to the east wall of the chapel, on the south side of the east window. The following is a copy:—

"WHEN S^r THOMAS POSTHVMVS HO[BY] KNIGHT
& THE LADY MARGARETT HIS LATE WIFE WERE
VNITED TOGETHER IN THIS WORLD THEY BOTH
RESOLVED TO HAVE A CHAPPELL ERECTED FOR
DEVINE SERVICE FOR Y^r GOOD OF Y^r SOVLES & BODYS
OF Y^r INHABITANTES DWELLINGE WthIN HAREWOOD DALE
& WthIN VERY FEWE MONTHES NEXT AFTER HIS
SAID WIVES DECEASE HE DID ERECT THIS CHAPPELL
IN Y^r YEARE 1634 AND AS THEY HAD BOTH
FORMERLY RESOLVED HE HATH BY CONVEYANCE
PROVIDED THAT HIS ASSIGNE (VNTO WHOM HE HATH
ASSURED THE INHERITANCE OF HAREWOODDALE
IN REVERSION AFTER HIS OWNE DEATH) AND
HIS HEIRES & ASSIGNES SHALL FOR EVER
FINDE ONE SVFFICIENT PREACHER TO
PREACH GODS WORD, AND TO CATECHYSE
HE[RE]IN ON EVERY LORDS DAY COMONLY
CALLED SVNDAY."

After his wife's death, in September, 1633, Hoby erected a monument, now on the south wall of the chancel of Hackness

Church, as a testimony to their entire mutual affection to one another. It is $57\frac{1}{4}$ inches high by $57\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide, and consists of a black marble tablet, $35\frac{1}{4}$ inches by $35\frac{1}{2}$ inches, bearing the inscription given below, which is surrounded by a white marble border. This border has a seeded rose in each corner, and the arms of Hoby impaling Dakins in the centre of each of its four sides. The top and bottom portions of the border have a small rectangular panel of black marble, $11\frac{7}{8}$ by $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches, on either side of the coat of arms. That portion of the border, on either side of the monument, has the head of a cherub enveloped with wings in the place of the marble panel.

The inscription on the monument is as follows:—

THE LADY MARGARET HOBY, LATE WIFE OF S^r THOMAS POSTHVMVS
HOBY KNIGHT,
AND SOLE DAUGHTER & HEIRE OF ARTHVRE DAKINS ESQ^r BY
THOMASIN HIS WIFE
AFTER SHE HAD LIVED SEVEN & THIRTY YEARES & ONE MONETH
Wth HER SAID HVS-
BAND IN MVTVALL ENTIRE AFFECTION TO BOTH THEIR EXTRAORDINARY
COMFORTES AND
HAD FINISHED THE WOORK THAT GOD HAD SENT HER INTO THIS
WORLD TO PERFORME
AND AFTER SHE HAD ATTAINED VNTO THE BEGINING OF THE SIXTY
THIRD YEARE OF HER
AGE ON THE FOVRTH DAY OF THE SEVENTH MONETH OF THAT YEARE,
IT WAS THE WILL OF
ALMIGHTY GOD TO CALL HER FOVRTH OF THIS VALE OF MISERIE;
AND HER BODY WAS BV-
RYED IN THIS CHANCELL, ON THE SIXT DAY OF THE SAME MONETH
(BEINGE SEPTEMBER
AN^o 1633) SOE NEER VNTO THE BODIES OF HER SAYDE FATHER; AND
OF HER SAYDE MO-
THER (W^{ch} WAS INTERRED BY HER SAYDE FATHERS BODIE ON THE
THIRTEENTH DAY OF
NOVEMBER AN^o 1613) AS THAT ALL THREE WILL BECOME BVT ONE
HEAPE OF DVSTE.
WHILST THIS LADY REMAINED IN THIS NATVRALL LIFE SHE HELDE
ACONSTANT RELI-
GIOVS COVRSE IN PERFORMINGE THE DVTIES REQUIRED OF EVERY
FAITHEVLL CHILD OF
GOD BOTH IN THEIR PVBLIKE AND PRIVATE CALLINGS: NOT ONLY BY
PROPAGATINGE

HIS HOLY WORD IN ALL PLACES WHERE SHE HAD POWER BVT ALSOE
 BY EXERCISINGE
 HER SELFE DAYLY IN ALL OTHER PERTICVLER CHRISTIAN DVTIES, AND
 ENDEVOURES TO PER-
 FORME THE WHOLE WILL OF GOD THROUGH HER FAITHE IN CHRIST
 THE FRVITES
 WHEREOF WERE DAILY REAPED BY SVNDRY OF THE FAITHFVLL
 SERVANTES OF GOD,
 (ASWELL STRANGERS VNT0 HER, AS OF HER OWN KINRED & ALLIES)
 WHOSE
 WANTES WERE LARGELY SVPLIED BY HER CHRISTIAN CHARITIE AND
 ALL SVCH
 AS WERE EYE WITNESSES OF HER GODLY MANNER OF LYFE AND
 CONVERSATION
 AND OF GODS GREAT MERCY SHEWED VNT0 HER IN HER LASTE
 SICKNES BY
 GIVINGE VNT0 HER MEMORY TO PRAY VNT0 HIM: AND IN THE MANNER
 OF SEPE-
 RATINGE HER SOVLE FROM HER BODIE WITH SOE LITTLE BODILY
 PAYNE: HAD AN
 ASSVRED HOPE FIXED IN THEIR HEARTES THAT HER FVTVRE
 RESVRRECTION WILL BE
 TO INHERIT THAT ETERNALL HABITATION IN GODS HEAVEN[L]Y
 KINGDOME WHICH
 WHILST SHE LIVED WITH VS HERSELFE OFTEN EXPRESSED (BOTH BY
 HER WORDE & DEEDS)
 THAT SHE WAS ASSVRED ONLY THROVGH THE MEER MERCY AND
 [PR]ECIOVS MERITES
 OF HER ONLY SAVIOVR IESUS CHRIST, TO ENIOY AFTER HER
 DEP[AR]TVRE OVTE
 OF THIS MORTALL LYFE, AS THE CROWNE OF THAT FAITH WHICH SHE
 PROFESSED
 AND PRACTIZED HEER ON EARTHE.
 NON ERO VOBISCVM DONEC DEVS IPSE VOCABIT:
 TVNC CINERES VESTROS CONSOCIABO MEIS.
 THOMAS POSTHVMS HOBY.

It seems probable Hoby spent a large amount of money on his
 wife's property, and felt justified in persuading her, after a great deal
 of importunity and solicitation, to settle the manor and rectory of
 Hackness and her other lands upon herself and her husband and
 their heirs, with remainder over to his own heirs. The agreement,
 by which Hoby and his wife agreed with Ralph Sutton and William

Chapman to levy a fine for this purpose, was executed on July 27, 8 Car. I (1632). There was in the deed a proviso enabling him to make such revocation thereof as he should please. She died in September, 1633. Before her death she expressed a wish to sell all her property except Everley, to raise money to be disposed amongst her kindred and for other charitable purposes, at the discretion of her husband; 100*l.* being for the use of her kinswoman, Thomasine, wife of James Danby. With the object of carrying out her intention, about a month after her decease, he conveyed the lands to John Chapman, a relative of his wife, in trust, to raise 2,700*l.* for this purpose; but Chapman becoming by a debauched course of life altogether unmeet to stand any longer trusted, Hoby brought actions in the Courts of Wards and of Chancery against him and his father, William Chapman, to have the conveyance set aside. The defendants agreed to reconvey the property, saving the estate of John Chapman and his wife, Katherine, in Harwood Dale, where he (Chapman) was to find a preaching minister at the new chapel. However, when the deed was ready for execution, the defendants denied that there ever had been any such agreement, and in their answer in the new suit, brought by Hoby against them in the Court of Chancery, William Chapman alleged that Hoby had promised him a lease for seven years, at a very reasonable rate, of a fair messuage, called Nettlehead, but that since the agreement the plaintiff had ruined a fair house which was upon the premises, and carried away a great part of the materials. Ultimately judgment in the suit was given on Tuesday, October 22, 1639, by Lord Coventry, keeper of the Great Seal, assisted by the Chief Justice of the King's Bench and the Chief Baron, when it was decreed that the agreement should be performed by both parties, and that all suits in the Star Chamber or elsewhere should cease.

Before Hoby had recovered the property he proceeded to carry out his wife's wishes, and, amongst other of her kindred, paid to Thomasine Danby 100*l.*; but to guard against the money being wasted, as it had been by Chapman, took a bond for that amount from her husband, James Danby, payable at the end of twelve months. This took place in April, 1638. Shortly before the money became due Danby went to see Hoby on the subject, and was told that, as he had a good report of him, the hundred pounds would not be recalled. Hoby desired Danby and his wife not to make themselves strangers to him, as he had a kind respect towards them, and all other his deceased lady's kindred that were hopeful. Afterwards he distributed further portions of the 2,700*l.* to his wife's kindred, but always took bonds for the sums so paid.

Sir Thomas made his will on March 28, 1640, in the following terms:—"I, Sir Thomas Posthumous Hoby of Hacknes, knight, being in health of body and of perfect memory, and calling vnto my mynde that man is not soe assured of anything in this world as of a deprivation of his naturall life, and that there is not anything more vncertaine then the tyme thereof I doe first comend my soule vnto Almyghty God, my glorious creator, and (in Jesus Christ) my most gracious and mercyfull father, with an assured hope and confident beleife that onely through his mercy, and the merittes and passion of my Lord and onely Saviour, Jesus Christ, my soule, as soone as it shall part from my mortall body, shall immediately be receiued into an eternal habitacon in Godes heauenly kingdome, and that it shall there remaine vntil the day of the last resurrection; and that then both my soule and my body shall againe be vnited together, and shall foreuer after enioy euerlasting life in the presence of the coequall and coeternall Trinity. And for my body I doe comend the same vnto the earth, the originall materiall substance of all flesh, to be buried by the apointment of my executors in decent manner, but neyther with superfluous cost, nor in ouer publike sort, in the chancell of the parrishe church of Hacknes, next vnto the dust of the body of my late most deare and onely wife, the Lady Margaret Hoby."

He appointed as his executors, George Hickes, clerk, parson of Leesham¹; Francis Prowde, clerk, preacher of God's word in the parish of Hackness; and James Moore, of Angram Grange, gent., in trust for his dearly-beloved and most-esteemed cousin, John Sydenham, eldest son and heir of John Sydenham, late of Brimpton, in the county of Somerset, esquire, by his near kinswoman, Alice, his wife, that was the daughter of William Hoby, late of Hales in the county of Gloucester, esquire, until he should accomplish the age of twenty-one years, and then he to be sole executor. He appointed Mr. Robert Barwick, of the city of York, counsellor at law, supervisor of his will. And he proceeds:—"And whereas I, being desirous to be beneficiall vnto many of my late wife's poore kindred and freindes, haue heretofore voluntarily conveyed and setled certain landes, parcell of my mannour of Hacknes, vpon one John Chapman and his heires, with intent and vpon trust that I might at my owne will and pleasure cause seuerall summes of money to be distributed, as a free gift by me giuen vnto them, as a remembrance of that extraordinary affection that was betweene her and myselfe in our life tyme. The most part of which money I have already paid, as will evidently appeare by the

¹ Levisham, near Pickering.

acquittances, by me received at their seuerall paymentes thereof. Concerning which lands I haue obtained a decree in the High Court of Chancery, in Michaelmas Tearme last, against the said John Chapman, whereby a certaine proporcon of land, in the said deed specyfied, ought to be reassured to me and my heires, which assurance is not yet done. My will and mynde is that, in case I depart this life before I shall make better and other assurance of the same land vnto the said John Sydenham, that he shall hould and enjoy the said lands to him and his heres for euer to his owne sole vse. And touching the residue of the moneyes, as yet vnpaid vnto my said late wives kindred, considering that my personall estate is fittest to be charged therewith, I doe giue and distribute the same, as in this my present will is hereafter menconed. To my said executor, John Sydenham, esq., the flaggon bracelett¹ of gould, with the picture of my late most deare and onely wife deceased, which is fastned therevnto, and which I doe purpose (if God shall permitt), to weare about myne arme vntill and att the tyme of my death. And alsoe one other picture of my said late wife, that is sett in a box of ivery or elephantes tooth, with a peice of christall to keepe it from the dust, hoping that my said executor will keepe them for memoriall of that affectionate care which my said late wife did, in her life tyme, take of his well doing, and for his education in his youngest yeares. And to that end I desire that myne executors in trust doe take order that the said bracelett may be carefully preserued at the tyme of my death, and may be saifely deliuered after my death vnto my said cosin, John Sidenham, or els lett it be saifely deliuered vnto his wife. Vnto my cosen, Mary Sydenham, one of the sisters of my said executor, 100*li*. Vnto my said executor's younger brother, George Sydenham, 300*li*. And I doe desire that my said executors shall pay all such legacies as are already menconed, eyther in this my last will or in the schedule herevnto now annexed and subscribed by myselfe, eyther at the tyme of the publishing hereof, or at any tyme hereafter dureing my life, to be in like sort subscribed and published by way of addition to the same, all the legacies by me soe expressed, or to be expressed in the same schedule, to be paid or otherwise discharged."

John Sydenham was made the residuary legatee. The witnesses to the will were Francis Lutton, James Danby (relatives of his wife), and Edward Todd, Jeremy Cockerell, and John Beswick.

The testator did not live long after making his will, but falling into a fit of a cold palsy, died suddenly, so that at the time of his

¹ A *flagon-bracelet*, or *chain*, is supposed to have been a chain-bracelet to which a smelling bottle (French *flacon*) could be attached. See *New English Dictionary*, s.v.

death the name of only one of his wife's relatives, Hester Dakins, daughter of Robert Dakins, was inserted in the schedule. Hoby's will was proved on April 26, 1641, by Prowde and Moore, Hickes renouncing.¹ Hoby was buried according to his wish in Hackness Church, near his wife; but in consequence of the minority of his heir, John Sydenham, and the disturbances caused by the Civil Wars, no memorial was erected till over forty years later, when his devisee's son, Sir John Posthumus Sydenham, placed a slab to his memory, now on the wall of the north aisle. It is of white marble with a central space, heart shaped with a blunted apex, 30½ inches by 29½ inches across the top, and 24 inches across the centre, bearing the inscription given below. It is surrounded with folds of drapery, amongst which the arms of Hoby are worked in at the top, and those of Sydenham, Argent, three rams sable, armed and unguled or, with the red hand of Ulster, impaling Herbert, Per pale azure and gules, three lions rampant argent, langued gules, in a similar manner at the bottom. The whole is surmounted by a small urn, out of which issues a golden flame.

Deponuntur heic juxtâ
 Dignifsimi Cineres
 Domini Thomæ Posthumi Hobby
 Viri Lectifsimiq' pii
 Hujus manerii quondam Domini
 Qui obiit 30^o die Decembr' An^o
 1640
 Ætat: suæ septuagesimo
 In cujus memoriam
 Dominus Iohannes Sydenham²
 (cui nunc manerium
 clarefsemi (*sic*) prædicti donum)
 Monumentu' hoc posuit.
 Anno Dom: 1682

After his death his executors did nothing about the 100*l.*, and Sydenham, knowing Hoby's wishes in the matter, also refrained. The statement, however, in the petition that a period of four years elapsed between Hoby's death and Sydenham's coming of age is disproved by Sydenham being created a baronet on July 28, 1642, which is

¹ The original will is preserved in the York Registry in the bundle for August, 1641-2, and a copy in the bundle for September, 1646-7.

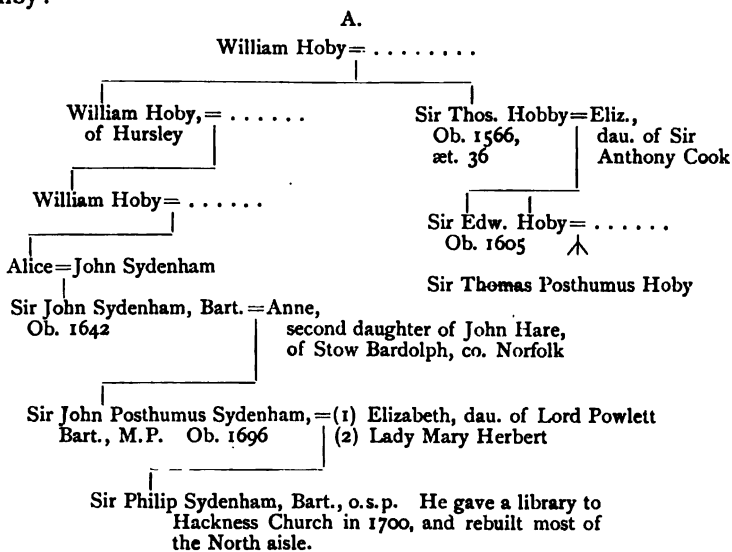
² In the vestry at Hackness are the royal arms and the letters, W^{yo} 111^d R,

with the following inscription:—"This Royal Atchievement was Erected by y^e Hon^{ble} S^r Philip Sydenham, L^d of this Mannor [and] of Brimpton in Sommerfet, and M.A. of y^e Univerfity of Cambridg; 1699."

hardly likely to have been done whilst he was a minor, and by the fact that he died in that same year. On July 14, 1648, Francis Lutton exhibited an inventory of Hoby's effects in the name of Lady Anne Sydenham, executrix of her husband's will.¹

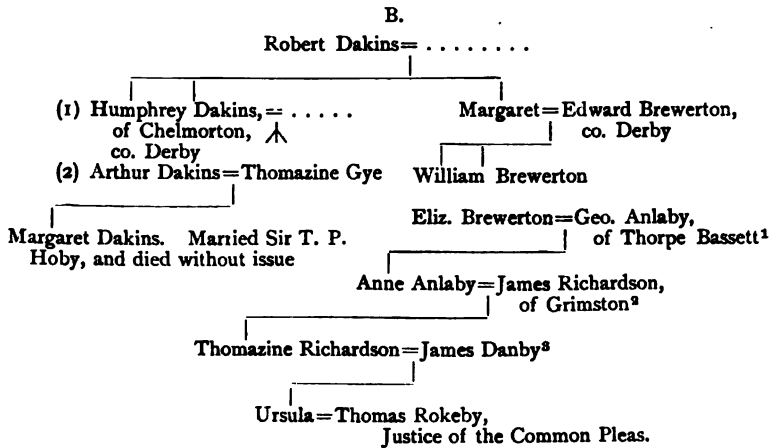
Nothing was done about the bond till after the Restoration, when Sir John's widow brought an action on it against Danby in the King's Bench for the 100*l.*, and the penalty for non-payment. Danby alleged in his petition in the Chancery suit, which he brought to obtain relief from the Common Law action, that Lady Sydenham had purposely delayed bringing the action till all the persons who could have given evidence in the matter were dead or removed into unknown places. There was, however, another very good reason for delay. Rokeby, who had drawn the petition, was one of the chief advisers of the Puritans in the North of England, and seems to have been in some way connected with the Court of Cromwell. During the Commonwealth Lady Sydenham would hesitate to bring an action against a man whose son-in-law occupied so influential a position in the Puritan party; but when the King enjoyed his own again, she no doubt thought she would have a better chance, as her adversary's party was under a cloud. It is to be regretted that the issue of the case is not given.

Pedigrees² showing the connection between Sir T. P. Hobby and Sir John Sydenham, and between Margaret, Lady Hoby, and James Danby:—



¹ *Dickering Act Book, sub anno, 1641.*

² I am indebted for these pedigrees to Mr. J. W. Clay, F.S.A.



¹ May 10, 1613. George Anlaby, of Thorbasset (*sic*). Buried in the quier of parishe church of Thorbasset. My parsonage or rectorie of Rollington (*sic*) to Francis Anlaby, my sonne and heire. The lease of my farme or farmes in Thorbasset to Eliz., my wife, and Francis Anlaby, my sonne, joyntlie. To Eliz. Lakine and Anne Lakine, my grand-children, 20*li*.; which sum my sonne-in-lawe, Robert Lakine, is indebted unto me. My daughter, Anne Richardson, 20*li*. George Dakins, my godson, 20*li*. Brother-in-lawe, Will. Brearton, supervisor. Proved January 24, 1613-4 (*Reg. Test.*, xxxii, 653*d*).

² Licence for their marriage in 1603, at North Grimston or Thorpe Bassett (*Yorkshire Archaeological Journal*, x, 450).

³ The connection between the family of Danby, of Kirkby Knowle, and the family of the same name living in the adjoining parish of Leake, though highly probable, has not yet been proved. I add the will of a member of the Kirkby Knowle line, who must have been nearly related to the complainant, James Danby. July 20, 14 Car. I, 1638. George Danbye of Kirkbyeknowle, yeoman. . . My bodye to be buried within the parrishe church yearde, neare vnto my ancestors. Vnto Marye, my lovinge wife, my tenement and farmehold in Kirkbye-knowle for her widdowhead; (excepte one parlor in my dwellinge howse, wherein my sister, Beatrice, now lyeth, which

parlor and all my tearme and interest therein I give vnto my said sister, Beatrice, for the tearme of her naturall life). My said tenement and farmeholde, after the deathe or marriage of my said wife, vnto my nephew, George Danbye. That moietye of my farme at Cowesbye, which somtymes were in the possession of my brother, William Danbye, vnto my nephew, Thomas Danbye. The other moietye vnto my said wife duringe her widdowhood, and after to my said nephew, George Danbye. Vnto my neece, Anne Danbye, 3*li*. Vnto my neece, Kateryne Danbye, 30*li*. Vnto my neece, Averill Danbye, 40*li*. Vnto my neece Elizabeth Danby, 40*li*. To my neece, Jaine Danbye, 30*li*. To my sister, Alice Danbye, 8*li*. To my systre, Beatrice, 40*li*. To Joseph Constable, son and heire of John Constable, esq., 20*li*. To Joseph Moore, clerke, 20*li*. To the poore of Kirkebyeknowle, 20*li*.; of Bagbye, 10*li*.; of Cowsbye, 5*li*.; of Boltby, 3*li*.; of Vpsall, 18*li*.; of Felixkirke, 18*li*. To my brother, Thomas Waire his children, 5*li*. To my nephew, Edmond Danbye, 10*li*. Nephew, Joseph Danbye, 5*li*. To Robert Todd, son of William Todd, a gimber lamb. Vnto George Coates twoo children, eyther of them, a gimber lambe. To Jayne Todd, 5*li*. Res. to Marye my wife, whome I make executrix. Signed with a mark. Witnesses, Josephe Waire, Robert Danby. Proved November 29, 1638.

To the right hon^{ble} Edward, earle of Clarendon, lord high chancelour of England,

Humbly complayning sheweth unto your lordshipp your dayly oratour, James Danby of Kirkeby Knowle,¹ in the county of Yorke, gent., that Margaret Dakins, sole daughter and heire of Arthure Dakins, esq., was heretofore seised in her demesne as of fee, or of some other estate of inheritance, of and in the mannour or lordshipp of Hacknes in the county of Yorke, and of and in divers messuages, landes, tenementes, and hereditamentes, in Hacknes aforesaid, and in Harwood, Harwood Dayle, Silfo, Suffeild, Hingles, and Everley,² in the said county, of the cleare yearly value of fiftene hundred poundes per annum, or thereabouts. And being thereof soe seised, about fiftie yeares agoe, marryed and tooke to husband Sir Thomas Posthumus Hoby, knight. And haveing lived many yeares together marryed, and haveing noe issue, the said Sir Thomas Hoby much importuned the said dame Margaret, his wife, to settle the inheritance of the said mannour, landes, and premisses, upon him and his heirs, after the decease of him, the said Sir Thomas, and the said dame Margaret, his wife, without issue of their two bodyes begotten; which the said dame Margaret was not willing to doe. Howbeit by the importunities and contynual sollicitations of the said Sir Thomas Hoby, her said husband, she, the said dame Margaret, was drawne to consent to the same, soe as the landes in Harwood Dayle, Hingles, and Suffeild, parcell of the premisses, might be settled in remainder after the death of him, the said Sir Thomas Hoby, and the said dame Margaret, his wife, without issue of their two bodies, upon one John Chapman and his heirs; (the said John Chapman being a kinsman of the said dame Margarett, and brought up by her); and that two thowsand and seaven hundred poundes might be disposed of, to, and amongst other the kindred of the same dame Margarett, by such proporcions as the said dame Margaret should appoint; all which the said Sir Thomas Hoby agreed unto, and faythfully promissed shoulde be done, according to her mynde. And thereupon the said mannour and lordshipp of Hacknes, and all and singular the said premisses, were by fine and other good conveyance and assurance in the lawe, shortly after conveyed, settled, and assured

¹ James Danby purchased New Building, in the parish of Kirkby Knowle, from the representatives of John Constable. The editor of the Surtees volume (xxxvii, 7n) is in error in stating that Danby gave the name of "New Building" to the house. In the Bulmer Act Book

for 1652, fo. 45, John Constable is described as of New Building, gent.

² All these places are in the parish of Hackness. Hingles is a farmhouse, one and a half miles south-south-west of Harwood Dale Chapel.

upon the said Sir Thomas Hoby and the said dame Margaret, his wife, and the heirs of their two bodies, and for default of such issue, to the use of the heirs of the said Sir Thomas Hoby; as by the said conveyances, if your oratour had the same to shewe, would more plainely and at large appeare. And your oratour further sheweth, that the said dame Margaret Hoby, about the month of September, which was in the yeare of our Lord God one thowsand six hundred thirtie three, being sicke of the sicknes whereof she shortly after dyed, did desire and appoint the said Sir Thomas Hoby, her husband, to pay, or give order to pay, one hundred poundes (as part of the said two thowsand seaven hundred poundes, ¹[to be distributed among the said lady's kinred]), unto Tomazin, then and nowe your oratour's wife, one of her nerest kinswoemen then living; that is to say, daughter of James Richardson and Ann, his wife, which Ann was the daughter of George Anlabye and Elizabeth, his wife, which Elizabeth was the daughter of Edward Brewerton and Margaret, his wife, which Margaret was sister to the said Arthure Dakins, late father of the said dame Margaret Hoby, from whome the said landes discended to the said dame Margaret Hoby as aforesaid; and alsoe appointed other particular sommes to be paid to other of her kindred.

And shortly after the said dame Margaret Hoby dyed without issue, and the said Sir Thomas Hoby her survived. Shortly after whose death the said Sir Thomas Hoby, in part performance of the said agreement and promis, did convey the said landes in Harwood Dayle and Hingles, and certaine landes in Suffeild alsoe, to the said John Chapman and his heirs, and declared his mynde and purpose to be, to distribute and pay the said two thowsand seaven hundred poundes to the kindred of his said deceased lady, according to her pious intencion and his faithful promis to her.

Howbeit the said John Chapman, after the said landes were settled upon him as aforesaid, proveing wastefull, and refusing to be advised by the said Sir Thomas Hoby, he, the said Sir Thomas Hoby, exhibbitted his bill of complaint into this hon^{ble} Courtt, and alsoe into the Court of Wardes, against the said John Chapman, setting forth thereby, that the landes in Suffeild, part of the landes before mencioned to be settled upon the said John Chapman and his heires, were soe settled in trust to and for the raying of part of the said two thowsand seaven hundred poundes, to be distributed to the kindred of the said lady; and for that the said John Chapman was greatly altered, and through a

¹ Interlined by Rokeby.

debauched course of life, become altogether unmeet to be any longer trustee; prayed that the said John Chapman might be inioyned to reassure the said landes, soe settled in trust as aforesaid. Depending which suits the said John Chapman and William Chapman, his father, did by writing under their handes agree and promis, that the said John Chapman should and would reassure the said landes to the said Sir Thomas Hoby and his heires, although they alledged that the said landes were to be settled absolutely, and the said two thousand seaven hundred poundes to be paid alsoe to the rest of the kindred; howbeit afterwarde the said John Chapman refused to settle the same. Whereupon the said Sir Thomas Hoby shortly after exhibitted another bill of complaint into this hon^{ble} Courtt against the said John Chapman and William Chapman, to have the said agreement performed; to which the said John Chapman made answer, and the same cause proceeded.

And, upon hearing of the said cause in this hon^{ble} Court, the two and twentieth day of October, in the fifteenth yeare of the rayne of our late soveraigne lord, king Charles the first (1639), It was ordered, adjudged, and decreed, that the said agreement should be performed, and that Mr. Page, one of the Maisters of this Court, should be attended with assurances or conveyances for settling the said landes, according to the said agreement; as by the said proceedings, and decree, and order of this hon^{ble} Court, remaineing of recorde in this hon^{ble} Court, may more plainly and at large appeare.

And the said Sir Thomas Hoby, contynueing myndefull of his said faythfull promis to his said lady, touching the payment of the said two thousand seaven hundred poundes to his said ladyes kindred, and your oratour haveing marryed and taken to wife the said Tomazin, his nowe wife, as aforesaid, the said Sir Thomas Hoby sent for your oratour and his said wife to come to him. And they accordingly repaireing to him at Hacknes aforesaid, he, the said Sir Thomas Hoby, acquainted your oratour and his said wife with his deceased ladyes good intentions to them; and that he did intende that the some of one hundred poundes should be paid unto them at his death; and that he would pay all such sommes as his said deceased wife intended for them and other her kindred. Whereupon your oratour desired of the said Sir Thomas Hoby that he would lett your oratour have the said one hundred poundes then in hand, which would be a great benefitt to your said oratour. Which the said Sir Thomas Hoby was contented to doe, but alledged that he would not soe put the same out of his owne power.

But that in case your oratour should prove an ill husband, as the said John Chapman had done, that he would recall the said one hundred poundes from your said oratour, and for that end and purpose he would have your oratour's bond for the same. At which tyme one Sir Robert Barwicke, knight, Counsellour at lawe, affirmed that your oratour was a good husband, and that he would be your oratour's suretie, and enter bond for the same, together with the your said oratour. And thereupon your said oratour and the said Sir Robert Barwicke, then by the name of Robert Barwicke, esq., by their obligation under their handes and seales, bearing date on or about the month of Aprill, which was in the yeare of our Lord God one thousand six hundred thirtie eight, did become bound to the said Sir Thomas Hoby in a great penall somme of money, for the payment to him [of] the said one hundred poundes at the end of twelve months next after. And the said Sir Thomas Hoby then paid the said one hundred poundes unto your said oratour.

And your oratour, about a weeke before the said money became payable by the condicion of the said bond, repaired to the said Sir Thomas Hoby, to knowe his pleasure concerning the same. At which tyme the said Sir Thomas Hoby told your oratour that he had heard a good reporte of your oratour, and that he would not recall the said one hundred poundes; and wished your oratour and his said wife not to make themselves straingers to him, for that he had a kinde respect towards them and all other his deceased ladyes kindred that were hopefull; and inquired of your oratour the names of divers others of his ladyes kindred. And to some of them the said Sir Thomas Hoby paid certaine somes of money, in further part of the said two thowsand seaven hundred poundes, and tooke securitie by bond for the somes he soe paid unto them, in like sorte and to the like end for which he had taken securitie of your oratour.

And shortly after, to witt, on or about the eight and twentieth day of March, *anno Domini* one thowsand six hundred and fortye, the said Sir Thomas Hoby made his last will and testament in writeing, written in his life tyme, and therein sett forth as touching such part of his goodes and chattells as he had not alreadie disposed of in his life tyme, declared his will to be, and did thereby nomynate, appoint, make, and ordayne George Hickes and Frances Prowde, clerkes, and James Moore, gent., his executours of his last will and testament, in trust and confidence to and for the use of John Sydenham, esq., until the said John Sydenham should eyther depart this life or should accomplish the age of one and twentie years. And that after the said John Sydenham should attaine that age, that

then and from thenceforth the said executorship of the said George Hicckes, Frances Prowde, and James Moore to cease, and the said Sir (*sic*) John Sydenham from thenceforth to stand and be sole executour of his said will and testament. And by the said will made mencon that he had paid severall somes of money to his wives kindred, meaning, as your oratour hopeth to prove, the severall somes of money paid to your said oratour, and his said wife, and others of his said ladyes kindred, as aforesaid. And by his said will further settes forth in these wordes:—"And touching the residue of the moneys, as yet unpaid unto my said wives kindred, considering that my personall estate is fittest to be charged therewith, I doe give and distribute the same, as in this my present will is hereafter mencioned. And I doe alsoe promis, and it is my will and desire, that my said executours shall pay all such legacies as are alreadie mencioned, eyther in this my last will or in the schedule hereunto nowe annexed and subscribed by my selfe, eyther at the tyme of the publishing hereof or at any tyme after dureing my life to be in like sorte subscribed and published, by way of addicon to the same, all legacies by me soe expressed, or to be expressed in the same schedule, to be paid or otherwise discharged by my executours within one month next after my decease." And named the said Sir Robert Barwicke, supervisour of his said will, as by the said last will and testament may more plainly and at large appeare.

Which will be caused to be fairely ingrossed, and caused a schedule to be affixed to the said writeing, purporting his said last will and testament. Which schedule he caused to be intituled and written in the uppermost part of the same, as followeth, videlicet:—"A schedule of sundry particular legacies given by me, Sir Thomas Posthumus Hoby, knight, unto the kindred and frendes of my late deceased lady and others, as followeth." And caused the said schedule to be affixed to the said writeing, purporting his said will, and then subscribed his name, and sett his seale to the said will; and in the presence of divers witnesses, published the said writeing, to which the said schedule was annexed, to be his last will and testament; and then declared that he would with his owne hand sett downe in the said schedule the names of the severall persons and the particular somes of money that should be paid to his said ladyes kindred.

And the said Sir Thomas Hoby sent for your oratour, to be a witnes of the sealeing and publishing of the said will. And the said Sir Thomas Hoby then tould your said oratour, that he would at some convenyent tyme look up your oratour's said obligacion and

cancell the same. Howbeit the said Sir Thomas Hobye, shortly after falling into a fitt of a could palsie, or such like sicknes, which suddainely seised upon him, dyed without perfecting the schedule, or setting downe in particular the names of the persons of his said ladyes kindred and the somes of money to be paid unto them.

Shortly after whose death the said Frances Prowde and James Moore, two of the said executours, proved the said will, and tooke upon them the execucion thereof until the said John Sydenham, esq., attained his full age, upon whome the said Sir Thomas Hobye settled the said mannour of Hacknes and all other his landes. ¹[And ye said Francis Proud and James Moore, or ye said John Sydenham, or dame Anne Sydenham, his relict, or some of them, or some other person, by their or some of their appointmentes (as your orator is informed), did pay or satisfye severall sums of mony to severall of ye said lady's kinred, as part of ye said 2,700*li.*, and tooke acquittances or receiptes for ye same].

¹ Inserted by Rokeby at the bottom, in a different hand.



THE NORMANBY EFFIGY.¹

IN the autumn of 1900 a curious discovery was made at the Normanby Brickworks, in the parish of Ormesby, near Middlesbrough. The men when digging clay some four feet below the surface came upon a large stone which, when extracted, proved to be the lower portion of the monumental effigy of a knight. Unfortunately, the stone was broken across in removing it from the clay. It seems that arms and other portions of the effigy were unearthed a few years ago, and have since been reburied under what is now an enormous heap of earth and débris from the brickworks, too huge to make it possible to search for them.

The fragments of the effigy, when pieced together, measure 2 feet 6 inches in length by 22 inches in breadth at the widest part. It is of Caen stone, or some similar stone to Caen. The portions unearthed show the feet and legs, clothed in chain mail, with the lower folds of the surcoat, and the poleyns of leather, stamped with a four-leaf ornament, protecting the knee. This ornament, so characteristic of the Decorated period of Gothic architecture, occurs again on the moulded edge of the slab on the left hand side. The spur, which is not shown in either of the plates, is of the rowel, or wheel, kind. The leather band, by which the spurs are fastened on, is very distinct. The feet rest upon a lion, with an animal in its mouth.

This fragment strongly resembles the Colville effigies, dated about 1300, plates of which are given in the last volume of the *Journal* (pp. 135, 136). In these cases the spurs are of the prick or straight kind, so they are probably a little earlier. The effigies at Crathorne, near Yarm, and at Norton, near Stockton, are almost identical with the Normanby find. The probable date of this fragment is about 1320. All these effigies, it is thought, came from the same workshop, probably at York, where 'marbelers' were at work during the middle ages.

¹ Founded on a communication by Mr. J. M. Fallow, F.S.A., to the Society of Antiquaries, and printed in their *Proceedings* (Second Series, xviii, 232).



THE NORMANBY EFFIGY—LEFT SIDE



THE NORMANBY EFFIGY—RIGHT SIDE.

What is remarkable is that there is no church or chapel anywhere near where the portion of the effigy was found, nor is there any record or tradition of a church having ever existed in the immediate neighbourhood. The carving is so sharp that it seems likely that the effigy came to grief on its way to some church, Wilton, Eston, or Kirkleatham, north of the hill on the top of which it was found, and that it had been cast aside as rubbish. The moulded edge is not continued on the right side, which is jagged and broken, whether unfinished for resting against a wall, or for an effigy of a lady, though in most cases the female lay on the left side of the male. How it came to be where it was found is the puzzle. The theory that it never reached the church for which it was intended is corroborated by the entire absence of the least trace of mortar on the underside. The unearthing of the fragment so deep down, and in the place high on the hillside, though near an old bridle path, is very remarkable and unaccountable, except on some such theory as that suggested.

YORKSHIRE DEEDS.¹

(Continued from vol. xvi, p. 107.)

Appleton Roebuck.²

January 26, 40 Eliz. (1597-8). *Inq. p. m.* of Thomas Wylde of Appelton, carpenter, taken in the Guildhall, York, before Christopher Beckwith, mayor and escheator, by the oath of Robert Shawe, gent., Anthony Woode, gent., William Scott, *marcer*, Robert Hopwoode, John Bousfeilde, William Farrington, William Brearey, Gilbert Coldwell, Henry Bannester, John Broughton, Elisha (*Elize*) Micklethwate, Thomas Marshall, Percival Barnes, Thomas Barker, and John Lasinbye. Thomas Wylde died seised in his demesne as of fee of a messuage and 16 acres of land, etc., in Appleton, in the county of the city of York; and being thus seised, by a deed dated August 10, 20 Eliz. (1578), he granted to Richard Wylde, his younger son, the said messuage, and half a barn, garden, toft and croft, and half of a close of pasture called Burdon croft, and of a garden called Beckgarthe, also a rood of meadow abutting on *le Horse close*, another rood of meadow lying on *le Forthersyde in le Eastyngesyate*, and half of the arable land of the said 16 acres, to have the same after his decease. He died at Appleton, on June 2, 37 Eliz. (1595), the premises held of the Queen, as of her manor of Eastgrenewiche, in free socage, by fealty only. Thomas Wylde, the son and heir, aged fifty and upwards at the time of his father's death.

Christofer Beckwithe, escheatour.

Seal bears the arms of the city of York, On a cross five lions.

✕ SIGNACVLVM EBORACENSIVM.

Bolton.³

August 6, in the year of our Lord God according to the computation of the Church of England, 1655. Release by William Plaxton of Pocklington, yeoman, to George Whitmoor of Balms, in the county of Middlesex, gent., of all right in a close called the Bellowe close, in Boulton, lying at the west end of the New close, which with divers other lands called Forby lands, then in the holding of Thomas Fewgill, had been granted on March 8, 11 Car. (1635-6), by George Cobb of Boulton to William Plaxton and William Bainton, since deceased, to hold to the use of George Cobb for life, then to Richard Bainton of Boulton and Helen his wife, for their lives, remainder to Geo. Bainton, their son and heir apparent, in fee.⁴

William Plaxton.

¹ From the originals in the possession of Mr. J. S. Earle, F.S.A., 6, Kensington Palace Gardens, London, W., by whose courtesy these transcripts have been made.

² In the Ainsty.

³ In the parish of Bishop Wilton.

⁴ The Baintons sold to Whitmoor by a deed of even date,

Burton Hall.¹

Sunday after St. Hilary (January 16), 1311-12. Grant by Matilda, relict of Robert Burdeus of Burton, in her pure widowhood, to Agnes, her daughter, of a toft with the buildings, and things growing on it (*crescentibus*), in the vill of Burton, lying between the toft of John, the clerk of Birne, on the one side, and the toft of Robert, son of Mawe *del Lund*, on the other; also a bovate of land belonging to the same toft in the field of Burton, lying between the land of Robert, son of Hugh de Lund, on the one side, and the land late of the said Robert Burdeus, deceased, on the other. Witnesses, John son of Adam de Birne, Adam Norays of the same, Thomas son of John of the same, Walter Basset of Brayton, Hugh son of Guy (*Guydo*) de Lund, Nicholas son of William Bate of the same.

Sunday after Easter (April 26), 1321. Grant by John de Birne, clerk, to William son of Hugh de Burton, of a toft and croft which he (John) had of the feoffment of Robert Gori, as they lay in the vill of Burton between the toft and croft of the said William on the one side, and the toft and croft of Ralph *del Launde* on the other. Witnesses, John de Lascy of Gaytford, John de Burstal of the same, John at the Hall of Hamelton, Walter Basset of Brayton, Nicholas Bate *del Lund*, Hugh of the same. Burton.

November 6, 31 Hen. VI (1452). Demise by William Burdeux of Burton the elder, and William Burdeux of the same the younger, to Richard West of Brayton, of a rood of land in Burton lying in a place called Stretelandes, between the tenement of the abbot and convent of the monastery of St. German of Selby on the east and west, and abutting on the second stadium² from the common pasture of Burton (*super secundum stadium a pastura communi de Burton*) towards the south, and on Fairfeldlandez towards the north, from Martinmas for a term of 101 years at 4d. a year. Covenant by the grantee that the grantors shall grind their suitable³ corn at the mill, situate on the moiety of the half acre of land belonging the said abbot and convent on the west of the said rood, immediately after the corn of the abbot and convent and the said Richard, for reasonable multure.⁴ Witnesses, William Chestir of Gaytford, Robert Squyer of Lund, James Hall.

¹ In the parish of Brayton.

² "Stadium, spacium quodcumque" is one of the definitions given by D'Arnis. The *stadium* may have been the sections of enclosed arable land divided by the balks.

³ That is the corn, not beans, or peas, or such like.

⁴ Et predictus Ricardus vult et concedit per presentes, quod nos, heredes, et

assignati nostri, molabimus grana nostra habilia ad molendinum, situandum super medietatem medietatis vnus acre terre predictorum abbatis et conuentus, ex parte occidentali predicte rode, immediate post blada dictorum abbatis et conuentus, et successorum suorum, et predicti Ricardi, et heredum, et assignatorum suorum, pro rationabili multura inde capienda.

October 19, 39 Hen. VI (1460). Grant by Robert Burdeux of Brayton, and John Richardson of Westhadylsay, to William Burdeux of Burton and Joan his wife, for their lives, of two tofts and two bovates of land, with a rent of 4*d.* from the windmill of Burton, with two selions of land lying in Lundcroft, with their appurtenances in Burton, with remainder to the heirs and assigns of William Burdeux. Witnesses, John Caterall, esq., Thomas Mascald the elder, William Smyth of Brayton, Robert Smyth of Thorpe, Robert Swhyer of Lund. Burton.

May 21, 8 Edw. IV (1468). Grant by Edward Buklay of Haytefelde, late of Gayteford, and Joan his wife, late wife of William Burdux of Burton, to John Lascy, son of William Lascy, Thomas Smyth of Brayton, and Richard Burdux, of two tofts, two bovates of land, and 4*d.* rent from the windmill at Burton, and two selions of land in Loundcroft in Burton, paying yearly to the grantors 6*s.* during Joan's life. If the rent shall not have been paid in the church of St. Wilfrid the Bishop in Brayton within twenty days after it is due, the grantors can distrain. Witnesses, John Stodfolde, vicar of the church of Brayton, William Lascy of Gayteforth, John Ricall of the same, John Batee, and Robert Squyer of London.

Three labels. One seal, R below a crown.

June 5, 22 Edw. IV (1482). Release by Agnes Fethirstayne, late wife of William Fethirstayne, late of Saxelby, co. Lincoln, to Richard Burdux of Burton by Gayteford, of all claim in half an acre of meadow in Westhathilsay. Witnesses, William Couper of Westhathilsay, Richard Cryplyn of the same, John Spofforth of the same, Robert Cophirst of the same, and Thomas Watson of Midelhadelsay.

June 24, 6 Hen. VII (1491). Grant by Christopher Pryston, son [and heir] apparent of Thomas Pryston, esq., and lord of Rowall in the parish of Kellington, and by Isabella his wife, to Richard Burdux of Burton, of a toft built over (*toftum edificatum*), with a croft belonging to the same, lying between the land of John Boswell esq., on the east and west, and abutting on the field of Burton on the north, and extending to the common pasture and moor of Burton on the south; and a bovaté of land, lying in different places within the field of Burton, in Burton by Gayteford, paying 2*s.* a year. Witnesses, Richard Byrlay of Gayteford, gent., Thomas Hall of Brayton, John Alayne of the same, Thomas Ricall of the same, and William Bate of Lound.

June 24, 6 Hen. VII (1491). Release by Christopher Pryston, son [and heir] apparent of Thomas Pryston, esq. and lord of Rowall, and by Isabella his wife, to Richard Burdux, of all right in a toft, and croft, and bovaté of land in Burton by Gayteford. Witnesses, John Alayne of Brayton, Robert Walker, John Broun of Burton, Robert Emson of Thorp, and Henry Bate of Lound.

Eastrington.

July 27, 1562, 4 Eliz. Demise by Michael Sotehill¹ of Estrington, gent., to John Atkynson, Lawrence Atkynson, William Atkynson, and Richard Raby, of Estrington, husbandmen, in consideration of 100*li.*, of his manor at Estrington, commonly called the manor of the Spennes,² in the parishes of Estrington and Hoveden; (except one close called the Spen Ynge, one close next adjoining to the same called the Spen Flatt, one close on the south side of the wood or spring called the Sothermost Spen, and one croft at the south end of Estrington, next to Wawdby Croft, all which closes were in the holding of Anthony Lowther); from the Annunciation last past for 21 years, at an annual rent of 17*li.* 0*s.* 2*d.*, and paying all other rents yearly going out of the same to the bishop of Durham and his successors, and all other persons, during the said term; a rent of 20*li.* a year to Maistres Dorothee Savyle always excepted. The lessees covenant to leave the premises sufficiently repaired and fenced at the end of term, and also to find to the said Michael Sotehill once every year (when and at such time he shall come forth of the south country into these north parts) two horses or mares by the space of two weeks, at his so coming into these parts, during the said term. The lessees to have all manner of gorre,³ wood, and thorns, coming, being, or growing on the premises. The lessor to have the letting of a cottage in Estrington, wherein Rauffe Heryson dwelt.

Signed with marks.

Four labels, (1) A; (2) B; (3) a pelican in her piety; (4) destroyed.

Sealed and delivered in the presence of Thomas Abbot, Thomas Crowsey, Robert Wetherall, Richard Hode, and John Dodynge.

October 1, 8 Eliz. (1566). Covenant by Edward Savile of Thornhill, esq., son and heir apparent of Sir Henry Savile, knight, deceased, and Henry Savile of Lupsett, esq., with Michael Sotehill, son and heir of Thomas Sotehill, esq., late of Sotehill; (reciting an indenture dated October 10, 3 Eliz. (1561), by which Edward Savile covenanted and granted to Francis, lord Talbott, William Vavasoure, knight, and others, the manor

¹ Only son of Thomas Sothill, of Sothill, now Soothill in the parish of Dewsbury. He died without issue, when his half sister, Elizabeth, who married Sir Henry Savile, K.B., and heiress of her mother, Margery, one of the daughters and heiresses of Sir William Fitzwilliam, of Sprotborough, became his heir. Her son, Edward Savile, of Thornhill, is mentioned in the next deed. Thomas Sotehyll, esq., of Sotehill, died December 29, 1535, seised of the manor of Laxton, with messuages, lands, and tenements there, held of the Bishop of Durham, as of the manor of Howden, by unknown service, and worth 40*s.* a year. Michael, son and heir, aged 30, and a daughter,

Elizabeth, wife of Sir Henry Savyll, knight, as was found by an inquisition, taken at Leeds, September 30, 31 Henry VIII (1539). This property belonged to the Sotehills from the time of Edward I at least. I have seen something about Michael—but what I forget and cannot find my notes—being illegitimate or weak-minded, and Savyll in possession of deeds, etc.—A.S.E.

² A piece of land, north-west of East-
rington Church, is still called the Spen
Ings. Wawdby Croft, mentioned lower
down, still gives its name to a field,
known as Wauldby or Wouldby Croft.

³ Gorse.

of Estryngton, to the use of Michael Sotehill, upon certain conditions touching the assurance of the manor of Haddilsaye); in consideration of such assurances as the said Michael had agreed unto, of and in other lands which were the lands of his said father, to assure the manor of Estryngton, otherwise called the manor of Spennes, to the said Michael Sotehill, and to grant by deed and fine the said manor with the lands thereunto belonging in Estrington, Spennes, and Howlden. Such grant not to be prejudicial to Dorothy Savile, to whom Sotehill covenanted to pay the rent due.

Edwarde Savile

p' me Henricu' Savile.

Witnesses, Mathew Usher, Nycholas Fenye, Edmund Sandes, Henre Batte, William Scurre, Robert Day.

November 16, 8 Eliz. (1566). Bargain and sale by Michael Sotehill of Lonndon, esq., to John Vavasour of Spaldington, and Richard Aske of Owstroppe, gentlemen, for 300*li.* of his manor of Spenn, otherwise called the manor of Estrington, in the parishes of Estrington and Howden. Covenant against any grants from Sir Henry Savill, knight.

Myghell Sotehyll.

Witnesses, Henry Vavasour, Harry Bordman, Will'm Shafton,

Seal: a bird's head (p a heron's) erased, between M S.

Deed of even date. Power of attorney to John Duddinge and Peter Atkinson to deliver seisin.

April 11, 9 Eliz. (1567). Grant by Peter Vavasour of Spaldington, esq., to Richard Aske of Owsthorpe, gent., and Elizabeth, his wife, of a bovate and a half of land in Estrington in the holding of Peter Atkinson, a bovate and a half of land in Estrington in the holding of William Atkinson and Lawrence Atkinson, 2½ acres of land in the holding of Richard Hode, a close in the holding of Anthony Lowther, a cottage, a croft, and a toft in the holding of Edmund Wickwall, a close of pasture called Spenns *alias* Westclose in the holding of William Atkinson, a close of pasture called *le olde Spenn* in the holding of Anthony Lowther, a close called *le olde Spenn* in the holding of John Atkinson and William Atkinson, a close called Spenn Flattes in the holding of William Atkinson, and two closes called Bell Closes in the holding of Lawrence Atkinson. To hold in special tail, with remainder to Aske's right heirs. Power of attorney to Robert Skipsie and Robert Strumbie, yeomen, to deliver seisin.

Peter Vavasour.

February 18, 10 Eliz. (1567-8). Bargain and sale by Richard Aske of Oxthorpe *alias* Owsethorpe, gent., to William Atkynson of Estryngton the elder, husbandman, of a toft and croft, or messuage wasted, in Estryngton, in the occupation of Richard Raby, and a close near Estryngton, formerly in the occupation of Richard Hod, and then of the said William Atkynson. Covenant against incumbrances, saving an

annuity out of the manor of the Spennes near Estrington (of which the premises were parcel), payable to Dorothy Savile for life, and a lease granted by Michael Sotehill, esq., to John Atkynson, Lawrence Atkynson, the said William Atkynson, and Richard Raby, whose interest was then held by Bartilmewe Abbot of Belassise, gent. Covenant by the vendor to acknowledge this bargain and sale, and grant unto the inrolling of these indentures before the Justices of the Peace, the Custos Rotulorum, and the Clerk of the Peace, according to the Statute made for the inrolling of estates of freeholds and inheritance.

Signed with a mark. Seal, R. I.

September 7, 1 Jas. (1603). Bargain and sale by Robert Aske of Sancton, co. Lincoln, esq., to Peter Vavasour of Willitofte, gent., for *goli.*, of his moiety of the manor of Spenns, otherwise called Estrington, and a messuage and cottage in the tenure of John Petchye of Estrington, and the closes called Bell Closes, Spenn Innges, and Seavy Closes, and 18 acres of arable land in the tenure of George Grawsay and Robert Ellis of Oustroppe. Warranty, except against the estate of Peter Aske, Richard Aske, and Julian Aske, children of Richard Aske, under their father's will.

Robert Aske.

Witnesses, Thomas Arksey, John Arksaye, Phillip Darell, Xpofer Mason, John Hickington, William Nawtonn.

Release of the same date, sealed in the presence of the same witnesses.

Seal partly broken, A.

Livery of seisin on October 1 (1603), in the presence of Thomas Arksey, John Arksaye, Phillip Darell, Anthony Kitchin, Thomas Parker, Thomas Wetherill.

Peter Aske, Richard Aske, and Julian Nelstroppe gyve their consent and mayd their attornment vnto the sayd Peter Vavasour w^{thin} named, the fife daye of October, accordinge to the tenure of this present deede, exceptinge their owne estates, for the terme of their lyves, in the presence of George Elis, Richard Elis.

Halifax.

July 6, 2 Edw. IV (1462). Surrender by William Brodelee of the reversion, after his decease, of two closes with the buildings thereon, lying on the west side of Shagheloyn in Halifax, to the use of John his son, and his heirs, by Margaret, his wife, daughter of Thomas Fournas, remainder to William in fee. Fine for entry, 6*d.*

February 9, 7 Hen. VII (1491-2). Court of the prior and convent of the monastery of St. Pancras of Lewes. Admission of William Brodelee, son of John Brodelee, to a parcel of land, lately enclosed from the lord's waste, containing 34 poles in length and 12 in breadth, in Halifax, lying between Shaghahille on the north and the land of William Brodelee the elder on the south, at an annual rent of one penny. Fine for entry, 2*s.* 4*d.*

August 16, 6 Jas. I (1608). Court of David Waterhous, esq., coroner and attorney of the king, in the king's court. Surrender by Nathan Carter of Sowerbye, and Sibil, his wife, and Michael Carter of Hallifaxe, by Homfrey Drake, of a house, a garden, a *le folde steade*, and three closes of land and meadow, then made into two closes containing two acres, lying near le Shawe in Hallifax, in the tenure of the said Michael Carter, to the use of Simon Bynnes of le Shawe in Hallifax. Fine for entry, 26s.

Ex: per me Nich'm Fenay.

Holtby.¹

Wednesday after the Ascension, 42 Edw. III (May 24, 1368). Grant by Edmund de Conyngeston, William de Kepewyke, Robert de Bretby, and Thomas Elysson of York, to William de Hesill, of York, and John de Selby of York, goldsmyth, of two messuages, a doveote, and five acres of land in the vill and territory of Holteby, which they had of the grant of William son of Robert de Croft, chaplain; which messuages lay between the land of William son of Richard de Santon of York, draper, on the one side, and the land late of John de Grantham, son of John de Grantham of York, on the other, and extended from the highway in front to the ditch behind. Witnesses, Robert de Howome, then mayor of York, John de Clayton, Roger de Moreton, and John de Esshton, then bailiffs of the same, John de Grantham, son of John de Grantham, John de Hemelsay, William Latymer, Thomas Gower, John de Twenge, John de Killum, Ivo de Thornton. Holtby.

Two labels, one seal destroyed, the other bears a shield: ermine a saltire.

Kirkby Wharfe.

April 3, 1 Eliz. (1559). Release by George Shawe, clerk, to Gabriel Fairefaxe of Steton, esq., of all rights in a moiety of the manor of Kyrkby on Wharf, which he (the grantor), William Fayrfaxe, knight, and John Ardyngton, both deceased, acquired from Anthony Haymond, esq., deceased.

By me s' Georg Shaw, prest.

Witnesses, Thomas Waytt, John Jakson, Thomas Mytton, Hary Croox, John Reade.

Langbaourg.

August 28, 17 Ric. II (1393). Grant by Walter de Urswyk, knight, to Robert de Urswyk, knight, his relative, of a rent of twenty marks in Asilby, Heton, Lythe, Barneby, Mykilby, Uggethorpe, Eggeton,

¹ Near York.

² Aislaby, Hutton Mulgrave, Lythe, Barnby, Mickleby, Ugthorpe, Egton, Ellerby, Newton Mulgrave, Hinderwell, Rousby, Easington, Loftus, Liverton, Brotton, Kilton, Skelton, Guisborough, Marske, Kirkleatham, Wilton, Lazenby, Lackenby, Normanby, Marton, Ormesby, Linthorpe, Acklam, Thornaby, Hemling-

ton, Stainton, Maltby, Arncliffe, Yarm, Kirk Levington, Worsall, Picton, Ingleby Arncliffe, Faceby, Busby, Great Broughton, Little Broughton, Easby, Battersby, Ingleby Greenhowe, Kildale, Westerdale, Danby, Glaisdale, Tocketts, Hutton Lowcross, Upsall, Pinchingthorpe, Nunthorpe, Tunstall, Stokesley, Castle Levington, and Crathorne.

Ellerby, Neuton, Hilderwell, Rouseby, Esynton, Loufthous, Lyverton, Brotton, Kilton, Skelton, Gisburne, Merske, Lythome, Wilton, Laysyngby, Lakenby, Normanby, Marton, Ormesby, Leventhorpe, Aclom, Thormotby, Hemlyngton, Staynton, Malteby, Erneclif, Jarum, Kirklevyngton, Wirsale, Pykton, Ingelby by Erneclif, Faceby, Buskby, Breghton, Lytelbroghton, Eseyby, Bathersby, Ingelby under Grenehowe, Kildale, Westerdale, Danby wyth Glasdale, Tocotes, Hoton, Upsale, Thorpe Pynchon, Nenthorpe, Tunstale, Stokesley, Castellevyngton, and Crathorne, to be received by the hands of the heir of Walter Fauconberge from the wapentake of Langebergh, he being the tenant in chief. This rent had been granted by a fine levied in Trinity Term, 43 Edw. III (1369), before Robert de Thorpe, John Moubray, William de Fyncheden, and William de Wickyngham, the King's Justices, by Thomas de Alberton to the said Walter de Urswyk. Witnesses, James de Pikeryng, Robert de Neville of Horneby, Thomas Colvile, Nicholas de Haveryngton, John Depeden, and John Elys, knights, Thomas Fairefax, John de Aske, John Amyas, Adam Mirfeld, Robert Ryville. Skelton.

Laytbam.¹

February 20, 18 Hen. VIII (1526-7). Bond from Thomas Merler, gent., to Robert Aske, son of Robert Aske, knight,² in 30*li.*, to observe the covenants contained in a bargain and sale of a toft with a croft, a garden, and 2½ oxgangs of land in Lathom.

Naburne.

Quitclaim by Richard Pinchewar and Helewissa his wife to Richard Mansel, of all right in the assarts, made or to be made on account of two bovates of land, which they held of him in the vill of Naburne. In return Richard Mansel gave them an acre of land on (*super*) Langthwait towards Norphwde, and three roods. Witnesses, Thomas the parson of Acastre, John and Thomas the clerks of Fulleforde, Henry Neve, Robert the archdeacon of Acastre, Richard Pinchewar, Hugh Mus', Peter son of Hugh Monay, and Ernald the clerk.

Seal, green wax, 1½ × ¾. A fleur-de-lys. Inscription blurred.

Grant by Richard le Maunsel of Naburne, for the health of his soul, in frankalmoign, to the canons of St. Andrew of York in Fykgate (*sic*), of the order of Sempingham, a bovate of land in the territory of Naburne, that one, namely, which Robert de Hov once held of him; that is to say, two cultures in Langehwait, nearer towards Moreby, with the meadow between those cultures and the Use; and two selions (*selliones*) on Great Stainhov, and a culture at Morland, and a selion in Stainlande, and two selions in Baunelandwro, and a culture in Tekwro, which the same Robert and William son of Gerard once held, and three roods of land in the south part of the culture in Swithne which Andrew held of him, and all the land at Swithne which he had acquired

¹ In the parish of Aughton.

² The leader in the Pilgrimage of Grace.

of the men of William de Paumes. He gave them in addition a toft in the same vill of Naburne, lying between Litelwait and the road, of a breadth of five perches (*perticatarum*) on the south side of the toft of his daughter Joan. By reason of this grant the canons were not to have any part in his assarts, either which had been assarted or which should be assarted, nor in his pasture. Witnesses, William de Paumes, William de Hamerton, Robert Buistard, Alan Malekake, Benedict his brother, Simon le Flemhing, Richard Pinchewar, Gervase son of Ranulf, Hugh Mus, Peter son of Hugh, Hurvey (*sic*) Brito, Walter de Hugate, William the smith (*fabro*), John Dunden, Hugh son of Henry de Acastre, Roger Prince.

Seal, red wax, $1\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$, a bird standing to the sinister with extended wings DE NABVRN

Grant by Richard Mansel to John de Cawde, for his homage and service, and in increase of his land, two acres of land in territory of Naburne, by the pole (*pertica*) of twenty feet, lying between Sandgate and the land of William de Palma. Witnesses, William de Palma, Robert Bustard, Thomas Mansel, John de Fulford, Thomas de Fulford, Hilger de Hemelsay, Gerard de Skipwic, Munay, Richard Pinchewer, John de Hoby, Hugh the smith, Peter son of Hugh de Naburne, Ernald the clerk.

Grant by Martin de Nortfolck, citizen of York,¹ to Richard Mansel of Naburne, knight, of all his land in² a place called Fulemose, except his great assart, as the mound extended from his stone boundary, which was between him and Hugh de Seleby, to the head of Louthen; and so from Louthen by the mound to Buretredale, and so by Buretredale by the bounds of Ditton to the land of Walter de Acastre on the south, and so by the mound of the same Walter to his (Marton's) stone boundary, in exchange for Richard's land in a place called Stockinge, with a toft, a plot of land, and a house, which a certain miller long held, near the mill on the water of Naburne; from the bounds of Dufeldstyel to the land of Arnald de Naburne, clerk, towards the vill of Naburne; and so from Arnald's land to the land of Helewise, the said Richard's sister, in Littelwait, and so from Littelwait by the bounds which were the said Richard's between his land and the land of William de Palmis to the

¹ Bailiff in 1257.

² In loco qui vocatur Fulemose, excepto magno assarto meo, sicut fossatum se extendit de bunda mea lapidea, que est inter me et Hugonem de Seleby, usque ad capud Louthen; et sic de Louthen per fossatum usque ad Buretredale; et sic de Buretredale, per bundas de Ditton usque ad terram Walteri de Acastre, uersus austrum; et sic per fossatum ipsius Walteri usque ad predictam bundam meam lapideam; pro tota terra ipsius Ricardi Mansel, quam habuit, uel vnquam habere potuit, in loco qui vocatur Stockinge, sine aliquo retenemento, cum vno

tofto, quodam placio terre, et domo, que quidam molendinarius iam dudum tenuit, que sunt propinquiora molendino aque de Naburne; de bundis de Dufeldstyel usque ad terram Arnaldi de Naburne, clerici, uersus villam de Naburne; et sic de terra Arnaldi usque ad terram Helewise, sororis dicti Ricardi, in Littelwait; et sic de Littelwait, per bundas que fuerunt ipsius Ricardi inter terram suam et terram Willelmi de Palmis, usque ad terram Galfridi le Grant; et sic de terra ipsius Galfridi usque ad assartum meum uersus orientem.

land of Geoffrey le Grant, and so from Geoffrey's land by the mound to his (Martin's) assart on the east. Witnesses, William de Palmis, Hugh de Seleby, Robert de Clerewas, John de Vesey, William de Fulford, Nicholas of the same, Thomas Godman, John de Nortfolck, Thomas de Alna, Arnald de Naburne, clerk, Andrew the clerk.

Seal, green wax, $1\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{4}$. An antique, a female figure leaning against a pillar addressing a child, probably Venus and Cupid.
 ✕ SIGILL' MARTINI DE NORFOL. *Poor impression.*

Grant by Emma daughter of Robert Roune of Naburne, in her virginity, to Nicholas Dayvile of a toft in Naburne lying between the toft of Hugh Roune on the one side and the toft of the prior and convent of St. Andrew's on the other, and bounding on the king's highway at both bounds,¹ with the appurtenances and *housbote* and *hayebote* belonging to the same, according to the tenor of a charter which William the smith (*faber*) had of the whole toft, paying a rose at the time of roses to the chief lords for all services. Witnesses, Nicholas de Nortfolke, William de Morby, William Russel, Henry Tynteluve, Austin the cook of Naburne, William the clerk.

Seal, green wax, circular, $\frac{3}{4}$ in. diameter. Shield with a lion rampant. Inscription blurred.

Dorso :—Carta Emme, filie Roberti Roune, facta Nicolao Dayuille, etc. This came to Agnes Dyul, wife of A. P., and so to W. P.

Grant by Richard Maunsel, knight, of Brudeforthe, to John Maunsel, his son, of a culture in the territory (*terrura*) of Naburne, containing one carucate of land, namely that one called Fulmose, paying a pair of white gloves at Easter, for all secular suit, etc. Warranty to the grantee by the same metes and bounds as it had been held by Martin de Nortfolck', late citizen of York. Witnesses, Sir William de Malebise, Sir William son of Thomas, Sir William his brother, knights, Adam de Pountaise, Richard de Mureres, William his brother, Simon Fleming of Naburne, Giles² de Paumes, Hugh his brother.

Circular, green wax, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Bird standing to the sinister, with wings displayed SE ABVRN. ✕ A good deal broken.

Wednesday before St. Simon and St. Jude's day, 21 Edw. I (Oct. 21, 1293). Grant by William de Paumes to Simon son of Giles de Paumes of *husbot* and *haybot* in his wood of Naburne, that is oakwood by the view of his foresters, and underwood without view. Witnesses, Sir John Bellew (*de Bella aqua*), Sir Ralph son of William, Sir William de Morers, knights, John de Hothum, Jerard Salvain, Robert de Hosgoteby, and Thomas de Houeton, York.

Seal, green wax, circular, one inch. An animal passant to the sinister NIS D' PA A good deal broken.

¹ Et bundat super stratas domini regis ad vtrasque bundas.

² Written *Giles* in the charter.

Thursday after the feast of St. Everilda (July 14), 1295. Grant in tail by Edmund Maunsel to William Helewise of Naburne, and Alice his wife, of a toft in Naburne, lying in breadth between the toft of Thomas de Northfolk and Maude his wife on the one side, and *le Lyrpit* on the other, and abutting on the highway at either end, at an annual rent of 3s. Witnesses, William de Paumes, William de Morby, Walter de Hemelsay, John de Skipwith, William Russel of Naburne, Robert Tintelove, Augustine the cook, Hugh Freman. Naburne.

Sunday after the feast of St. Luke the Evangelist, 28 Edw. I (October 23, 1300). Licence by Edmund Maunsel to William Helewys and Alice his wife, to dig turfs in his moor of Fulmose in Naburne, with one man for two days in the year, by the view of Edmund's foreman (*prepositi*), or of someone else having the custody of his lands in the said vill; and to carry the turfs to the tenement they held of him in the same vill, and not elsewhere. If Edmund or his foreman, or the man having the custody of his lands should refuse to make a view at a suitable time, then William and Alice might enter upon the moor and dig turfs for two days in the year by the view of their neighbours, if they wished to be present. Witnesses, Nicholas de Northfolk, William Paumes, Robert Tyntelove, Hugh Freman, Augustine the cook. Horton.

Grant by Henry, son of William Helewys of Naburne, to Robert Tyntelove of Naburne, of a toft in the vill of Naburne, which lay between the land of the said William Helewys on the one side, and the land of John de Lepyngton on the other, and extended from the land of the said William Helewys to the water of Use; paying yearly for the first twenty years, beginning at the Annunciation, 1315, a rose at the time of roses, if demanded, and afterwards half a mark of silver. Witnesses, William Paumes, Nicholas de Northfolk, Thomas *le Pedler*, John Russell, Hugh Freman, William Helewys.

Seal, green wax, in an hexagonal frame, 1½ × 1½ inches across, a mermaid with looking-glass in right hand. Inscription blurred.

Thursday after the Annunciation (March 26), 1321, 14 Edw. III. Release by Muriel (*Muriolla*) de Kelkefeld to Agnes, late wife of Robert Tyntelove of Naburne, of all right in three acres of arable land in Naburne, in *le Overridinges*, as they lay in length from the field *del Netherridinges* to the land of Thomas de Northfolk, and in breadth between the land of John Russel and the land of Simon de Neuton; and also in all the rent from the same. Witnesses, William de Paumes, Thomas de Norff, John Russel of Naburne, Nicholas de Norff, Simon de Neuton. Naburne.

Saturday after the feast of St. James the Apostle, 24 Edw. III (July 31, 1350). Release by John de Barton of Naburne to John de Barneby and Agnes his wife, relative and heir of Robert Tyntlove of Naburne, of all right in the lands, etc., which belonged to Robert Tyntlove in Naburne. Witnesses, Roger Lascels, John Toures, William de Rymyngton the younger, Robert de Morton, John Russell of Naburne, and Robert Lyster of Selby. Naburne.

Michaelmas, 24 Edw. III (September 29, 1350). Grant by John de Barneby and Agnes his wife to John de Barton of Naburne, of all their arable lands and meadows in Naburne, formerly belonging to Robert Tintelove, paying yearly for the first eighteen years a rose at the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, and afterwards 10*li*. of silver. Witnesses, Roger Lascelles, William de Moreby, John Lascelles, William de Grove, John Russel of Naburne, John Lyster of Selby. Naburne.

Seal, green wax, circular, $\frac{7}{8}$. Shield on a bend three

✱ SIGILLVM

Counterpart of the same.

Sunday after the feast of St. Leonard the abbot, 35 Edw. III (November 7, 1361). Grant by John de Esshton, citizen of York, to Simon de Waghen, citizen and *mercere* of the same, of an acre of meadow in the meadow of Naburne, lying in breadth between the meadow of Sir John de Gray on either side, and in length from a meadow called *le Ellers*, in front, to the water of Use behind, which he (the grantor) had of the grant of Robert son of John de Fosse the younger. Witnesses, Richard de Waghen, John de Danthorpe, John Russell, Thomas Thurkill, John de Staunton, clerk. Naburne.

Seal, green wax, circular, 1 inch in diameter. A shield with a chevron between two anchors in chief and in base. ✱ S' IOH'IS DE ASSHTON.

Same date. Power of attorney from John de Esshton, citizen of York, to William Gryme, chaplain, to deliver seisin of an acre of meadow in the meadow of Naburn to Simon de Waghen, citizen and mercer of York. York.

●wstborpe.¹

Monday after Whit-Sunday (May 31), 1322. Grant by Thomas son of Sir John de Metham, knight, to Sir John de Ousthorpe, canon of the church of Houeden, of two and a half acres of meadow and 68*s*. 10*d*. rent in Ousthorpe. Witnesses, John de Bosevyle, Peter de Eyvile, knights, Nicholas de Sutton, Nicholas de Portington, William de Warwyke, William de Belasyse, William de Lincoln of Blaketoft, Robert de Belasyse, John son of Agnes de Ousthorpe, Thomas de Houeden, Jordan the clerk. Ousthorpe.

St. Simon and St. Jude's day (October 28), 1341. Grant by Richard son of John son of Agnes de Ousthorpe to Thomas Tasker of the same, of half an acre of land in the west field of Ousthorpe, between the land of Thomas de Ousthorpe on the north, and the land of John son of John son of Peter of the same on the south, and abutting on the grantor's capital selion and *le Moregate*. Witnesses, Thomas de Ousethorpe, Alan de Garton, Robert de Cave of Hythe, Roger de Neuland, William de Walsay, John son of John son of Peter de Ousthorpe, Adam his brother of the same. Ousthorpe.

¹ A mile north-north-east of Eastrington.

Sunday after St. Lawrence's day (August 15), 1367. Grant by Ralph de Wresill and Richard de Gunnays, chaplains, to Sir Henry de Ingilby, Richard de Aske, John de Aske, and John de Brakenholme, of the manor of Ousthorpe with its appurtenances, which formerly belonged to Sir John de Ousthorpe, knight, and Thomas Verious, in the vills and territories of Ousthorpe,¹ Hythe, Belassisse, Cotenesse, Wyton, Neuland by Estrington, and Grisby. Witnesses, William Dayville, Nicholas Roscelyn, William Lange, Robert de Cave, Stephen de Herlethorpe. Ousthorpe.

Two labels, one seal remaining, bearing the lamb and flag.

Tuesday after the feast of St. Ambrose the bishop (April 5), 1373. Grant by Henry de Ingilby, canon of St. Peter's, York, John de Brakenholme, and Robert Boseville, chaplain, to John de Aske, of all the lands, etc., which Richard de Aske acquired for himself, and them and their heirs, or which they had of the grant of Ralph de Wresill and Richard Gunnays, chaplains, in Ousthorpe, Hithe, Dyke, Belassisse, Portington, Houeden, Brighton,² Cotenesse, Neuland, Estrington, and Askilby,³ in tail, with remainder to Richard de Aske's right heirs. Witnesses, Thomas de Saltmerske, William Dayville, John de Kirkby, Stephen Cecill,⁴ Gilbert de Lincoln, Thomas Baroun. Houeden.

Three labels for seals:—(1) Part of the panelling on the dexter side remains; (2) a shield bearing a front of bracken. S' IOHANNIS . . . HOLM. (3) Apparently a bird with webbed feet; much broken.

Saturday after St. Peter and St. Paul (July 2), 1373. Power of attorney from John de Aske to John Amyas, Robert Balif of Sandholm, and Thomas de Hertilpole, to deliver to James de Raygate, John de Brakenholme, Robert Boseville, chaplain, and Thomas Everard, chaplain, seisin of his manors of Thurkilby,⁵ Ousthorpe, and Belassise, and of his manor of Nesebytte⁶ in the bishoprick of Durham, and of his other lands, etc., there, and in Hythe and Portyngton. Ousthorpe.

July 16, 9 Hen. V (1421). Grant by Thomas Taschar of Ousthorpe to William Bayle and John Aylcy of his lands and tenements in the vill and fields of Ousthorpe. Witnesses, John Alanson, Hugh Colton, Robert Brompton. Ousthorpe.

Label for one seal, fragment left, perhaps an eagle displayed.

October 10, 11 Hen. VI (1432). Grant in tail by Robert Conestable, esq., Master Richard Moresby, clerk, Alesia de Miton, Robert Rudestane, Thomas Wilton, Robert Barde, William Baillie, and William Barete, to

¹ Hive, Gilberdike, Bellasize, Cotness, Weighton, and Newland, all near East-rington. Grisby seems to have disappeared.

² Brighton.

³ Asselby.

⁴ The Cecills of Howdenshire subsisted till the death of George Cecill, gent.,

of Howden, 1539. David Cecill, of Stamford, grandfather of Lord Burleigh, married for his second wife Joan Roos, who died in his lifetime, March 8, 1537, seised of the manor of Cotness (*Notes and Queries*, 6th Series, vii, 384, and xi, 69; 7th Series, xii, 144).—A.S.E.

⁵ Thirkleby, in the parish of Swine.

⁶ Nesbit, in the parish of Hart.

Richard de Aske, son and heir of John de Aske, and to Margaret his wife, of the manor of Ousthorpe with its appurtenances in Ousthorpe, Hithe, Sandholme, Dike, Bealassis, Yuckeflete, Meteham, Cottenes, Hoveden, Askilby, Grenake, Cavill, Neusom, Brynd, Suth Duffeld, and Brighton. Witnesses, Robert Bapthorpe, knight, Thomas de Meteham, John Portyngton, William Moston, esquires, and William Thorpe. Ousthorp.

Copy certified as in the next deed. "Memorandum of this writing, in the handes of (*blank*), hath foure labelles pendant thereat, to twoe of which labelles are seades of redd waxe affixed, 27 November, 1606."

September 5, 2 Edw. IV (1462). Grant by Robert Ughtred, William Gascoigne, knights, John Nevyll of Wymbvislay,¹ Robert Constable of Flaynburgh, knight, William Baret, and Richard Frankeleyn, to Thomas Babthorpe, clerk, John White, rector of Holme in Spaldyngmore, Robert Slak, rector of Seteryngton, and William Pedlyngton, rector of Langton, of all the lands, etc., which had belonged to Richard Aske, esq., in Ousthorpe, Hythe, Dyke, Neuland, Belasyes, and Cotnes, with the passage over the Derwent between Bubwith and Duffeld, called Bubwith Fery, which the grantors, together with John, Cardinal and Archbishop of York, Richard, Earl of Salisbury, Henry Vavasour, Robert Rouclyff, Alvered Mauleverer, and William Hautewesill, deceased, had of the grant of the said Richard Aske, upon trust to enfeof John son and heir of the said Richard Aske and Margaret, late his wife, and Elizabeth daughter of Ralph Bygote, knight, and Anne, late his wife, within six weeks after their marriage, in the premises, to hold in special tail, with remainder to John's right heirs. Power of attorney to John Redeshawe and John Langdale, to deliver seisin. Witnesses, Thomas Metham the younger, knight, Robert Babthorpe, knight, Thomas Manors, esq. Ousthorp.

Copy certified by Richard Wright, notary public, and his servants, John Oughtred and Brian Wilton. Shown to Humfrey Birletson and Peter Vavousour on their examination at Howden on March 31, 1607, in the case of Richard Sunderland and others against Francis Aske. Witnesses, Mich : Portington, Matt : Kay, J. Midgley, Jo : Hansoun. Examined by H. Aikeroyd, September 9, 1607; also by Christo. Hodgson.

March 28, 16 Hen. VIII (1525). Grant by William Tasker of Oxthorpe, the elder, to John Bailzey of Hyth, William Goffer,² William Sutton, and Richard Pereson of Houeden, of two messuages with the crofts in Oxthorpe, upon trust for himself for life; remainder to his sons, Robert and William, in fee. Witnesses, Robert Abbott of Belasyse, gent., John Gosser, William Webster the elder, William Bailzay, and Robert Jackson. Oxthorpe.

Four labels, one seal:—B.

¹ Womersley, near Pontefract.

² Now Gofer, or sometimes Gopher, an old local name.—A.S.E.

September 29, 21 Hen. VIII (1529). Grant by William Tasker of Ousthorpe, the elder, to William Gosser, William Stadder, and John Fulgiam, of two messuages with a croft in the vill (*villata*) of Ousthorpe. Seisin delivered to William Tasker on the same day in the presence of John Webster the elder, John Webster the younger, William Richardson, and William Sharp.

The true entent of this dede of feoffament, to the which this sedull is annexed, and the delyuere of seisin made by the same, is that the feoffes in the seid dede named shall stound and be seised of and in all the saides (*sic*) londes and tenementes especified and conteigned in the seid dede, to thuse of me, William Tasker thelder, named in the seid dede, for terme of my lyff naturall, and shall suffre me to take and resceyue the proffettes of the seid londes and tenementes; and after my decesse I will that my seid feoffes shall stound and be seised of the seid londes and tenementes to thuse of William Tasker my son, and to his heires for euer. In witnes wherof, as well to this sedull as to the seid dede, I haue setto my seale the day and yere conteigned in the seid dede.

Seal:—B.

June 13, 22 Hen. VIII (1530). Bargain and sale by William Tasker of Ousthorpe to Robert Aske,¹ son to Sir Robert Aske, knight, of two messuages, four crofts, 11½ acres of land in Ousthorpe, for 8*li*.

Seal bears a saltire, not heraldic.

Release dated the same day. Livery of seisin, June 13, in the presence of Robert Aske, esq., son of John Aske, esq., William Monkton, gent., Ralph Flecher, Anthony Brown, William Stather, John Webster, William Sharp, Thomas Fuliambe, William Crosby, Thomas Sleight.

April 15, 29 Hen. VIII (1538). Bond from Miles Tasker of the city of London, *shereman*, to John Aske of Awghton, esq., in 10*li*., for quiet possession of "all suche messes, landes, and tenementes in Ousthorpp, the wyche the said John hathe of the gyft of the aboue bond on Miles Tasker."

p' me, Mylles Tasker, clotheworker, of London.

Seal indecipherable.

October 31, 30 Eliz. (1588). Covenant by Robert Aske of Aughton, esq., with Sir Ralfe Bowcher, knight, Sir Anthony Thorold, knight, Francis Vawghan, William Hildyard, John Estofte, Hewghe Bethell, esquires, and George Fawcett, yeoman, "to intale the sayme in suche sorte as yt may continew in the name and blud of Askes to the heires males for the continewance of the same in his name and blud and continewance of howse," to assure the manor of Owstropp, and lands, etc., in Owstropp, Dyke, Hive, alias Hithe, and the manor or grange of Hornington, to Bowcher and the others to hold upon trust for himself

¹ Leader in the Pilgrimage of Grace.

for life; remainder to his wife Ellin during life or widowhood, remainder to their son Francis¹ in tail, remainder to himself in fee.

Robert Aske.

Witnesses, John Crosbie, clerk, Wyllm Snawsell, Frauncis Coplande, Richard Lawson, John Aske.

Exhibited at Howden, March 31 and September 8, 1607, on behalf of the plaintiff in the suit of Aske *v.* Sunderland, Sowden, and others.

January 10, 32 Eliz. (1589-90). Rycharde Aske of Owstroppe,² gent., seeke in body but whole of mynd and of perfect remembraunce. Fyrst, I bequythe my soule to Almyghtye God, my savyour and redemer, and my body to be buryed in my chappell, called St. Savyour chappell, vnder the southermost tombe, where my wief doythe lye, within the parysshe church of Estrington. To Robert Aske, my sonne, my howse in Estrington which Myles Petchye doythe dwell in, and the land belonging to yt, and all my free rentes and other ryalties belonging to the manner of the Spennes of Estrington. To Peter Aske, my sonne, my Bell Closes. To Rychard Aske, my sonne, my closes, called the Spenne Inge. To Julyan Aske, my daughter, my closes, called the Seyve Closes; item, my howses in Estrington, which John Petchye doyth dwell in, and the land belonging to yt; provyded alwayes that she doythe marrye with the concentt of her frendes, or els to stand to that which the lawe will geve herr. The resydue of my landes within the feildes of Estrington, nott bequythed, I geve to Peter Aske and Rychard Aske, my sonnes, and Julyan, my daughter, to be equally devyded amongst them. To Bryan Ellys,³ my sonne in lawe, and Elsabethe, his wiefe, my daughter, fyve yeres rentes fourthe of my lease of Thyckytt, in full consyderacion of his wiefe portion, and to beginge at the fyrst rent day next after my deathe. To my daughter Ellys my gray mare which was Mrs. Leedes. To Mathewe Ellys, my daughter eldest sonne, fyve markes. To my daughter Ellis children fower poundes, to be devyded equally amongst them. My lease of Owstroppe to my brother in lawe, Mathewe Claton, gent., to bestowe of which of my children as he lyketh best. The resydewe of all my goodes to Robert Aske, Peter Aske, and Rychard Aske, my sonnes, Julyan Aske and Elsabethe Ellis, my daughters, whom I mayke my whole executours, and I constitute Mathewe Claton, gent.,

¹ Mr. Francis Aske had Owsthorpe from his father, and resided there. He married Anne, daughter of Edward Holbeach, of Stowe, in Lincolnshire, and grand-daughter of John Portington, of Portington; died without issue, and was buried at Eastrington, January 2, 1640-1. —A.S.E.

² A pedigree of the Askes of Owsthorpe, signed by the testator, is given in the Visitation for 1584 (p. 107). Richard Aske, of Owsthorpe, gent., buried March 31, 1590 (*Eastrington Parish Registers*). He married a Lincolnshire lady, named Elizabeth Hall. The following document

relates to him and his wife:—"On May 5, 4 and 5 Philip and Mary (1558), Robert Aske and Elizabeth, his wife, surrendered in the court baron at Rycall of Miles Spenser, clerk, prebendary of Rycall, before Robert Cloughe, the steward, seven acres in a close in Rycall, called *le Nesse*, to the use of John Ellys, of Stockebrydgefeild, for a fine of 11s. 8d."

³ Brian Ellis, second son of John Ellis, of Barnbrough. She was his second wife (*Ibid.*, p. 135). She was of Stockbridge, in Ryther. Administration September 18, 1603.—A.S.E.

my brother in lawe, the supervisore of this my last will, and for his paynes I do geve hyme fortye shillings, to bye hyme a nagge withall. These wytnesses, John Weddall, Anthony Ellys, and Chrystofer Gunbye.

Proved October 12, 1590, before the official or guardian of the peculiar jurisdiction of Howden and Howdenshire, by Richard¹ Aske, son of the deceased, the other executors being under age. R. Percy.

May 10, 34 Eliz. (1592). Covenant by John Aske, esq., son and next heir of Robert Aske,² esq., deceased, with the right honourable Sir William Cecill, knight, Lord Burghley, Lord Treasurer of England and Master of the Queen's Majesty's Court of Wards and Liveries, and Richard Kingsmill, esq., surveyor of the same liveries, for and in the name and behalf of the said Sovereign Lady the Queen; that the Queen having agreed to grant him a special livery of his father's lands, the writing annexed contained and specified all the lordships, etc., with their yearly value, which came to him from his father.

An extent of the yearly value of the manors, etc., late belonging to Robert Aske, esq., late of Aughton, deceased, which descended to his son and heir, John Aske. Robert Aske died August 31, 32 Eliz. (1590), John Aske being 25 years old and upwards at the time of the *inq. p. m.*, which was taken at Selbie, July 8, 33 Eliz. (1591). The son asked for special livery on September 1, 32 Eliz. (1590), and it came at Michaelmas, 33 Eliz. (1591).

Manor of Aughton, 20 messuages, 1,000 acres of land, meadow, and pasture, held of the heirs of Peter de Mellelawe,³ as of (*blank*), by knight service, that is the eighth part of a knight's fee, worth 30*li.*

Manor of Everthorpe,⁴ 20 messuages, 800 acres of land, meadow, and pasture, held of the heirs of Peter de Mellelawe, as of (*blank*), by knight service, that is the tenth part of a knight's fee, worth 12*li.*

Manor of Owstropp, held of the Bishop of Durham, as of his manor of Howden, in free socage, by fealty only, worth 7*li.*

Land and tenements in Hithe and Dike, held of the Bishop of Durham as of his manor of Howden, in free socage, by fealty only, worth 36*s.* 4*d.*

50*li.* 16*s.* 4*d.*

Annual rent from lands in the holding of John Nicholson in Sowthdiffeild, 14*s.*

Scite of the late priory of Ellerton and 200 acres of land, meadow, wood, and pasture, held of the Queen in chief, by the tenth part of a knight's fee, worth 6*li.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

Pasture for sheep, called *Sheepgates*, in Killingoth, worth 6*s.* 8*d.*

¹ An error for Robert.

² Robert Aske, of Aughton, whose grandmother was one of the daughters and co-heiresses of Sir Ralph Ryther, of Ryther, married (1) Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Dawney, mother of the above-named John Aske, and (2) Ellen, daughter

of Francis Meering, of Collingham, Notts., who remarried in 1593 George Constable, of Everingham (*Yorkshire Archaeological Journal*, ix, 57). John Aske sold Aughton and all his other lands.

³ That is "de Malo lacu," or Mauley.

⁴ In the parish of North Cave.

Manors of Ryther, Ossendike, and Stockbridge, with the advowson of the church of Ryther, 12 messuages, 8 cottages, 100 acres of land, 500 acres of meadow, 200 acres of meadow in Ryther and Ossendyke, and 200 acres of pasture in Stockbridgefeild, held of the Queen as of her Honour of Pontefract, parcel of the Duchy of Lancaster, by the eighth part of a knight's fee, worth 50*li*.

Manor of Dighton, and 10 messuages, 7 cottages, 200 acres of meadow and pasture, and 6*d*. rent, held in chief, by the tenth part of a knight's fee, worth 70*s*.

Messuage, called Rytherhill, held of the Queen, as of her Honour of Pontefract, by the twentieth part of a knight's fee, worth 20*li*.

Capital messuage, called Cottingwith Graunge, 2 tenements, 100 acres of land, etc., and 8*s*. 1*d*. rent, held in chief by the tenth part of a knight's fee, worth 7*li*. 14*d*.

Tenement and 40 acres of meadow and pasture in Thorgondby, held in chief by the tenth part of a knight's fee, worth 29*s*.

Four messuages, 100 acres of land, etc., and a moiety of a messuage beyond the water of Derwent, in Bubwith and Brighton, held of the dean and chapter of York in free socage, worth 43*s*. 10*d*.

Scite of the priory of Thickhead, a windmill, 150 acres of land, etc., held in chief by the tenth part of a knight's fee, worth 100*s*.

Two tenements and 200 acres of land, etc., in Holme, held in chief by the hundredth part of a knight's fee, worth 100*s*.

Capital messuage, a cottage, 2 pieces of land, a water mill, 200 acres of land, etc., in Goodmadham, held in chief by the fortieth part of a knight's fee, worth 8*li*. 3*s*.

Graunge or capital messuage, 3 tenements, a cottage, 100 acres of land, etc., in Laytham, held in chief by the tenth part of a knight's fee, worth 6*li*. 10*s*. 8*d*.

Toft, croft, 4 bovates of land, called Clevinge, held in chief by the tenth part of a knight's fee, worth 8*li*.

In possession, 58*li*. 9*s*. 3*d*.

134*li*. 11*s*. 8*d*.

Sum total, 175*li*. 8*s*.

In reversion, 116*li*. 18*s*. 8*d*.

Examined by John Churchill.

Robert Aske by his charter, dated March 1, 24 Eliz. (1581-2), granted the premises to feoffees upon certain uses, namely as to a tenement in Ryther, and certain tenements within the demesne of Ryther, a tenement in Ossendyck in the holding of Thomas Wetherall, the manor of Deighton, and all his lands in Dighton, West Cottingwith, Thorgonby, Bubwith, and Sowth Duffield, and the scite of the lately dissolved monastery of Thickhead, to the use of John Aske, his son and heir apparent, and of Christiana daughter of Thomas Fairfax, knight, wife of the said John, for their lives, remainder in tail male; and as to the manor called Stockbridgefeild, and his lands in Holme, Goodmadham, and Laytham, and the lands called Clevinge, to the use of himself and

Helen his wife for life, remainder to John Aske in tail male; as to the remainder to himself for life, remainder to John Aske in tail male. 7*li*. 13*s*. to be deducted to make up the Queen's third.

From a copy examined with the original by Richard Sunderland, John Elwood.

Sr, yesterday cominge vnto my sonne Dollmans¹ to see him and my littell grandchild, I ouertooke a sade and mutch trobled gentelman, Mr. Francis Aske, vpon his way to you. I, thinkinge it had benne to haue perfected what formarly I writte to you about, found that the sheriffe wth your sonne for you had taken possession of his howse and groundes, and therof yo^r people were and are peacably possessed. I conceaue it donne rather by the instigation of some that loues not the gentillman, then of yo^r owne dispotion (*sic*), nor can I thinke he woulde falter wth you in any thinge agreed one betwixt you, and therfor haue staid him wth me att Badsworth, and of purpose sent this messenger to intreat you to mett me to-morrow, beinge Munday, by tenne in the fornone att Wakfeld, and to send me word by this bearrar what howse you will be att, for I knowe none. And if you cannot come I will come one to you, desiring mutch to doe the best office of a frind betwixt you, conceauinge what is now performed to proceed rather from som supposed mistake then any iust cause, lovinge him as a neybour and kinsman and valewing you, my worthy frind. So wth my best respect, I rest,

Badsworth, this
present Sunday.

Yours assured,
THO: METHAM.

Sr, tho' it be interlyned, I meane Wakfeld, wher by tenne in the fornone I hoope to se you, and appointed this bearrar to mett me ther wth yo^r ansquer and yo^r place appointed, whear you wilbe in the towne.

To the wor^d and my
worthy frind, Richard
Sunderland, esquire,
att Cooley,
this

Worthy Sr, May you please to understand that I rec^d this day your letter by this bearer, but cannot attend you at Wakfeld according to your request, having to be at Bradford then to meet S^r Richard Tempest about the county business, w^{ch} by my absence would be disapoynted. Yf it be your pleasure to have me to meet you at Wakfeld at any other tyme during your being at M^r Dolman's house, I will answer (?) the same any other day this next week except Wednesday, for to give you my satis-

¹ Thomas Dolman, of Badsworth, married as his second wife Barbara, the second daughter and co-heiress of Sir

Thomas Metham, of Metham, who was slain at Marston Moor.

faction of my manifold endeavours by all reasonable means to haue had a frendly and finall end wth Mr. Aske, who hath not mad such use therof as in reason and equity he might have done, wherby I rec^d no small losse and damage. Thus wth remembrance of my service I take leave, and shall ever rest,

Y^rs to be commanded,

RIC. SUNDERLAND.

To the right wor^{sh} my most worthy frend
Sir Tho: Metham, kt., at Mr. Dolman's
house in Badsworth be these d'd.

Vera copia originalis examinata per me, Richardum Sunderland.

1. S^r Tho. Metham's letter, 18 April, 1630.
2. My answer thereto.

Oxton.¹

Undated. Articles betwixt Anthony Yates of Oxton, yeoman, and William Marshall of Tadcaster:—

(1) Anthony Yates shall sell to William Marshall one parcell of a farm in Oxton, which he hath lately bought of the right honourable Philip, Lord Wharton, that is six acres of land in a field called Longland, that is six lands lying for three roods apiece, with nether ends going over the highway. Item, three lands lying in the same field, with their nether ends going over the highway, containing half acres apiece.

(2) Another little close or parcel of ground called Ousterbers, containing two acres, and two lands, lying within a close of John Bean's, near to adjoining to the said close, containing two roods.

(3) Anthony Yates shall pay all the church, constable, and poor "sesmentcs," and all other duties belonging to that farm for ever, excepting monthly "sesses" for the king.

(4) 105*l*. to be paid upon the sealing and delivery of the deed.

(5) Covenant for quiet possession.

(6) William Marshall shall have the grass growing upon the land ends.

Anthony Yeates.

Witnesses, William Marshall, junior, Anne Barker (mark).

6 roode landes, abutting on Hargarth Carr.

3 half acre landes, abutting on y^e Seggy Car.

One close called Oxterbarr, containing two acres, abutting on Tadcaster Low More, with two roode landes adioyning to the said close, lying in John Beanes close.

Sinderby.²

Sunday after the feast of St. Nicholas the bishop (December 12), 1316. Grant by Robert son of John Cambelhoy of Sinderby, to John his brother, of a rood of land in the field and territory of Sinderby, lying by the road leading to Ripon, between the land of John son of Robert on

¹ In the parish of Tadcaster.

² In the parish of Kirklington.

the one side, and the land of William Cambelhoy on the other. Witnesses, John son of Geoffrey de Sinderby, Adam at the Bridge, William de Holm, Robert de Holm, Henry de Pykeh(ale), clerk. Sinderby.

Sledmere.

February 11, 1342(-3), 17 Edw. III. Grant by William Gra of York to John son of Henry de Sledmer, and Alice his wife, for their lives, of a toft in Sledmer, which Eustachia Taloun had formerly held of the said William, paying 40*d.* a year, at Whitsuntide and Martinmas, and two fowls at Christmas. John de Woume, William de Rigton, Henry Danvers of Sledmer, John Palfreyman, Robert de Collum of the same. York.

York.

Tuesday before the feast of St. Thomas the Apostle, 31 Hen. III (December 18, 1246). Grant by Gaudin *le Orfeure* of York to John his son, of his estate for the life of Elena, who was wife of Geoffrey Glover (*cirotecarius*) of York, of the demise of the said Elena, in the third part of a messuage in Fischergate in the parish of St. Stephen, as it lay between the land of William Skinner (*pelliparii*) and the land of Adam Miller, and in length from the highway to the water of Fosse, which third part Elena had recovered in the King's Court by a writ of dower. Witnesses, Thomas de Thurkelby, Thomas Grunt, William Rudde.

In dorso :—Vacat.

No date. Grant by Eva Clairvaux (*de Clarisuallibus*), relict of Robert Clairvaux, formerly citizen of York, in her widowhood, to her son, William Clairvaux, of the land in Fiskergate, which lay in breadth between the lands of Adam Hall (*de Aula*), and in length from Adam's land to the King's ditch (*fossatum*) towards the east; and of an annual rent of 40*d.* in a house with a toft, lying between the same Adam's lands in breadth, and in length from the highway to the said land which lay between the said Adam's lands; and of an annual rent of 3*s.* in the messuage with the land of Martin Siuelot in Walmegate, in the parish of St. Nicholas, lying between the lands of Nicholas de Warthill in breadth, and in length from the highway of Walmegate to the Fosse; and of an annual rent of 2*s.* in the vill and territory of Barkethorpe, from the land Thomas de Barkethorpe held of the grantor, by the payment of a rose on St. John the Baptist's day for all service. For greater security Sir Thomas Clairvaux, knight, confirmed the above, and joined in sealing this deed. Witnesses, John de Seleby, mayor of York,¹ Richard Blundus, John de Cunigeston, and John Spicer (*speciarius*), bailiffs.

Wednesday before St. Wilfrid's day (October 9), 1342, 16 Edw. III. Grant by William de Hothum, citizen and skinner (*pelliparius*), of York, to John de Lascels of Eskrike, of a plot of land in Fisshergate in the suburb (*suburbio*) of York, which the grantor had of the grant of

¹ Mayor in 1263.

William son of Philip de Gilling, as it lay in breadth between the land of John de Northfolk', *sherman*, on the one side, and the land of Sir John Grunt, chaplain, on the other, and in length from the highway of Fissshergate before to the highway leading from Walmgate Bar (*de barra de Walmegate*) to Fulford behind. Witnesses, Nicholas Foukes, mayor of the city of York, Richard le Ferour, Robert *le Walshe*, and William Fox, bailiffs of the same city, Andrew de Bossale, Robert de Podeseye the elder, John de Redelay, John de Northfolk', *sherman*, Ingelram de Nafferton, Alan le Hosier. York.

Dorso :—Carta de ten. in Fissergate in suburbio Ebor. v.

January 10, 38 Eliz., 1595–6. Release by William Cooke the younger of York, *pewtherer*, and Joan his wife, to James Godson of York, *tailer*, of all right in a messuage in Micklegate, in the parish of St. John the Evangelist and Apostle, at Ouse Bridge end, formerly in the holding of Roger Smarthwaite, barber, deceased, and then of Edward Browne, *tailer*, and lying in breadth between the tenement of Roger Leedes on the west, and the tenement in the occupation of Christopher Fordane, *tailer*, on the east. As the releasors' seals were to many unknown, the mayor, Robert Brooke, at their request, affixed his official seal.

Willyam Cooke. *Seal, a bird standing.*

Robert Brooke, maior. *Seal destroyed.*

Signum Johanne Coke, vxoris predicti Willelmi. *Seal, five human legs conjoined in the fesse point, at the upper part of the thighs.*

April 28, 42 Eliz. (1600). Bargain and sale by William Thweinge of Heworthe, esq., to William Northe of Yorke, yeoman, for 115*li.*, of a messuage and garden in Goodromgate in the parish of the Holy Trinity, sometimes in the tenure of Richard Kellett, deceased, afterwards of Elizabeth Kellet, widow, deceased, late wife to the said Richard, late of John Smithe, gent., and then of the said William Northe, as the same lay together between the tenement of Leonard Williamson, partechement maker, and the garth or orchard belonging to the tenement of William Garbutt, schoolmaster, in St. Andrewgate, towards the east, and the tenement and garden of the subchanter and keeper of the house or college, called the Bedderne, and the vicars choral of the Metropolitan church of Yorke, in the tenure of the said William Northe, towards the west, and abutting upon the Queen's street of Goodromgate towards the north, forwards, and upon the garden or orchard in St. Andrewgate, in the tenure of Thomas Rogerson, towards the south, backwards, and all and singular, etc., "and all the wainescote, sealinges, brewinge leades, brewinge vessell, coolers, cestornes, heirelomes, glasse windowes, wells, and buckettes."

Will'm North.

Witnesses, Thomas Rogerson, Tho. Emondson, Adam Ketlewell, Jo: Miers, George Thweinge.

Seal, a lion passant to the dexter.

Monday, the feast of St. Gregory the Pope, 20 Ric. II (March 12, 1396-7). A plaint of an assize of fresh force,¹ done within forty days, was brought by Agnes, widow of Master Richard de Waghen, clerk, against Adam del Brigge and Alice his wife, about her freehold in Trichourlane, York, before William Frost, mayor of York, and John del More and Thomas de Houedene, the sheriffs. The action was tried in the Guildhall, before the mayor and sheriffs, on Monday before St. Ambrose's day (April 2), when the *recognitores* found that the plaintiff had never been in seisin of the tenement, so that she could be disseised. In testimony whereof to this present record the official seal of the said sheriffs is appended.

Seal, circular, one inch in diameter, fortified gate, probably representing one of the York Bars. I. T. at top, with central tower between m vicec ciuitatis.

INDENTURE OF APPRENTICESHIP WITH A DRAPER.

August 1, 13 James I, 1615. Indenture by which Richard Paicoke, son of Peter Paicoke, late of Ownesbie,² yeoman, deceased, puts and binds himself apprentice to George Smalwoode of York, draper, and with him to abide, dwell, and well and trulie serve from the daite hereof unto the full ende and tearme of eighte yeares then next after followinge, fullie to be completed and ended. Dureing all which tearme the said Richard Paicoke, as apprentes, shall deligentie doe the lawfull commaundementes of his said maister, his secret counsell lawfull and honneste he shall keep and laine³; he shall not consume nor waiste his maister's goodes, nor lende them to anie withoute his maister's license; and shall not plaie att dice, cairdes, taibles,⁴ nor att anie other vnlawfull games dureinge the said terme. He shall not contracte mattrimonie nor committ adultrie with anie woeman dureinge the saide tearme. He shall not kno anie mannor of person aboute to hurte or hinder his maister or his goodes, but he shall geve him warninge thereof. He shall not goe awaie, nor vnlawfullie absente himselfe from his said service by day nor neight, but he shall well, trulie, and honnestlie behave and vse himselfe vnto his said maister, boeth in woordes and deedes, att all tymes dureinge the said tearme. And lastlie he shall geve and render a juste and true accounte of all such thinges as he shall have chaarge of, att such tyme and tymes as his maister shall demaunde anie reckonninge of him dureinge the said tearme. Within which said tearme the said George Smallwood, the maister, promisseth and granteth by these presentes to

¹ Fresh force, *frisca fortia*, is a force done within forty days, as seems by Fitzherbert's *Natura Brevium*, fo. 7. For if a man be disseised of any lands or tenements within any city or borough, or *deforced* from them after the death of his ancestor, to whom he is heir, or after the death of his tenant for life, or in tail; he may, within forty days after his title

accrued, have a bill out of the chancery to the mayor (Manley's *Interpreter*).

² Reading uncertain.

³ To conceal. The word is still in use in the northern counties and the south of Scotland. Cf. the Scotch proverb, "Women and bairns layne what they ken not."

⁴ Backgammon or draughts.

enforme and teach, or cause to be enformed and taught, the said Richard Paicoke, his said apprentes, in the said scyence or occupacon called the draiper scyence or occupacon, after the best mannor that he cann or may learne withoute anie layninge thereof, with reasonable correction; and alsoe shall finde vnto his said apprentes sufficiente meate, drinke, and cloath, linnen, and woolen hose, shoes, beddinge, and all other thinges to him necessarie; and to geve him euery yeare six pence in the name of his sallarie.

George Smalwoode.

Witnesses, Will'm Belwood, Ambrose Hutchinsson.

MARRIAGE SETTLEMENT OF WILLIAM VAVASOUR AND ISABEL, WIDOW OF AVERY MAULEVERER.

December 18, 1455. This endenture made the xviij day of Decembre, the yere of the reigne of Kyng Henry ye sext after the conquest xxx^d iiij, Betwene James Pykeryng, knyght, Thomas Vrswyk, squyer, and dame Kateryn, doughtttr of ye same Thomas, on yat one partie, and dame Elizabeth Sewerby, William Vauasour, sonne to Henry Vauasour, squyer, late dede, and Laurence Kyghley, gentilman, on yat other partie, Witnesseth that the saide parties been fullie agreede and accordede, that the saide William Vauasour shall, be the grace of Godd, haue and take to wyffe Isabell, late wyffe to Aveyrey Mauleuerer, before the fest of Pentecost next commyng after the date of yis writyng. And the saide dame Elizabeth, William Vauasour, and Laurence shall cause and do to be made a sufficiant and sure estate to the saide William Vauasour and Isabell, and to the heires male of the saide William of the body of the seide Isabell lawfully-begottyn; and, for defaulte of such issue, the remeynder therof to the seide William and heires for euer, of the londes and tenementes to the yerly value of xx*li*. ouer all chargez and reprisez, of chartour lande and coppy holde, within thre monethes next after the mariage and esspouses hade and solempnizide betwix the saide William and Isabel; and that by dede endentede of that that is chartour lande, wheroff the one partie shall be delyuered to the saide Kateryn. And, ouer yat, yat ye same William shall haue and stand in a lawfull estate, sole seased of chartour land and coppy holde, in his demene as of fee, wheroff the seide Isabell nowe be dowable of othir landez and tene-mentez to ye yerely value of x marces, ouer all chargez and reprises, within iij monethes next after the saide esspouses. And also that the same William shall haue and be soly possessyde of gooddes and catalles to the value of vj c marces to his owne vsse and behoue, without any condecyon, coueyne, or eny othir malengyne, charge and costez of the maryage deducte. And also yat ye same William Vauasour shall rewarde and yeve vn to Piers Bankes and Kateryn his wyffe, moder of the same Isabell, such some of money fore the interesse and gud wille of ye same Piers and Kateryn his wyffe, for the sayde mariage to be had, as shall be auysed and apoynted hym to doo by the same Sir James, Dame Elizabeth, and Kateryn. And ye sayde James Pykeryng,

Thomas Vrsswyk, and Dame Kateryn graunten on yeir partie vn to the saides Elizabeth Swerssby (*sic*), William Vauasour, Laurence Kyghtley, that all the landes and tenementes, the wich the saide Thomas Vrsswyk, squyer, or eny othir man to his vsse, hath and holdith in ye countee of Yorke, the wich some tyme were Jenettes, wyffe of the same Thomas, graundame to the seide Isabell Mauleuerore, shall immediatly after the deceasse of the same Thomas, remayne, falle, and come vn to the saide Isabell and to hyr heires, or to her and to her heires of hir body becommynge; except certaine landes and tenementes llying in Wechsshynghton, Gyllyng, and Barnynggam¹ in Rychemondeshyre, of wich landes and tenementes the seide Isabell is seysyde off at this day. And that othyr landez and tenementes, after the deceasses of both ye same Thomas Vrsswyk and Kateryn hys doughter, shall descend, remayne, falle, or come vn to the saide Isabell Mauleuerore, to haue and hold to her and to hyr heires, or to her and her heires of hyr body becommynge, accordyng to the right, title, and interesse, in and off ye same, to the saide Isabelle belongyng. The wich landz and tenementes, with the saides othir landes and tenementes afforsaide, which late were to ye saide Jane, graundame of the saide Isabell, shall be to the yerely value of xl marces, clerly aboue all chargz and reprisez. And to all the couenaunts and grauntes, yat been to be fulfilled and perfourmed on the part and behalue of ye saide Sir James, Thomas, and Kateryn, by the tenure of thees presentes, ye same Sir James, Thomas, and Kateryn, bynde yaim, and ych of hem, by yees presentes endentures, vn to the seides Elizabeth, William, and Laurence, in *cli*. And in lyke wysse ye same dame Elizabeth, William, and Lawrence, to all the couenauntes and grauntes, yat been to be fulfilled and perfourmed on the part and behalffe of ye saide Dame Elizabeth, William, [and] Laurence, by the tenure of yees presentes, the same Elisabeth, William, and Laurence bynd yaim, and yche of hem, by yees presentes endentures vn to the saide James, Thomas, and Kateryn, in *ccli*.

Dorso:—Indentur of y^e couandes of y^e mariege of Issabelle Vauesour.

There have been thrce seals.

BONDS.

April 12, 5 Eliz. (1563). Bond in 100*li*. from William Vavasour of Hessylwood, knight, and John Vavasour of the same, esq., his son and heir apparent, to William Brokden of York, draper, to observe the covenants contained in an indenture of even date, made between Sir William Vavasour and Brockden.

Wyllym Vauasour.

Jhon Vavasor.

Witnesses, Anthony Mallory, Oswald Wilkinson, Richard Brockeden, James Brockeden, Will'm Marshall.

Seals:—(1) *A cock within a frame.* VAVASOVR.

(2) *A dog, passant to the dexter, beneath some trees.*

¹ Washton, Gilling, and Barningham.

July 18, 31 Eliz. (1589). Bond in 80*li.* from Brian Stapleton of Carleton by Snathe, esq., and Richard Stapleton, his son and heir apparent, to George Cartwright of Rufforth, in the county of the city of York, to observe the covenants declared in a pair of indentures of even date, made between the same parties.

Brian Stapylton.

Rychard : Stapylton.

Witnesses, Adam Kettlewell, Will'm Rosse, Peter Fearnley.

One seal remaining (two originally appended), bearing a crest, a lion passant to the dexter.

May 19, 4 Jas. I, 1606. Bond in 200*li.* from Philip, Lord Wharton, to Matthew Blenkinsopp of Wharton, in the county of Westmerland, gent., Richard Brogden of Tadcaster, gent., and Robert Shawe of Helawghe, in the county of the city of York, gent., to keep them harmless from a bond of the same amount, dated April 30, 1606, that he should pay on November 1 then next 100*li.* to William Skrafton of York., gent., at his dwellinghouse in Conistreete.

Ph : Wharton :

Witnesses, Richard Rigge, Edm : Braithwaite.

July y^e 10th, 1666 (*sic*).

WILL OF WILLIAM GEE OF HULL, MERCHANT.¹ 1600.

Weras in the scrieptours the great God of hevin and yerth as willed by the prophete to say to Hezekie, the king, to make ys will, and to put things in order, for that he moste die, so I dowe nowe pra and humble beseche y^e grate and myghty God, to confrownde and destroye all thois men, lawers,² and others whatsoever, to y^e dewells, to dwelle in the pitte of Hell, w^{ch} dowth counsell o^r take vppon them to alther this my will. Amen, Lorde.

In the name of Gode, the maker³ of heven and yerth, the saezes, and all that therin ys, Amen. I, William Gee of Kingston vpon Hull, merchaunte, beinge nowe in good helth and parffite memorie at this presentes, for y^e wich I dowe geve moste humble thankes and lawde and prase to Jhus Criste, my onelly Savear. Item, nowe I do orden and make through Godes permyssyon and soverrance this my laste will and testament in maner and forme followinge. Fyrste, at my departing forth of y^e worlde, I moste humble beseche my Savear, Jhus Criste, the Almyghty God, y^e Holian⁴ of Israill, to receve my solle into his moste mersyfull handes; and my boddy to y^e yerth, to be buried in the Trenytty Church

¹ Entered at York in the *Reg. Test.*, xxix, 128*d*. This will is an example of the curious phonetic spelling of a Hull merchant of wealth and position at the commencement of the seventeenth century. The spelling was normalized when the will was entered in the York Registers. The original is somewhat carelessly written. Where there is any obscurity

the readings from the Register are given in the notes. The testator's eldest son, Sir William Gee, of Bishop Burton, knight, secretary to the Council for the North, heads the pedigree in Dugdale's *Visitation* (p. 321).

² "Lawyers" in the Register.

³ Father.

⁴ Holy One.

in Kingston [vpon]¹ Hull, in the querre. Item, I geve and bequeth for privie tythes forgotten, xxs. Item, I geve and bequeth to my sone, William Gee, for his full child's porcion, the some [of]² 2 thowsand poundes, and iiij sylver pottes, ij dobill gilt, and 2 wheit. Also I geve to him a sylver salte, dobbill gilte, 3 bolles of sylver, dobil gilte, the best, and a dosen silver spones, dobill gilte. Also I geve to hym ij rings of gowld, my singnet, and another greater³ wth a read stone in yt, being a boes⁴ head. Item, I dowe bequeith to my sonne, Walter Gee, for his full porcion, towe houndreth pounds in mony. More, I geve to hym ij sylver bolles, parsell gilte, a wheit sylver salt and a dossen sylver spones, bowght in Flanders. More, I geve to hym ij ringes of gowld, my viij lynkes and a ringe wth a wheit maid head. Item, nowe I dowe geve and bequeith to my sone, Samuvel Gee, for ys full porcion, one houndreth pounds in mony, for that before he haith receivid a great porcion; and one dossen⁵ silver spones, lyke Postills fassion, ij silver goblets, parsill gilte. Item, I dowe geve and bequeth to my dawghter Legerde⁶ childrne, to hir sonne, William Legerd,⁷ I dowe gave⁸ y^e some of fyfty pounds in mony; and also to hir dawghter, Jane Legerd, the some of one houndreth markes in money and one dosen of silver spones. Item, I dowe geve to my dawghter, Ellizabeth Stevins,⁹ yf she be lyvinge, the some of fyftie pownds. More, I geve hir one sylver salt, and a note¹⁰ of silver wth cover. Also I dowe geve and bequeith amongs my dawghter Ellizabeth Stevns¹¹ childerne the some of one hondreth and xx^d pownds. Item, I geve and bequeith to my dawghter Ellener¹² Gee the some of one hondreth pounds in full of hir porcion, for that I gave moche before tow Mr. Hardwicke. Also I dowe geve hir one gret silver sa[l]¹³ wth cover, parsilde,¹⁴ and a dossen sylver spones, gelt at ends, and ij silver pots, dobill gilte, and one goblit, dobill gilt. Item, I will ther be geven after my buriall, by God's permyssion, amongs y^e pore people, xij*l*. vjs. viij*d*. in money. Item, I geve and bequeith for xij men and xij wemen gowens at ye beryal, x*l*., and every one xij*d*. a pece, and bred, drink, and cheis. Item, I bequeith [and give]¹⁵ one houndreth and fiftie poundes in mony, to be stoid¹⁶ in lande by my executors¹⁷ and supervisors, for the w^{ch} ther shalbe gevin yerely to the pore people in Hull for ever, vj*l*. xij*s*. iiij*d*., at that tyme and day of the yere that I departid forth of this mortall worlde, 3*l*. vjs. viij*d*., and at Al Halwe tyde¹⁸ or Martilmas day,¹⁹ other iij*l*. vjs. viij*d*., for the w^{ch} the to geve thankes and prasees to God, that moste holy and blessid Lord, wich dowth oppon y^e harte of man to geve sum parte to y^e neid²⁰ solles remening in the world, w^{ch} of his great

¹ Omitted in the Register.

² "Of" supplied from the Register.

³ Great one.

⁴ Bores.

⁵ "Of" in Register.

⁶ Legerd's.

⁷ Legard.

⁸ Give.

⁹ Stevens.

¹⁰ Nutt.

¹¹ Stevens.

¹² Ellinor.

¹³ Salt.

¹⁴ Parceld.

¹⁵ From Register.

¹⁶ Bestowed.

¹⁷ Exequitors.

¹⁸ Alhallowtide.

¹⁹ Martynmas day.

²⁰ Needy.

goodnes¹ that [he]² sent yt me, for y^e w^{ch} I dowe geve to ys goodnes moste humble thankes and glory and prasees³ wth my very harte and solle. Item, I geve to the mending of the heighwaes w^{thow}th y^e towne of Hull, iij*li*. vjs. viij*d*. Item, I dowe I⁴ bequeith to y^e pore people in the towne of Rotheley,⁵ in Lestershier,⁶ wher my frends dwells, in mony, xls. Item, I geve and bequeth amongs the pore people in Monestrell toune, in Lestershier,⁶ xls. I dowe geve to the heighwaes mendinge in Lester⁶ towne xls. in mony. I dowe geve to the heighwaes mending in Rothelay towne xxxs. in mony. I dowe geve to the heighwaes mending in Mostrill⁷ towne, in Lestershier,⁸ xxxs. in mony. Item, I bequeith to my brother, Ewel⁹ Gee, in mony x*li*., and also to his wyffe xls., for ring of remembrance. Item, I geve to syster Anne, being leving, v*li*. 13s. iiij*d*. I bequeth to my sister, Ales Smyth, being leving, v*li*., and to hir childern¹⁰ leving, v*li*. a pece in mony. I bequeth to my Ellyner,¹¹ being levinge, v*li*., and to hir childern¹² leving, 3*li*. 6s. 8*d*. a pece. Item, I geve and bequeth to my brother John Gee childern, vamarie[d], xiiij*li*. vjs. viij*d*. Also I dowe geve to his childern, beinge maryed, ever[e]¹³ one leving, iij*li*. vjs. viij*d*. apece. Also I dowe geve to all my godchildern, bein[g] leving, vs. apece for a remembrance. Item, I dowe geve amongs my neighbours in the streid¹⁴ wher I dwelte¹⁵ in mony, to make merry togethir wth all, ij*li*. xij*s*. iiij*d*., and so to geve thankes to my good God. Item, I bequethe to William Wynsper, Ellen Wynsper sone, w^{ch} crissoned,¹⁶ v*li*. 13s. iiij*d*., and to hir my worstid gowne, and a gowld ringe for a remembrance. I dowe geve nowte to my servants, being wth me, ther wags vnpaid, and more in mony xxs. Item, I geve and bequeth to the Trenytte Church wthin Kingston vppon Hull, in this order, the some of lx*li*.; I say threscore powndes in mony, that the churche m^{re},¹⁷ wth the good advyse of Mr. Maior and his brethern,¹⁸ y^e shall put forth y^e forsaid mony at v*li*. the yere proffit for yt w^{ch} I will that y^e said geue¹⁹ be imp[l]oyed thus:—iiij*li*. yerely to the reparing and mending of the said Trenytty Church, and y^e other xxs. of y^e mony yerely to be paid to the reparing of Sente Mary's Church, in the said towne of Kingston vpon Hull; and thus to be done wth all for ever by God's permyssyon, accordinge to my good meninge. Provided alwaes yff that y^e will not thus dow, then I will the said mony remene and go amonges my childern w^{thow}th delay. I dowe geve to Mr. Walter Jobeson²⁰ of Brantingam,²¹ to stoy²² in a ring, xls. Item, I dowe geve to Mr. John Stevens, w^{ch} marred my dawghter, to be stoy²² in a ring for remembraunce, 2*li*.

¹ Register, fo. 129.² From Register.³ Prayse.⁴ "And" in the Register.⁵ Rothley.⁶ Leicestershire.⁷ Monstrell.⁸ Leicestershire.⁹ Ewell.¹⁰ Children.¹¹ Ellen.¹² Children.¹³ Every.¹⁴ Street.¹⁵ Dwell.¹⁶ Christoned.¹⁷ Maisters.¹⁸ Brethren.¹⁹ Guife.²⁰ Jobson.²¹ Brantingham,²² Bestow.

13s. 4d. Item, I dowe geve to Mr. Mychaell Jobeson¹ xls., to be stoy^a in a ringe. Item, I dowe geve to Mr. Antony Colle,² alderman, xls., to be stoy^a in a ringe. I dowe geve to Mr. Colle³ wyffe xls., for a ring. Item, I dowe geve Sarraa,⁴ my wyffe sister, xls., for a ringe. I dowe geve to Mr. Walter Jobezon⁷ wyffe 2*li*. 13s. 4d., to be stoy^a of a ringe for a remembrance. Item, I dowe geve amongs to pore people in the Greet Masendewe⁹ xiijs. iiij*d*. I dowe geve amongs¹⁰ to pore in the¹¹ Trenytty Howse xxs. I dowe geve amongs in the¹² pore in the Massendew, besydes Sent Mary Church, in mony vjs. viij*d*. Item, I bequeth and geve to the Toun Chamber of Kingston vpon Hull, for a remembrance, xx*li*. in mony. More, I dowe bequeth to the Tounes Chambre of Hull the some of one hondreth and threscore powndes in mony, w^{ch} Mr. Maior and his brethern,¹³ wth good advise of other hon[e]ste persons, shall yerely at the beginninge of the yere to imploy the said mony and to bye corne for y^e vse of the porre¹⁴ of that towne, so that y^e may have yt for mony, so that y^e said towne losse¹⁵ not by ytt; and thus to contynue for ever. Provided alwais that [if]¹⁶ the will not so dowè, then y^e sitty of Yorke to have the said mony, and to implo[y] it for ther pore accordingly, and to put in good suertes for the same according to my good menynges therof. Item, I dowe geve to porre¹⁷ maideins mariges wthin King[s]ton vpon Hull xxx*li*., to be paid 13s. iiij*d*. at at tyme, till yt be all paid owth by my executors¹⁸ and supervisors. Also if the name of Jhus Criste, my savear, I bequeth and geve to the Townes¹⁹ Chamber of Kingston vpon Hull for ever the Massendew and howsse w^{ch} I did bild in the Chapil lane for the pore, by God's permyssion, wth y^e iiij^{or} tenementes joining before of yt, being in rent yerely [ys]²⁰ iiij*li*. xvjs. viij*d*. Also I dowe geve to y^e howse for ever more, towe howsses in the said Chapill Lane,²¹ w^{ch} I bowght of Petter Ewe, the²² rent yerely 3*li*. xvs.; and the great chamber above y^e hosse to be let for xiijs. iiij*d*. the yere [I say, Item]²³ w^{ch} I will ther be paid wekly to ten pore women of honest name, I sae women having no childern to come wth them in ytt, every one of y^e x persons to have wekly paid iiij*d*. a pece for ever: Item, I geve to my sonne William Gee and his here males all my landes in Kingston vpon Hull and Beverlay, so that he pay forth of yt in Hull toun the some of xxs. for forty yeres, at soche tymes of the yere as the quene, or kinge after hir, have any taxe in Hull, then my

¹ Jobson.² Bestow.³ Cole.⁴ Bestow.⁵ Cole.⁶ Sara.⁷ Jobson.⁸ Bestow.⁹ Massendew.¹⁰ Amongst.¹¹ Omitted in the Register.¹² "In the" omitted.¹³ Brethren.¹⁴ Pore.¹⁵ Lose.¹⁶ Omitted in the Register.¹⁷ Pore.¹⁸ Exequitors.¹⁹ Register, fo. 129*d*.²⁰ Omitted in the Register.²¹ Laine.²² His.²³ The sentence is very confused in the original. It reads thus in the Register:—"Item, I will ther be paid weekly to ten, I say ten, poore women of honest name, I say women haueinge noe children, to come with them in yt."

said sone, or his assyners,¹ to pay for every of y^e porearre² sorte, w^{ch} ys sessid³ in Sent Mary ward, iij^d. or vj^d. a howse, then the said xxs. to be paid for as many of them as it reche too. Item, I dowe geve to my sone William Gee wiffe one portiguis⁴ of gowld, for a remembrance. Item, I dowe geve towards the reparing of Rothela⁵ Church, in Lester-shier,⁶ ij^l. xij^s. iij^d. Item, I dowe geve to thois pore folkes w^{ch} I dowe geve wekly a pene a pece, the to have, evere one of them, ijs. vj^d. the pece, wth in xiiijth daes paid, and so y^e to prase God for yt. Item, I give xij^l. vjs. viij^d. to be stoide⁷ of a gravestone, wheron to be graven my towe wyffes and all my childern in order, and the day [and]⁸ yere of my departor. Item, I will yt my executors⁹ dowe take no forfytor of my dettors¹⁰; and yf the will pay ther deett oing truly¹¹ wth in half a yere after my departing. Item, [I] orden and make my executors,¹² my sonne William Gee and his childern together, praing him to be good to my other childern, in vsing them selves well towards him, as natur will cawse him so to dowe. Item, the rest of my goods vnbequethe[d], my legesses and all other things discharged, I will that my sone be sto it¹³ in land, w^{ch} land to goo from erre to ere¹⁴ mail for ever. Item, I dowe orden and make my supervyssors of my will, Mr. Antony Colle,¹⁵ my brother, Mr. Mychell Jobeson,¹⁶ and Mr. Luke Thruscroft,¹⁷ and I will y^t the have for ther panes xls. a pece. I geve to my cossine¹⁸ William Gee wyffe xls., for a remembrance. And thus in Godes name I make a nend. And I pra all persons and people w^{ch} ever I offendid in the worlde to forgeve me, a syner. And I nowe frely from my harte dowe forgeve every one w^{ch} ever offendid me, so yt shortely I dowe beleve and trust to sey¹⁹ my most holly and blessid Lord and Savear, Jhus Cryst, in ys gloriows kingdome in heven, ther to presse²⁰ his holynes for ever, So be it, Amen. In wittenes for the truth hereof I have written this by God's permyssion and goodnes wth my hone hand, and setto my seall the 22^d day October, in the yere of owr Lord God 1600. Also I geve and bequeth to the scole of Hull, w^{ch} I beldide through God's goodnes, towe howses in the Bochery,²¹ one w^{ch} Richard Kytchen haith, painge iij^l. by yere, and the other of Patreke Wiestide,²² paing xls. by yere. I geve theis howses for ever, for and towards [of]²³ the said skole Mr. fee, for ys goode techinge and bringinge vpe yowth, w^{ch} howsse [I] bowghte of Pattricke.

¹ Assignes.² Poorer.³ Cessed.⁴ Portigue.⁵ Rothley.⁶ Leicestershire.⁷ Bestowed.⁸ From the Register.⁹ Exequitors.¹⁰ Forfeiture of none of my debtes.¹¹ Dehte owinge truly.¹² Exequitors.¹³ Bestowe yt.¹⁴ Heire to heire.¹⁵ Cole.¹⁶ Jobson.¹⁷ Thruscroft.¹⁸ Cozen.¹⁹ See.²⁰ Prayse.²¹ Butcherie.²² Pattricke Wiestead.²³ Omitted in the Register.

Memorandum¹ that after the making of this will he, y^e wthin named William Gee, did give by word of mouth to Mr. Whincopp, preacher of y^e towne of Kingston vpon Hull, tenn pound, in the presence of vs, Anthonye Cole, Will'm Legerd.

Vndecimo die mensis Augusti, A.D. millesimo sexcentesimo tertio, approbatum fuit huiusmodi testamentum (alias antehac in Curia Cantuariensi coram venerabili viro, magistro Johanne Gibson, legum doctore, Curie Prerogatiue eiusdem commissario), per testes in communi juris forma probatum, et administracio commissa fuit Willelmo Gee, filio naturali, et legitimo dicti defuncti, executori prius legitime nominato, etc., saluo jure cuiuscumque. Habet ad examinandum inventarium citra festum Purificacionis.

p' me, W^m Gee.

Seal: $\begin{smallmatrix} G \\ W \end{smallmatrix}$

xj^o Augusti, 1603. Testamentum Gee. Harthill.

Dorso :—This ys my laste wille and testamente, I prase God for yt. Wittenes theis persons whois [names] here vnder wryten. [*None given.*]

¹ This memorandum written in a different hand.

Notes.

[The Council have decided to reserve a small space in each Number for notices of Finds and other discoveries; and it is hoped that Members will assist in making this a record of all matters of archaeological interest which from time to time may be brought to light in this large county.]

LXXXII.

HALIWERFOLK.

THE unfortunate misprint of "Haliwen folk" in the *Yorkshire Archaeological Journal*, xvi, 459, seems to offer an opportunity for a short note on the term "Haliwerfolc," which has often been misunderstood. The word is derived from the oldest English *haligweresfolc*, the folk or people of the holy man or saint (*cf.* Alfred's translation of *Bæda*, iv, 27, "þone halȝan wer . . . Cuþbyrht"), called in the *Metrical Life of St. Cuthbert*, c. 1450, l. 4608, "Cuthbert folk;" l. 7517, "þe saint pople," the original Latin being "populus ipsius," "populum ipsius Sancti" (*Auctarium de Miraculis*, ii, Symeon, *Eccl. Dunelm.*, xxxiv). They were in the first instance the people who went about with the body of St. Cuthbert in its wanderings, then those who were members of or immediately connected with the ecclesiastical body, now represented by the Chapter of Durham. Hence in the thirteenth century the Archdeacon of Durham was styled "Archidiaconus de Haliwarfolc" (*Newminster Cartulary*, 214).

From its inhabitants a considerable portion of the bishopric of Durham, the precise boundaries of which I am not able to define, came to be called "Haliwerfolc," thus "Unam bovatom terræ in Cunsdine (Coundon), quæ est in Haliwerefolc" (*Newminster Cartulary*, 133).

As early as the fourteenth century, when *wer*="man" had become obsolete, the term was misunderstood, and corrupted as *haly-wark-folk*, *i.e.* people who had the holy work of defending and caring for the body of St. Cuthbert, and it has frequently been so printed and understood in modern times. Hence it comes that there are, in point of fact, two distinct words, *viz.* Haliwerfolc=Holy man folk, and Haliwerfolc=Holy work folk. For examples of both see the *New English Dictionary*.

J. T. F.

LXXXIII.

INSCRIPTION FORMERLY AT DEWSBURY.

IN the *Yorkshire Archæological Journal*, i, 221, I have stated that Leland in his *Itinerary* speaks of having seen at Dewsbury a cross with the inscription, "Paulinus hic celebravit et predicavit." There seems to be nothing of the kind either in the *Itinerary* or in the *Collectanea*, and I have no recollection of how or where I got the reference to Leland, which I must have used second hand, without verification. Mr. S. J. Chadwick suggests that, as Leland's *Itinerary* is silent about a good-sized piece of Yorkshire north-west of Wakefield, there may have been a portion, now missing, in which the note may have been seen by some one who has handed on the reference to it. The inscription is referred to in an old ballad quoted by me and others.

J. T. F.



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(BEING THE SECOND PART OF VOLUME XVII.)
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Yorkshire Parish Register Society.

The Society was formed in 1899 for the purpose of printing the older Registers of the county. The following have been either issued or are in the press:—York—St. Michael-le-Belfrey, Burton Fleming, Horbury, Winestead, Linton-in-Craven, Stokesley, Pattingham, Blacktoft, Scarborough, Bingley, Kippax, Hampsthwaite, Wath-on-Dearne, and Brantingham.

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HUMBERSTON'S SURVEY.

AFTER the suppression of the rebellion, which raged in the north of England during the months of November and December, 1569, usually called the Rising in the North, the estates of the leaders were forfeited by their subsequent attainders, and came into the hands of Queen Elizabeth. With the object of ascertaining their value and condition she sent, in the spring of the following year, certain Commissioners to survey them. The Commission was issued on March 10, 1569-70, and directed to Edmund Hall and William Humberston.¹ The return made by these two Commissioners, in two volumes, is preserved amongst the Exchequer papers in the Public Record Office, and is known by the title of "Humberston's Survey." The parts printed here are taken from the first volume. Although he has given his name to the survey, nothing seems known about Humberston. Of his companion, Hall, we have somewhat more information. Lord Clinton, the Lord High Admiral, writing to the Earl of Sussex, the President of the North, in December, 1569, calls him a person of very good credit, and says he is competent to give explanation of the letters he was carrying.² He had been a hard worker from his youth, so much so that he felt himself incompetent to undertake such an important business as this survey.³ His doubts as to his fitness did not prevent him from doing his duty. He arrived in York on Thursday, April 30th, and found his fellow-Commissioner, Humberston, who had arrived a couple of days before, awaiting him. In the letter printed at end of this article, and dated April 23, 1570, Hall gives Sir William Cecil, afterwards Lord Burleigh, an account of how he and Humberston had been carrying out the survey. In another letter,⁴ dated at Scrooby, on Wednesday, July 21, he writes again to Cecil, "Humberston and I have gone through all the offenders' lands in Yorkshire, Cumberland, West-

¹ In the *Calendar of State Papers (Domestic), Elizabeth*, Addenda, page 260, another commission is given. March 18, 1570. Commission to Sir Thomas Gargrave, Edmund Hall, William Hombers-ton, Richard Ashton, and John Jenkyns, to survey the lands of the Earls of Northumberland and Westmoreland, Leonard Dacre, and all others engaged in the late rebellion in the North, and

send up a certificate hereof to the Barons of the Exchequer not later than Michaelmas, with a writ of assistance. With note of another commission in April, to which John Lambert and Christopher Chater are to be added.

² *Calendar of State Papers (Domestic)*, Addenda, 1566-1579, page 132.

³ *Ibid.*, page 288. Printed below.

⁴ *Ibid.*, page 307.

moreland, Northumberland, and the Bishopric of Durham, that are indicted and have not the Queen's pardon, saving these two lordships of Sir John Nevill's (Billingley) and Edward Dacre's (Great Houghton), which will be perfected by to-morrow night; thence Humberston and Jenkins go to Eggiston (Eckington), a lordship of Leonard Dacre's, in Derbyshire, where he will finish his survey by Monday, and be at Greatford on Wednesday. There we shall tarry two or three days to oversee our whole doings, and make a fair copy of our survey for Council; but this cannot well be done before the beginning of next term." The last mention of the survey in the State Papers¹ is an order from the Queen to Hall and Humberston, dated July 26.—"Understanding that you have finished the said surveys, although you cannot finish your books so speedily, we desire you to send us a brief of all the said lands, with a clear yearly value, and the names of the possessors, and not to deliver to any person any survey or particular value until the whole survey shall have been presented to us." This survey, besides the extracts² here printed, contains lists of tenants, with their rentals, but has few or no details as to the nature of the holdings. The survey is quite as dry and jejune as documents of a like nature usually are.

The Rising in the North, which was the cause of this survey, is best described in the words of Sir Cuthbert Sharp³:—"Thus terminated an enterprise begun without foresight, conducted without energy, and ending in dastardly and inglorious flight; entailing on the families of those concerned lasting misery; and inflicting on the leaders attainder, proscription, and death."

The history of this rebellion has been so exhaustively and ably dealt with by Sir Cuthbert Sharp, that it will only be necessary to give a brief chronology of the chief events connected with it, for the guidance of the reader.

1568, May 16. Mary, Queen of Scots, lands at Workington.

May 18. She is conducted to Carlisle by Captain Lowther, Lieutenant of the Frontier. The Earl of Northumberland writes to Elizabeth, offering to take care of her.

¹ *Calendar of State Papers (Domestic)*, Addenda, 1566-1579, page 308.

² Descriptions similar to those here printed are given of Cockermouth, Alnwick, Warkworth, Brancepeth, Bywell, and Bulbeck. The surveys of the two last places are printed in the *History of Northumberland*, vi, 83, 229, and of Raby in the excellent account of that place by the Rev. J. F. Hodgson, vicar

of Witton-le-Wear, which appeared in the *Transactions of the Architectural and Archaeological Society of Durham and Northumberland*, 1886-1889, page 174.

³ *Memorials of the Rebellion of 1569*, page xix. This work, founded on State Papers and other original authorities, contains by far the best description of this rebellion that has yet been written.

- May 27. Sir George Bowes earnestly advises the Earl to forbear his repair to the Queen of Scots till the Queen's pleasure should be known.
- July 14. Mary removed to Bolton Castle, Yorkshire.
- 1569, Jan. 8. The Earl of Northumberland visits the Spanish Ambassador.¹
- Jan. (latter part). Queen Mary removed to Tutbury, Staffordshire.
- April. Removed to Wingfield, and stays there five months.
- Sept. 21. Returns to Tutbury.
- Oct. 9. Sunday. The Earls of Northumberland and Westmoreland attend the Lord President and the Council at York, and satisfy them as to their loyalty.
- Nov. 4. Letter from the Earl of Sussex, the Lord President, summoning the Earls to York.
- Nov. 6. The Earl of Northumberland writes to Sussex from Beamish, between Durham and Newcastle, excusing himself from going to York.
- Nov. 7. The Earl of Westmoreland writes to the same from Brancepeth, refusing to go.
- Nov. 8. The Earls write to the Pope. Letter lost. Answer given by Sharp (page 319).
- Nov. 9. Wednesday. Sussex commands the Earls to repair to Court. Bells rung at Topcliffe at midnight, as Sussex's secretary was leaving.
- Nov. 13. Northumberland writes to the Queen, excusing himself for not coming, but protesting his fidelity. Dated at Topcliffe, but really written at Brancepeth.
- Nov. 13. Royal proclamation against the Earls and their confederates.
- Nov. 14. The Earls enter Durham.
- Nov. 15. The Earls publish their proclamation.
- Nov. 16. Queen Mary conveyed to Coventry.
- Nov. 19. The Earls denounced as rebels.
- Dec. 20. The Earls flee into Scotland.
- 1572, June 7. The Earl of Northumberland surrendered at Berwick by the Scots to Lord Hunsdon on behalf of Elizabeth.

¹ *Calendar of State Papers (Spanish)*, 1568-1579, page 96. The Spanish ambassador to Philip II:—"The Earl of

Northumberland came to see me, disguised, at four o'clock in the morning, and he is ready to serve your Majesty."

Aug. 18. Leaves Alnwick for York.

Aug. 21. Arrives at York.

Aug. 22. Thursday. Beheaded in York.

1587, Feb. 8. Queen Mary executed at Fotheringhay.

It will be seen from the above table that this ill-planned rebellion lasted less than five weeks, when the two Earls were forced to flee from their country,—one to return to suffer a traitor's death, and the other to drag out a painful exile of thirty years.

Thomas Percy, born about 1528, was the eldest son of Sir Thomas Percy, brother and heir-presumptive to Henry Algernon, sixth Earl of Northumberland, who died without issue. His father figured conspicuously in the Pilgrimage of Grace, and was executed for his participation therein at Tyburn, on June 2, 1537. His mother was Eleanor, daughter of Guychard Harbottle, who fell at Flodden, and one of the sisters and co-heiresses of George Harbottle, of Beamish, in the county of Durham.¹ He was restored in blood in 1549, and in 1557 he was created Earl of Northumberland. He married Anne, daughter of Henry Somerset, Earl of Worcester. With the view of attaching the Earl to her cause Elizabeth made him Lord-Lieutenant of Northumberland and Durham, and Lord Warden General of the East and Middle Marches in the first year of her reign, and in 1563 he received the Garter. He long continued in favour, as in the very year of the Rebellion he was appointed one of the Commissioners of Musters in Yorkshire. During the earlier part of Elizabeth's reign he certainly conformed to the Established Church, for, as he himself says, he was reconciled by Master Copley to the Church of Rome about two years before the stir. Hurried into rebellion against his judgment, he bitterly expiated his error. The brief outbreak was followed by two years' weary exile in Scotland, most of which was spent in prison. On his surrender to Elizabeth he was detained for nearly two months at Berwick, and was subjected to several strict examinations as to his share in the rebellion and the names of his confederates. When the Queen had made up her mind about the date of his execution, she ordered her cousin, Lord Hunsdon, to take him to York. On his indignant refusal,² the charge was committed to Sir John Forster, of Alnwick Abbey, then Lord Warden of the Middle Marches. The bill sent in

¹ She was aged 24 when her brother's *ing. p. m.* was taken, on March 23, 1527-8. The other sister, Mary, then aged 22, married Edward Fyton. (*Deputy Keeper of Public Records Reports*, xliv, 431.)

² Lord Hunsdon to Lord Burghley. July 11, 1572. Berwick. Thys day syttyng doune too dyner, havynge dyspatcht a pakkett nott paste an ower befor, I receyved your lordship's pakkett of the 8th, whyche gave me my dyner, fyndyng

by his keeper for taking him to York is still preserved. Three post-horses are charged for on the outward journey, but none on the return, so it is clear that extra horses were hired for the conveyance of the Earl.¹ He was delivered into Forster's charge on Monday, August 19, 1572, slept that night at Alnwick, and next day went as far as Newcastle, 38 miles. On the Wednesday, passing through Durham, where the rising had first burst out, he reached Darlington in the evening, after a journey of 33 miles. On Thursday he must have been on the road all day, covering a distance of 52 miles. He went by Topcliffe, which was then the direct road from the north to York,² and here a change of horses gave him an opportunity of seeing for the last time the home he loved so well, and where he had spent many happy hours hunting and fishing. From Topcliffe he went direct to York, where he was beheaded the next day, Friday, August 22, in the Pavement, at three o'clock in the afternoon. "His head was smitten off with a broad carpenter's axe. His head was set on a very high pole, on the top of Micklegate Bar; but his body was buried in St. Crux church, by two of his servants and three women, in St. Thomas's quire, where he now lies, without any memorial."³

Guilty of treason as the Earl was, even by the confession of hostile witnesses, he met his death bravely. Sir Thomas Gargrave, one of the Council of the North, wrote to Burghley:—⁴

"So farre as may appere by any talke or doyngs of the late erle of Northumberland, at or before his dethe, he contynewed obstynate in relygyon; and declared he wold dye a catholyke of the Pope's church. He accompted his offence nothyng, and especyally after he knewe he shold dye; but before he seemyd to confesse he had offendyd, and wold qualyfye yt, seyyng he dyd that he dyd by compulsion, and for feare of his lyffe. He confessyd he was reconcylyd to the Pope; he affermyd this realme was in scysme, and that al were sysmatykes; he sayd here was neither petye nor mercye. In his talk with dyvers he namyd himselfe 'symple Thome'; and sayd 'symple Tome must dye to sett up crewell Henry.'⁵ At his dethe he

myself hardly delt withall, too be a carryer of any nobellman to executyon, yntoo a place where I have no thyng too do. My charge is butt yn thys toun and th' Este Wardenry; and therefore, for me too be putt too bryng hym too Yorke for to be executed, I can neyther thynke that hyr Majesty deales well with me theryn, nor that I have any such frends about her Majesty es I accounted of; and sewrly I wyll rather suffer sum ymprysonment then doo yt (*Sharp*, page 331).

¹ Sharp's suggestion (page 333*n*) that the horses were hired for a carriage in which to take the Earl to York, is clearly inadmissible. With such roads as then existed, it would have been quite impossible to traverse the 120 miles between Alnwick and York in three days.

² In the Survey of Topcliffe it is stated that that place was situated sixteen miles from York, in the roadway towards Berwick.

³ *Sharp*, page 334*n*.

⁴ *Ibid.*, page 335.

⁵ His brother, the eighth earl.

wyshyd his brother to be of his relygion; and then, yf he had hys lyvyng, he trystyd he wold pay his dettes, and helpe his chyldren and servantes."

This account is confirmed by a despatch¹ of the Spanish Ambassador to the Duke of Alba, which states that there were three points the Earl specially dwelt upon. "First, that he was being unjustly executed, because he would not recognise the Queen for his Sovereign or his judge; second, he asked that they would pray for him, and said he pardoned all his enemies, and prayed for pardon for all his offences. The third point, upon which he dwelt urgently and at length, was, that he wished them all to bear witness that he had lived all his days, and died now, firmly and faithfully believing in the Holy Roman Catholic Church, in the sacraments, and all the rest. He confessed that the Supreme Pontiff was the only head of the Church, and condemned with great vehemence all other doctrines, which he said were invented by the devil and his ministers, the sectaries and innovators."

The chief characteristic of this unfortunate nobleman was want of decision. Undeterred by his father's fate he dallied with treason, till his own servants by a ruse were able to force him to declare himself against the Queen. When the Earl of Sussex sent his secretary to Topcliffe to warn him against rebelling, his retainers, to counteract the effect of this message, made the Earl believe that Sir Oswald Wilstrop, a personal enemy, was at the park pale, at Topcliffe, accompanied by a band of soldiers, with orders to take him, and the townsmen ringing the bells, he was obliged, against his will, to become a party to the insurrection.² Later on Lord Hunsdon reported that but for his wife's encouragement, he would gladly have submitted, and added that the gray mare was the better horse.³ His neighbours, the most ardent promoters of the rebellion, Richard Norton, at Norton Conyers, some six miles from Topcliffe, and Thomas Markenfield, whose family seat, Markenfield, was ten miles away, were frequent visitors, and no doubt, with his wife, were the chief means of engaging him in the rising. It is noticeable that his brother-in-law, Francis Slingsby, the husband of his only sister, Mary, who lived at Scriven, ten miles from Topcliffe, was an energetic supporter of Elizabeth, and immediately there was a report of a rising, threw himself with other loyalists into Knaresborough Castle, to preserve it from the rebels.⁴

¹ *Calendar of State Papers (Spanish)*, 1568-1579, page 411.

² *Calendar of State Papers*, Addenda, 1566-1579, page 101.

³ *Ibid.*, page 124.

⁴ *Ibid.*, pp. 85, 95.

With such a vacillating nature, it is hardly to be wondered that he was called Simple Tom. At his examination, after his surrender by the Scots, Lord Hunsdon, by no means an unfriendly witness, was astonished at his simplicity. "I never thought him," he writes to the Queen, "so simple as I now find him, and if his confession be true, he was greatly procured to it by others."¹ His high rank and position as head of the Roman Catholic party in the North called him to play a part he was ill qualified to fill.

In his private capacity he seems to have been a most estimable and lovable character. Like most noblemen and gentry, then as well as now, he was an ardent sportsman. For the purpose of enjoying the great commodity of hunting and hawking in the fields and small rivers near Topcliffe, he erected a timber house there. All his forests and chaces were guarded by efficient keepers and well replenished with game. Except at Wressel, where there were red deer, the deer were all fallow. At Leckonfield and Wressel there were marks or games of swans, under the care of swanherds, besides wild ones. Even when he was in constant expectation of being sent to execution, Lord Hunsdon was astonished to find the Earl readier to talk of hawks and hounds than anything else, and though very much abashed and sorrowful, being in great fear of his life, readier to talk of those vain matters than otherwise.² He was fond of music, as is testified by the inventory printed at the end of this paper, in which are enumerated violins, viols, virginals, cornets, and a bandora or banjo. The gardens at Wressel, which excited the admiration of the Commissioners, as they had that of Leland some forty years earlier, bore evidence to his love of horticulture. The large and stately house at Leckonfield was, like his other seats in this county, in good repair. He was a very generous landlord, and even when his fortunes were at their lowest, and he an exile, the Lord Warden wrote to Cecil³ in December, 1569, when it was expected that the Earl of Murray would deliver him up: "It may be that whosoever have the karyage of hym (Northumberland) shall have somewhat too doo, too bryng hym threw Northumberland, for he must be karyed thuro all hys own tenants, and thuro them that loves hym better than they doo the Quene." A striking example of the love with which the family of Northumberland inspired their dependents is

¹ *Calendar of State Papers*, Addenda, 1566-1579, page 401.

² *Sharp*, page 329.

³ *Sharp*, page 333n. Hall in his letter printed below accuses the Earl of rack-renting and taking sore fines for things of

small value. This hardly agrees with Lord Hunsdon's testimony given about it; and it must be remembered that it was for the tenants' advantage to make their holdings appear dear, and to make the surveyors believe that heavy fines had been exacted.

afforded by the will¹ of George Lomax, who at the time of this survey was keeper of the house of Leckonfield and of the park there, called the *Coursyng Parke*. It is dated March 16, 23 Eliz. (1580-1), and after describing himself as of Leckonfield, yeoman, he bequeaths "vnto the right noble Henry, erle of Northumberland, my singuler good lord and maister, in token of the great bounden dewtye and trewe service I have allway borne toward his lordship and his noble house, one gold ringe of the valewe of tenne grotz; besichinge his lordship of his bountifull goodnes to be good lord and maister to my poore wiffe, so longe as she shall behave her selffe as a true and dewtifull servant and tenaunt vnto his lordship." The following extracts are interesting:—"To Robert Steare, of Leckenfeld, one of my blewe leverye cotes.² I do hartelie desire my lovinge frend, Michaell Thirkeld, and William Coxe, gent., even for the great love and trust that hath ever bene betwene them and me, to be supervisors of this my said last will and testament; and in token of my good will towardes them, I do give to either of them a gold Jeniuy³ of the value of halfe a crowne a pece; and after my deceass, I hartelie besich them to be good vnto my poore wiffe and doughter."

The usual custom of letting land at this time, and long previous, was to take a heavy fine at the time of the demise, and a low rent, so what is meant by the term *finable* in the survey is that, at the expiration of the existing leases, the Queen would be able to exact a considerable sum or fine, called *gersuma* or *gressom* in the Middle Ages, on granting new ones. This custom seems to have been generally followed, so that in many cases the Queen got little from the forfeited estates.

At Leckonfield and Wressel the tenants held their lands by copy of court roll according to the custom of Cumberland, so that fines were paid at the death, alienation, or exchange of either lord or tenant. This was regarded as a very favourable tenure for the tenant, and is thus described in the survey of the Honour of Cockermouth:—

"To the sayd Honour belong a greate nombre of custumary tenauntes, which hold their landes by copy of courte roll, and to their heyres, doying sute to the lordes courte, seruyce by hymself and all his famly to the Borders, when necessity shall requyre, and

¹ *Reg. Test.*, xxii, fo. 115.

² Derived from the blue lion of Percy.

³ *Jane*, a small coin of Genoa, introduced into England towards the end of the fourteenth century. The word is used by Chaucer in the *Rime of Sir Thopas*

(*Canterbury Tales*, B, 1925):—

"Of Brugges was his hosen broun,
His robe was of ciclatoun,

That coste full many a jane."

Januys and *Januayes* are sometimes found for "*Genoese*."

paying his fyne at the lordes will after the death, alyenacon, or exchange of euery lord and tenaunt. Which custom hath hertofore been by the lordes of that Honour so reasonably vsed, as all the most [part] of the customary tenauntes of Cumberland, Northumberland, York, and the busshepyrk of Duresme, haue in all their auncient grauntes and copenes, to hold to them and their heyres, according to the custome of th' Honour of Cokermouth. The lyke grauntes haue been made by the lordes of manours within the county of Comberland, wherwith the tenaunts thought themselves well pleased and in good estate. And albeit their fermeholdes were but small, yet the comons were great and large, so as the tenauntes were well hable to lyve, to maynteyne themselves and their famyly, and alwaies to haue in redynes horse, and suche armour as the countrey requyreth for the seruice of the prynce and defence of their countrey; till now of late yeres the gredynes of the lordes hath been suche, and their practyses so horrible, by making conveyance and devyses of their landes, to cause the pore tenauntes to make fyne, somtyme ones in two, thre, or foure yeres, or more, as to them seme good, as the pore tenauntes are so raunsomed that they are neyther hable to lyve and maynteyne their famyly, or yet to haue horse and armour to serue the prynce, and maynteyne the countrey, so as the custome, which hertofore they most desyred, ys now become so odyous vnto them, as they are not hable to endure it."

The Earl of Westmoreland,¹ the other nominal leader, was less influential both as regards wealth and age than the Earl of Northumberland. His two chief seats, Raby and Brancepeth, lay in the adjoining county of Durham. In Yorkshire his only residence, the manor at Kirkby Moorside, was deemed but simple for an earl, though a good house for a gentleman of worship. Middleham and Sheriff Hutton, the two great Neville strongholds in Yorkshire, had passed out of their hands by the attainder of the Kingmaker nearly a hundred years before. The Earl's father, Henry Neville, the fifth Earl of Westmoreland, had by his matrimonial adventures in his old age, tarnished the glory of the family. His first marriage, which was celebrated on July 2, 1536, with exceptional splendour, united him to Lady Anne Manners, eldest daughter of Thomas, Earl of Rutland. She was the mother of Charles, the last Earl of Westmoreland of the Neville line. On her death he married Jane,

¹ There is a most excellent account of the Lords Neville and Earls of Westmoreland by the Rev. J. F. Hodgson, vicar of Witton-le-Wear, in his paper

on "Raby," printed in the *Transactions of the Architectural and Archaeological Society of Durham and Northumberland*, 1893-1895, pp. 153-260.

daughter of Sir Roger Cholmeley, of Thornton-on-the-Hill. Afterwards, stubborn in his own self-will, and defiant alike of all laws, civil and ecclesiastical, to the contrary, he took to himself, after his second wife's decease, her sister, Margaret, widow of Sir Henry Gascoigne, of Sedbury. Nothing could convince him of the impolicy of this marriage, which he denied was opposed to ecclesiastical law. In a letter to Cecil, dated November 10, 1561, the Archbishop of York says, "He is marvelously affected to this hys pretended wyffe. I think that manye lawfull husbendes in England be not nearlie in such great love with theyr lawfull wyffes;" adding that he was encouraged in his opinions by "Mr. Whitehead and such other singler divines." Ultimately, however, and before any legal decision was arrived at, the contention was settled by the unhappy man's death in 1563.

According to his father's inquisition, taken at Durham on August 28, 1564, Charles Neville¹ was then of age. Quite early in life, and when only just of age, he espoused Jane, eldest daughter of Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey, and sister of Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, both of whom were put to death by Tudor sovereigns. Fox, the martyrologist, bears witness to the talents and abilities of the young Countess. The young Lady Jane (he says) profited so wondrously in the Greek and Latin tongues, "that she might well stand in competition with most the learned of that time, for the praise of elegancy in both kinds." Robert Constable, the spy, says in his evidence, that "for ryeness of wyt, wydenes of memmory, and playn and pythy uttrans of hyr words, I have talked with manny, but never wyth hyr lyke." Her great abilities and force of character gave her great ascendancy over her indolent husband, who cared chiefly for the chase and pleasures of a country life.

The Earl of Northumberland in his confession² says that the rebellion was principally procured by old Norton and Markenfield, and earnestly followed by the two Countesses, and that it was only at the last hour, and by his wife's procurement, they could get any hold of the Earl of Westmoreland. In his second confession,³ in answer to an interrogatory as to what means Lady Westmoreland used to provoke her husband, replied, "None that he knoweth, till the last daie, when they thought to have broken [up] and every man to have shifted for himself; at which tyme, she did provoke hym and the rest, with vehement perswacion and cryengs." All along she was in favour of vigorous measures, and

¹ *Deputy Keeper of Public Records Reports*, xliv, page 534.

² *Calendar of State Papers (Elizabeth)*, Addenda, 1566-1579, page 401.

³ *Sharp*, page 212.

on November 15, 1569, Bowes reported to Sussex¹ that when Markenfield and others fled, "my ladye braste owte agaynste them with great curses, as well for their unhappye counselling as nowe there cowerd flyghte." He goes on to say that Christopher Neville, the Earl's uncle, was still with him, and that he had done his nephew more harm than could be thought. Unlike the Earl of Northumberland, the Earl of Westmoreland managed to escape into the Low Countries from Scotland, where he had taken refuge on the advance of Elizabeth's victorious army. He lived there an exile for thirty years, dying November 15, 1601—a pensioner on the daily charity of strangers, alone, deserted, and despised—and thus perished miserably, on a foreign shore, Charles, sixth and last Earl of Westmoreland, of the mighty house of Neville.

Hall's letter, here printed, is supplementary to these surveys. It gives an account of the houses belonging to some of the chief rebels, as Norton Conyers and Markenfield. In looking through the pedigrees of the persons mentioned, it is impossible not to notice how much the rebellion must have been a case of relationship. All Norton's sons but two joined in the rebellion. His son-in-law, Henry Johnson, his grandson, John Green, and his nephew, Thomas Markenfield, were other participants in this rising. Christopher Danby, brother of Lady Neville of Liversedge, and his brothers-in-law, Sir John Neville and Marmaduke Neville, were also involved. Instances such as these could be multiplied almost indefinitely.

The cause which has led to the preservation of the inventory of the Earl of Northumberland's goods demands a brief explanation. After the suppression of the rising Sir George Bowes found that the rebels had despoiled him of all his personal property. In a letter² dated December 14, 1569, addressed to Sir William Cecil, he writes, "At my comyng abrode, my storers, and kepers off my houses, repayred to me with the sayme speache that Jobes³ servants to him (save only for my children); for I am utterly spoyled off all my goodes, bothe within and without; my housses, and all my corn and cattle, karried away; and my housses fully defaced, by pulling away off the dores, wyndowes, irons off the windows, sylyng, and all my brewe vessels, and other vessels and chymnees apperteyning to my kytchyn; so that I now possess nothing but my horse, armor, and weapon, brought out of Barnard Castle, which I more esteem than twenty times so much more of other thinges; for that by yt I am enablyd to serve my good Quene, whom God preserve, and I wery not all my losses." To recompense him for the losses he had sustained he

¹ *Sharp*, page 33.

² *Ibid.*, page 101.

³ *Job* i, 19.

was authorised to take and receive all such stuff and other things as belonged to the Earl of Northumberland, which were then remaining in Breckenborough, Topcliffe, or the Lodge.¹

On February 12, 19 Elizabeth (1576-7), a Commission was issued to John Clopton, Christopher Chaetor, Thomas Ca[l]verley, and Thomas Langton, esquires, ordering them to ascertain into whose possession the chattels mentioned in the schedule, here printed, had come. The inquisition was taken at Startforth, near Barnard Castle, on April 11 following, and states that a little after Christmas after the rebellion in these northern parts, about seven years before, Nicholas Young was sent by Sir George Bowes, knight, and Robert Bowes, his brother, at that time treasurer of Berwick, to Brakenbargh, in Yorkshire, to make an inventory of the Earl's goods there. Young gave these goods to Francis Lucas and George Lomas, who were then in the Earl's service, and to Nesbethe, Plompton, and Vaughan, gentlemen, attendants and servants on the ladies, the daughters of the late Earl, for their use. Into whose possession they had come, or where they then were, the jurors were unable to state.²

From what is here stated it would appear that Bowes and his brother had found out that the Earl's daughters³ were in very poor circumstances, and had generously given them their father's goods, which belonged to them by grant from the Crown. There can be no doubt of their extreme poverty. Their parents in exile, their home occupied by strangers and enemies, and they themselves of "tender age," there was no one to succour them in their distress. On January 19, 1569-70, Sir Henry Percy, their uncle, wrote⁴ to the Earl of Sussex, "Passing by the younge ladys, I founde them in harde case, for nether had thay any provisione, nor one peny to relyve them with, but sume lyttel thyng frome me. Thay wolde gladly be removyde, ther wante of fier is so grett, whos yeres may nott well suffer that lacke."

It does not appear why a portion of the Earl of Northumberland's goods were stored at Breckenbrough, the seat of Christopher Lascelles, which is only some four miles from Topcliffe.

¹ *Sharp*, page 120*n*. It is very suggestive of the want of discipline in the Queen's army that Bowes had to get a letter of protection from the Royalist commanders, forbidding any soldiers to spoil, rob, or carry away any goods or chattels of Sir George Bowes in Breckenbrough or the lodge at Topcliffe (*Ibid.*). Lord Sussex complained bitterly of the spoil made by the soldiers, who made no distinction between friend and enemy (*Calendar of State Papers (Domestic)*, Addenda, 1566-1579, page 177).

² Exchequer: Special Commissions, York, 19 Eliz., No. 2613.

³ Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland, had one son, Thomas, who died young, and four daughters: Elizabeth, wife of Richard Woodroffe, of Wolley, co. York, esq.; Lucy, wife of Sir Edward Stanley, of Eynsham, co. Oxon., K.B.; Jane, wife of Lord Henry Seymour; and Mary, founder of the Benedictine Dames at Bruxelles.

⁴ *Cott. MSS.*, Caligula, B. 9, fo. 417, quoted by Sharp (page 349).

EXTRACTS FROM THE SURVEY.

(fo. 208.) The view and survaie of all the lordshippes, manours, landes, tenementes, parkes, wast groundes, woodes, vnderwoodes, and of all other the heredytamentes, apperteynyng and belongyng to Thomas, late erle of Northumbreland, in the county of Yorke, made by Edmond Hall and Wyllyam Humberston, by vertue of her Highnes said comyssyon (March 10, 1569-70), in the monethes of Apryll, May, June, and July, in the sayd xijth yere of her Highnes most prosperous reygne (1570) as hereafter pertyculerly ensue.

The manour of Tadcaster ys scytuat vpon the ryver or water of Wharthe (*sic*), tenne myles from Yorke, in the rode wey towardes London, wherin th'erle had no mansion house,¹ but the demeasnes are devyded amongst dyuerse of the tenautes, and graunted by indenture for terme of certeyne yeres yet enduryng, and are very fynable when the leases are expyred.

The lord hath belongyng to the sayd manour the leete courte, wyth all the royalties belongyng to the same, and all yssues, fynes, amercyamentes, wayfe, estraye, felons' goodes, the goodes of deodandes and felons of themselves, and suche other casualtyes happenyng and renewyng wythin the said manour.

The personage of Tadcaster ys empropred,² and yet was th'erle patron of the vycareidge, to present as often as yt should become voyde, and ys worth by yere xiiij*l*. vjs. viij*d*.

(fo. 216.) The manour of Spoforth³ ys a stately manour and ys scytuat within three myles of Wetherbye, towardes the north, wherein the auncestours of th'erle haue inhabyted. And on the west syde of the towne, in th'one syde of the parke, was th'erles mansion house, buylded all of stone, and covered with leade, which was partely spoyled and defaced in this late rebellyon, and parte of the leade stollen by the soldyours comyng owt of the south partes. To the sayd manour belongyth a parke, conteynyng in compas fower myles, which hath been for the moste parte all wood, and haue (*sic*)

¹ "The Bridge at Tadcaster over Warfe hath 8 faire Arches of stone. Sum say there that it was laste made of Parte of the Ruines of the old Castelle of Tadcaster. A mighty greate Hille, Dikes, and Garth of this Castelle on Warfe be yet seene a litle above the Bridge. It semeth by the Plot that it was a right stately thing." (*Leland's Itinerary, Yorkshire Archaeological Journal*, x, page 244.)

² The church of Tadcaster was appropriated to Sawley Abbey by Maude Percy, Countess of Warwick.

³ "Spofford, wher the Earle of Northumbreland had a goodly Lordship and Manor Place with a Parke. The Manor Place was sore defacid in the tyme of the Civile Warre betwixt Henry the 6 and Edward the 4, by the Erle of Warwik and Marquise Montecacute his Brother." (*Leland's Itinerary, Ibid.*, page 337.)

been of late yeres sold by th'erle, and the spryng spoyled for want of good preseruacion; and yet ys there good plenty of wood and tymbre, and a very parkelyke ground, and well replenyshed with deere.

And within the sayd manour ys a greate wast ground, very well replenyshed with wood and tymbre, which is called by the name of the Owt Woodes, and hath been in nature of a chace, and there ys at this present a keper and a boweberer of th'Out Woodes, as well as of the parke, by lettres patentes, and hath for his fee yerely *lxs. xd.*

To the sayd manour belongyth the leete courte, wherunto sue all the tenauntes and inhabytauntes of Spoforth, Lynton, Kyrkebye, Metherybye (*sic*), Kyrkebye Overblowse, Syckynghall, Follyfet, and Lyttle Rybston,¹ within all whiche townes the lord of Spoforth hath all wayfes, estrayfes, felons' goodes, and all other amercyamentes and profittes, belongyng to the leete.

(fo. 228*d.*) Topclyf ys a stately manour,² and ys scytuat vpon the water or ryver of Swale, systene myles from York, in the rodewey towards Barwyke, wherin th'erle had his mansyon house in the Lytle Parke, for the most parte of his owne buyldyng, all of tymbre and covered with tyle. And this last erle dyd moche delygth to lye there for the greate comodyte of huntyng and hawkyng in the feldes and small ryvers nere vnto the same manour, which are very well replenyshed with all kynd of game and fowle, apt and mete for that pastyme.

To the sayd manour belongyth two parkes, th'one called the Greate Parke, conteynyng in compas fyve myles, wherof one Christofer Stockdale is foster in fee, as apperith by a decree vnder the seale of the Courte of Augmentacions, and hath for his fee yerely *lxs. xd.*, and suche other casuall profittes as to the same apperteyneth. And the sayd parke ys well planted with wood and tymbre, and ys a very parkelyke ground, and well replenyshed with deere.

The Lytle Parke adioynyth to the south est parte of the towne, and ys very well planted with coppyes, woodes, and greate tymber, and conteynyth in compas ij myles and a half, and ys well replenyshed wyth fallow dere; and to the same belongyth one keper,³

¹ Linton, Follifoot, and Little Ribston in the parish of Spofforth, and Kereby, Netherby, and Sicklinghall in that of Kirkby Overblow.

² "Topeclif, an uplandisch Toune, wher I cam over Swale by Bridge of Tymbre. The Praty Manor Place of Topclif stondith on a Hille about half a mile

from the Toune, almost on the Ripe of Swale. The last Erl of Northumberland did cost on this House. There long 2 Parkes to this Manor, the bigger wherof is a 6 or 7 miles in Cumpace, and is well wooddid." (*Leland's Itinerary, Ibid.*, page 326.)

³ William Grene.

which hath for his fee yerly lxs. viij*℥*., and suche other casual profittes and comodities as to the same offyce apperteynyth.

The manour of Topclyf extendyth into the hamlettes of Skipton, Carleton, Catton, Greysthwayte, Thorpfeld, Assenby, Dalton, and Crakehall,¹ the tenauntes wherof held their landes for the most parte by indenture for terme of certeyne yeres, and are very fynable after th' expiracon of their leases.

(fo. 249.) The Manour of Lekenfelde² extendyth within two myles of Beverley, and ys scytuat in a countrey very plentyfull of good corne, soyle, pasture ground, medow, and woodland; and the manour place or mansyon house of Lekenfeld ys the largest and stateliest house which th'erle had in the county of York, buylded within a parke and inclosed aboute wyth a mote, very fayer buylt and in good ordre, parte of stone and parte of tymbre, and ys in good repayre, and well kept.

To the sayd manour belong three parkes, whiche were somtyme all in one, and devyded by the late Kyng of famous memory, Kyng Henry the eyght; wherof the fyrst parke ys called the Coursyng Parke, enclosyng the manour place in euery parte, and ys well planted with vnderwood and tymber, and well replenyshed with fallow deere; and conteynyth in compas ij myles and a half, and the pale well mayntened and in good repayre, and hath one keper, who hath for his stipend yerely lxs. viij*℥*., and suche other fees and comodities as to his offyce apperteynyth.

The second ys called the Newe Parke, and adioynyth to th'other towards the west, and ys lyke wyse well planted with vnderwood and tymbre, and well replenyshed with fallow deere, the pale well mayntened and in good repayre, and conteynyth in compas ij myles; wherof is one keper,³ who hath for his stipend yerely lxs. viij*℥*., and suche other fees and comodities as to the same apperteyneth.

The thyrde ys called th'Olde Parke, well planted with greate covertes of vnderwood and tymber, and large laundes, and very well replenyshed with red deere and fallow deere, the pale in very good repayre, and conteynyth in compas iiij myles, wherof ys one keper,⁴ who hath for his stipend yerely lxs. viij*℥*., and suche other casual profittes and comodities as to his offyce apperteynyth.

¹ Skipton Bridge, Carlton Miniott, Catton, Gristhwaite, Thorpfeld, Asenby, Dalton, and Crakehill.

² "Lekingfeld is a large House, and stonndith withyn a great mote yn one very spatius courte. 3 Partes of the House, saving the meane gate that is made of Brike, is al of tymbre. The 4 Parte is fair made of Stone and sum Brike. I

saw in a litle studyng Chaumber, caullid Paradice, the genealogie of the Percys. The Park therby is very fair, and large, and meately welle woddid. Ther is a fair tour of Brike for a Logge yn the Park." (*Leland's Itinerary, Ibid.*, page 245.)

³ Thomas Bynkes.

⁴ Hamlet Carrington.

(fo. 249d.) To the sayd manour also belongyth a greate fenne, called the Carre, wherein th'erle hath a greate marke of swannes,¹ and also many wyld swannes bredyng there yerely, and very moche other wyld fowle, and a very profitable fyshyng, which th'erles haue alwayes reserved to their owne possession for th'use and comodyte of their house, and appoynted foure keepers or overseers, as well of the fowle as the fyshe, and euery of them hath for his travayle or paynes aboute the same iij. s. iij. d. And where as the tenautes had comen of pasture in the same in dry yeres, the dryft of the cattell dyd disturbe the bredyng of the wyld fowle, and especially of the wyld swannes, the late erle compounded with the tenautes to forbere there comen in that fenne, and payeth them yerely in recompence therof xij. s. iij. d. And there are in the Carre at this survey, by the confession of the swannerdes, xlvij whyte swannes, and all the sygnettes are to be marked and put out, by cause no man hath warraunt to take them.

The mannour of Lekenfeld extendyth into Lekenfeld, Aram, Scorbrough, Cheryburton, and Hasell; and the most parte of the tenautes hold theyr landes of the sayd mannour of Lekenfeld by copy of courte roll, accordyng to the custome of Cumbreland, whiche ys to make fyne at the death, alyenacion, or exchange of the lord or tenaunt. And the lord of the mannour of Lekenfeld hath, in right of the sayd mannour, the leete within all the sayd mannour with his membres, and all weyfs, estrayes, felons' goodes, amercymentes, and all other casualtyes, due and apperteynyng to the leete.

(fo. 260.) The mannour of Wressell² and the castell of the same ys scytuat in the borders of Holdernes, nere vnto the ryver of Darwent, and ys a very bewtyfull house, buylded aboute a square courte, all of stone and covered with leade, and ys planted in a country voyde of nothyng, mete and necessary for the mayntenaunce of hospitalyte; and the soyle about the same very good and

¹ This expression occurs again under Wressell, where the Earl had a "marke or game of swannes in the ryver of Darwent." It means a set of marked swans. They were marked, as they are still, by marks cut on their bills. A little lower down it is stated that the cygnets were to be marked before being put out.

² "The ground that the Castelle of Wreschill standith on [is] sumwhat high yn the Respect of the very lough ground therabout. Most Part of the Basse Courte of the Castelle of Wreschill is al of Tymbre. The Castelle it self is motid aboute 3 Partes. The 4 Parte is dry

where the entre is ynto the Castelle. The Castelle ys al of very fair and greate squarid stone both withyn and withowte, whereof (as sum hold opinion) much was brought owt of Fraunce. In the Castelle be only 5 Towers, one at eche Corner, almost of like Biggenes. The Gate House is the 5, having fyve Longginges yn high. 3 of the other Towers have 4 Highes in Longginges. The 4 containith the Botery, Pantery, Pastery, Lardery, and Kechyn. The Haule and the great Chaumbers be fair, and so is the Chapelle and the Closettes. To conclude, the House is one of the most

batefull¹ for corne and gresse, and great plenty of meadow belongyng to the sayd castell, lyeing vpon the water or ryver of Darwent. The gardens about the castell very well planted with arbors and open walkes, and well kept and preserved; and wyll so contynue yf the pore man² may have his stipend allowed, which ys yerely iij*l*. xiijs. iij*d*., for three large gardeyns. And the sayd castell ys in good repayre, and ys not lyke to decay onles yt be for want of good oversyght, the buyldyng ys so strong.

To the sayd castell belong ij parkes, th'one of fallow deere, called the Lyttle Parke, within half a myle of the castell, well planted with wood and tymbre, and a very parkelyke ground, and well replenyshed with fallow deere, and conteynyth in compas ij myles and a half; and hath one keper, who has hath for his fee lxs. viij*d*., and suche other casual proffytes and comodytes as to the same apperteyneth.

Th'other parke ys called the Great Parke, or Newsham Parke, and ys one myle and a halfe from the castell, whiche ys well planted with woodes, and a very parkelyke ground, and conteynyth in compas iij myles, and was replenyshed with red deere; but the pale is so decayed of late yeres, as the deere lye owt of the ground, and especially in somer, in the corne felde, and are stollen and spoyled, so as at this survey, by confession of the keper, ther are

propre beyouud Trente, and semith as newly made; yet was it made by a younger brother of the Percys, Earle of Wiccester, that was yn high favor with Richard the Secunde, and bought the Maner of Wresehil, mountting at that tyme litle above 30*l*. by the yere: And for lak of Heires of hym, and by favor of the King, it cam to the Erles of Northumbreland. The Basse Courte is of a newer Building. And the last Erle of Northumbreland saving one made the Brew House of Stone without the Castelle Waulle, but hard joyning to the Kechyn of it. One thing I liked exceedingly yn one of the Towers, that was a study caulled Paradise, wher was a Closet, in the middle of 8 squares latished about: and on the Toppe of every square was a desk ledgid to set Bookes on, and Cofers withyn them, and these semid as yoinid hard to the Toppe of the Closet: and yet by Pulling one or al wold cum downe, briste highte in rabettes, and serve for Deskes to lay Bokes on. The Garde Robe in the

Castelle was exceedingly fair. And so wer the Gardeins withyn the Mote, and the Orchardes withoute. And yn the Orchardes were Mountes *opere topiario* writhen about — with Degrees like Turninges of Cockilshilles, to cum to the Top without Payn. There is a Parke hard by the Castelle." (*Leland's Itinerary*, *ibid.*, page 314.) The Castle appears to have begun to fall into decay in 1537, when the Duke of Norfolk wrote to Cromwell, "I have just heard that my lord of Northumberland daily gives away houses and the bricks of Wressle and other things, so that unless remedy be applied it will be greatly decayed when it comes into the King's hands." (*Henry VIII State Papers*, xii, page 539.)

¹ Not in the *New English Dictionary*, although *bailess* is. The word *bait* means food, refreshment, especially a feed for horses. In the survey of Kirkby Moorside (page 147), "the demeane very good and batefull for corne and gresse."

² Gervase Fowler, "custos trium gardinorum."

not aboute xvij red deere belongyng to the ground. And the keper¹ of that parke hath for his fee yerely lxs. viiij^d., and suche other casualtyes and fees as to that office apperteynyth.

(fo. 260^d.) To the lord of the sayd manour belongyth the moyte of the fyshyng of salmon and other freshe water fyshe in the water or ryver of Darwent, and also the moyte of the ferry or passage over the sayd ryver. And the lord hath a marke or game of swannes in the ryver of Darwent, but how many whyte swannes there are wee knowe not.

The manour of Wressell extendyth also into the townes and hamlettes of Newsham, Brynde, Loftsom, Clyff, Assylbye, Bryghton, Cowyke, Newbald, and Wawkyngton.² And all the customary tenautes in Wressell, and the forsayd townes and hamlettes, hold their landes by coppy of courte roll accordyng to the custome of Cumbreland, whiche is of lyke estate, and fynable at suche times as I haue before declared in the mannour of Lekenfeld. And the rest of the tenautes hold their landes by indenture for terme of yeres, whiche are very fynable when their leases shall expyre.

(fo. 386.) The view and surueie of the lordship of Kyrkeby Moresyde, in the county of Yorke, parcell of the possessions of Charles, late erle of Westmerland, wyth all his rightes, membres and appurtenaunces, and of all the landes and possessions in Farnedale, Braundesdale, Fadmore, and Gyllymore, parcell of the sayd manour, made by Edmond Hall, William Homberston, and John Jenkyns, the seyxt of June in the yere aforsaid (1570). And the said lordship ys within foure myles of Malton in Ryedale, and in th'est parte of the county of Yorke, in the edge of the moreland, and ys a very stately lordshipp, and extendyth into the townes, hamlettes, and dales of Farnedale, Braundesdale, Fadmore, and Gyllymore, and ys in compas aboute xxvj miles, and inhabyted with many welthy and substancyall men, and haue very good fermes by reason of the greate and large comons and wastes; and all the tenautes, except the towne of Kyrkeby, hold their fermes and tenementes by indenture for terme of yeres, whiche are very fynable landes, after the leases be determyned. And the towne of Kyrkeby is a market towne, inhabyted all with pore people, and hold their cotages by cotype of courte roll to them and to their heyres, accordyng to the custome of the manour, payeng certeyne rentes, customes, and servyces, and

¹ William Whalley, also bailiff here and at Thornton.

² Newsham, Brind, Loftsome, Long Cliff (?), Asselby, Breighton, Cowick, Newbald, and Walkington.

haue no landes or other comodites to theyr cotages, so as their rentes must of necessity decay, onles the comens which Henry, late erle,¹ toke from the tenauntes, aboute viij or ix yeres past, and enclosed them, whiche was th'only releif of the inhabitauntes of the towne, wherein they kept euery man one, twoo, or three kyen, for the releif of themselves, their wyves and chyldren.

The scyte of the manour ys scytuat in th'one syde of the parke, buylded of stone, and covered parte with leade and parte with slate, and served for a removyng house for th'erles, when their pleasure were to come to hunt and take pastyme in that country. The house is but symple for an erle, but a good house for a gentleman of worshipp; and the demeane very good and batefull for corne and gresse, and greate plenty of mewn ground, lyeng by a fayre ryver,² suffycient for the provysyon of a house for any gentleman of worship.

The parke adioynyth to the scyte of the manour, very well planted with wood and tymbre, wherin are large laundes, and ys well replenyshed with fallow deere, and conteynyth in compas two myles and a half, and in measure, by the pole of xxj fote, clxxvij acres, wherin ys one keper,³ which hath for his stipend yerely lxs. viij*l*., and suche other casuall comodites and proffittes as to the sayd office apperteynyth.

(fo. 386*d*.) The sayd lordshipp was somtyme parcell of the possessions of the Lorde Wake, as apperyth by dyuerse auntyent grauntes made to sundry tenauntes of dyuers tenementes in Farne-dale and Braundesdale. And in the same with all the membres the lord hath, as in right of the said lordship, the leete courte with wayfe, estrayes, felons' goodes, and all other royalties, lyberties, comodites, and proffittes due and appurtenaunt to the leete.

LETTER FROM EDMUND HALL TO SIR WILLIAM CECIL,
KNIGHT, DATED APRIL 21, 1570.

[*State Papers (Domestic)*, Addenda, Elizabeth, vol. xviii, Art. 46].

Mye duetye remembred with most humble commendacions. And where it bathe pleased youe to appointe me to traivell in this iorney, for me farre unmeet, not onely for lacke of experience in so great a worke but also the traivell I have contynually exercised my selfe in from my youthe, nowe makethe me feeble that it is tyme for me not to thincke my selfe able to take upon me suche a iorney as this

¹ Henry Neville, Earl of Westmoreland, 1549-1563.

² The Dove.

³ William Bankes.

wilbe before we canne returne. But in that it hath pleased youe to appointe me to it I will gooe throught, God gevinge me my healthe, and shalbe readie duringe my lyfe, at your commandement, in any service that I am able. For that I maie not seme to youe unmindefull of my duetie causeth me to trouble youe with these letters, in gevinge you to understande of our proceedings. Mr. Humberston came to Yorke the Tewsdaie in Ester weeke (March 28), and I the Thursday next followinge. For if I had not received your gentle warninge I shoulde have bene farre unreadie to have so sone followed Mr Gumberston (*sic*), not onely for ordringe of mine owne causes, but also for lacke of horses, whereof utterlie I was unprovided upon the receipte of your letter, by occasion of my late traivell in these parties.

We did remaine at Yorke after our cominge thether untill the Fridaye senighte after, beinge the vijth of this present, for instruccions which we received of my Lorde of Sussex, Mr Attornie, and Mr Solicitour,¹ for our better procedinge in our service. And as we have received of Mr Attornie the names of suche as be indicted and offenders in the late rebellion, so by my L. of Sussex order we have received from Mr Sheriffe² divers presentmentes, wherebie is expressed many of the townes where the offenders' landes do lye, which is a good helpe to lede us to the same. We have surveied Tadcaster, Spofforde, and Topcliffe, with their members, parcell of the Erle of Northumberlandes landes, wherein is not left undemised so muche grounde as is able to kepe a geldinge more then his parkes; and of his parkes are claymed dyverse grauntes which were made by the late Erle deceased, notwithstandinge the Erle that nowe is hath had the possession of them these viij or ix yeres at the least, and as it is saide by the countrie's reporte, that he had fully recompenced them that nowe claime the same.

He hath taken of his tenantes soore fines for thinges of small value, for all the tenantes of Spofforde and Topcliffe, to my understandinge, be much dearer rented then thei be with us, and the groundes be not greatlie fructfull, either by corne or grasse. Thei have great commons for the sommer tyme for stoore cattle upon the moores. In Spofforde and Topcliffe is muche great tymber, but muche spoiled with snaithinge,³ and the underwoodes cleane destroyed both in the parke and outwoodes.

¹ At this time Sir Gilbert Gerard was Attorney General, and Thomas Bromley Solicitor General.

² Sir Christopher Hildyard, of Winestead, knight.

³ Lopping. A.S. *snædan*, to cut, lop, hew. Cf. Snaith, the place cut off by the rivers Aire and Don.

Also we have surveied Walton head,¹ Leethley, and Farnley, beinge parte of Henrie Johnsons landes, w^{ch} be much intangled, his landes be not muche, for he hath solde the greater parte of that his father lefte him, and that he hath lefte he hathe conveighed by fine to himselfe, his wife, and to the heires of their two bodies. He hath builded a small house at Walton head of stone, upon a demeine adioyninge to a large common, in a wilde countrie, wherof the olde ladie of Northumberlande hathe the moitie of the demeanes duringe her life, well stoored of olde wood, the underwood utterlie spoiled, and the grounde is not fertill either of corne or grasse, and evill medowed. All his lande is demised by lease, savinge the parte of the demeanes which he had at Walton heade before named.

Nighe unto Topcliffe we finde certaine landes which were S^r Giles Stranguishes, and were in debate² betwene Leonerde Dacres and M^r Tankarde, who hath boughte Rosses interest. But where we finde that M^r Tankarde hathe the possession quietlie for iij or iiij yeres, we minde not to deale with them; but such as we finde that Leonerde Dacres had possession of of late tyme, we determine to take the survey of, and minde to charge the tenants to awnswere the rent to the Quenes Receyver.

We be informed that Christofer Lockwood of Sowrsbie³ shoulde have of his father in lawe M^r Christofer Lassells gifte, either an estate of inheritaunce of the manour and parke of Sowrsbie, or els a lease for terme of yeres for a small rent, which the saide Christofer Lassells utterlie denieth. Notwithstandinge we minde to take the survey therof to the Quenes use, except we shall receive commandement to the contrarie at our comminge thither, upon some matter by Lassells shewed to the Quenes counsell.

¹ Walton Head in the township of Follyfoot and parish of Kirkby Overblow. Henry Johnson, son of Sir Thomas Johnson, of Lindley, knight, and Isabel Palmes of the same place (*Test. Ebor.*, iii, page 376), married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Norton, of Norton Conyers. "He is very simple, was abused by his wife, who is Norton's daughter, and he hath made a state of his lands to her at the tyme of his marriage; so as by his life the Queen shall have his lands, and by his death his wife shall presently have them, according to the state." Prudential reasons prevailed, and Johnson, after being respited for his simplicity, was pardoned in May, 1573. (*Sharp*, page 269n.)

² No doubt some quarrel about the Strangways' inheritance. Sir Giles Strangways, an ancestor of the present Lord Ilchester, was the male representative of the family, and Leonard Dacre and Robert Roos derived their rights under an Act of Parliament, passed in 1543, dividing the estates of Sir James Strangways, the last male of the main line. (*Yorkshire Archaeological Journal*, vii, page 490.)

³ Christopher Lockwood, of Sowerby, near Thirsk, married Clare, daughter of Christopher Lascelles, of Sowerby and Breckenborough. He was a servant of the Earl of Westmoreland. (*Calendar of State Papers, Domestic*, Addenda, 1566-79, page 115.)

Parte of John Fullthroppes landes in Iselberke and Thirkleby¹ we have surveied, as his house and demeane of Iselberke, a house too evill for anie shepherde or simpell heardman to dwell in; and a demeane, for the quantitie of the best grounde, for pasture and medowe, that I have seene of all the landes that we have yet vewed, and conteinethe aboute viij^{xx} acres, whereof is well towarde fiftie acres of good water medowe. The whole demeane lyethe severall together within an hedge, and the olde man John Fullthroppe hath allwaies dwelt in this evill house.

And now presentlie we be at Rippon in takinge of the survey of Mr Richard Nortons landes and Mr Thomas Markinfelds in these parties.

Mr Norton hathe a [*blank*] house² builte of bricke, to the shew faire, but within all out of order, no faire roome in all the house but the hall and the lodgings be all together unorderlie. His house is well placed, with apte groundes for gardens and orchardes, wherein it semethe he had some pleasure. And within lesse then halfe a mile of his house he hath a proper parke, in compasse aboute one mile and a halfe, well stoord of yonge tymber wood and some olde timber, parte of the grounde indifferent good, and parte verie barraine; and it hathe bene stored wth deere and conies, which now be allmost all spoiled. Of his demeanes parte is reasonable good grounde, lyinge about the ryver of Yewre: but I finde not the groundes which lie on the ryvers in these parties so good as the groundes in the Southe be, which lye on the ryvers there. His demeanes be aboute ccl^{lii} acres.

¹ Islebeck and Thirkleby, near Thirsk. Fulthorpe was executed at York, on March 24, 1569-70, for his share in the rebellion. (*Sharp*, page 226n.) He is perhaps the same person as the John Fulthorpe who married Jane, sister of Thomas, first Lord Wharton. (*Visitation of Yorkshire*, 1563-4, page 347.)

² Norton Conyers, near Ripon, the seat of Sir Reginald Graham, bart., is in the main an Elizabethan building, and seems to have been erected by the last Norton, who owned it. Richard Norton, generally called "Old Norton," was the most important person (the Earls excepted) engaged in the rebellion. He was the son of John Norton and Anne, daughter and heiress of William Ratcliffe, of Kilston in Craven. He married Susan, daughter of Richard, Lord Latimer, by whom he had eleven sons, two of whom were dead before the rebellion, and six daughters. He was High Sheriff of Yorkshire in 10 Elizabeth, the year before the rising. "He engaged in the rebellion from attachment

to the ancient faith." Camden describes him as "an old gentleman, with a reverend gray head, bearing a cross, with a stremet."

"The Nortons' ancynt had the cross,
And the five wounds our Lord did beare."

The age of Norton (seventy-one) had not damped his ardour, and he rushed headlong into this ill-fated enterprise, which brought such ruin and desolation on his house." (*Sharp*, page 277.) All the sons except two, Edmund Norton of Clowcroft, ancestor of Lord Grantley, and Sampson Norton of Wath, who married Bridget, one of the daughters and co-heirs of Sir Ralph Bulmer, of Wilton in Cleveland, were engaged in the rebellion. "Old" Norton escaped to Flanders, where he died, and only one son, Christopher, suffered capital punishment. Thomas Norton, Richard's brother, was executed at Tyburn, with his nephew Christopher, on May 27, 1570.

² Or dcl^d.

As Mr Nortons house liethe two myles from Rippon northeast, so is Mr Markinfieldes¹ scituated on the southwest side one mile di. from Rippon, who hath an auncient house builte all of stoone, to the outward shew faire and stately, the hall and the lodginge side all imbatelled, builte not quadrante but more in lengthe then in breadthe, and builte of three sides, invironed with an evill moote, but his house is served with a conduite verie plentiffullie.

Againste the entrie of the courte is builte the hall and the kitching, and of the right hande of the courte is builte for lodgings, and the lefte hande is stables, brewhouses, and houses of office. The hall and lodgings be all vawted, and were, at the firste, builte all aboute one roome of heichte. Beside the vawtes, the walls of great heichte without order, whereof parte is devided with a flowerth at the mid transom of the windowe, so as the roomes be all out of good order. The house is placed in a parke of the like quantitie to Mr Nortons parke, better grounde for the most parte of it, well planted with wood, with dyverse large tymber trees of the fairest lengthe that I have sene in anie place. And to his house is adioyninge a large demeane which will amounte above viij^c acres, in the which is no quantitie of water medowe, but there is made muche haie in seasonable yeres in the hey groundes. The soyle throughout for the most parte of his demeanes is reasonable good for grasse.

¹ Thomas Markenfield was son of Thomas Markenfield, of Markenfield, and Margaret, daughter of Thomas Norton, the rebel, and grandson of Sir Ninian Markenfield, who was one of the commanders on the English side at Flodden. His father died on April 18, 1550, when he was 17 years and 9 months old. "This Thomas sought refuge abroad in the reign of Elizabeth, so strong were his wishes for a change in religion and politics. He came back to England, and was one of the three planners and leaders of the Rising in the North in 1569. In Thomas Norton's *Address to the Queenes Maiesties poore deceived subjectes of the North* there is a passage relating to the three. 'The residue of your doltish Captaynes, what be they? Thinke you they be men able to beare you out against the power of a Prince, all his Nobilitie, Cities, Realme, Subjectes, Frenedes, and Allies? One with little witte far set (Swynborne of Chopwell in Durham); another in his old age, weary of his wealth (Norton); an other, a runnaway with a young wilde braine tickled to see fashions (Markinfield),' This extract is taken from the

copy in the Minster Library, York, in which Archbishop Matthew has added the names" (*Test. Ebor.*, v, page 232n). He escaped to Scotland and ultimately to Flanders and Spain. Sharp (page 264n) gives the following information about his later life: "A letter from one who calls him cousin, and who signs 'you know who,' from Tournay, March 19, 1593, addressed to him in Madrid, states that he had received his letter from Portugal, written upon 'the back of a targett,' and he was glad to hear from him, as he was reported to be dead. The writer states that, after much vexation for the 'catholique faythe, I thanke God I have escaped myne enemyes, to venter my lief in his Catholique Majesties service, agaynst heretiques and heresy.' He says, 'your wif is powre, but prayeth hard for you I fear she is in great lack of worldly comforts' (*Harleian MS.* 286, page 205). He is mentioned in the *Estate of English Fugitives* as one of 'those that are only, for want of things necessarie, and of pure povertie, consumed and dead.' His wife was allowed a small pension of his estates for life."

Because we have not yet vewed but a small parte of their landes, I am not able to advertise youe of the true vallues, but if your pleasure shallbe hereafter to understande the value of anie parte, I shall sende them to youe upon your pleasure knowen.

There be a great number of offenders that have compounded with the Commissioners, yet notwithstandinge we are appointed by Mr Attornie to inquire what landes thei have, so as if thei have above *vii.* in landes thei be bounde to make new composicion.

Amonge which we finde one John Greine, sonne and heire of [blank] Greene of Newbie,¹ nighe unto Topcliffe, and yet within age, was warde to the olde Countisse of Northumberlande, who sold him to Mr Richarde Norton, his father in lawe, and he is not yet married, so as I thincke the Quene is to have the mariage of him. Yf it maie please youe to graunte me the preferment I were much bounden unto youe, and if it be not alreadie to some other graunted, he shall not have duringe his mothers life as it is saide *cs.* by the yere, but he shall have after her decease a proper gentlemans house with a faire demeanes, lyinge upon the ryver of Swale.

The countrie people have bene sore taken on, what by their lordes in takinge great fines for their landes, the spoile latelie made by the armies, and composicions made by men for their lyves, not before the Quenes commissioners but to other without commission. By occasion whereof the people seme to be in much obedience, though thei talke of some of their countriemen somewhat at large, for their harde dealinge with them.

Many a man praiethe for Mr Attornie and Mr Solicitour for that by their meanes thei have recovered parte of that which without good order was taken from them.

Mr Markinfielde hath made leases all most of all the landes he hath, savinge of a parte of his demeanes at Markinfielde, and hath received great fines, and of manie of his tenantes *iiij*^{or}, five or six yeres rente before hande, so as thei make great exclamacion of him.

From hence we gooe to Leedes for the survey of Sr John Nevells² landes, and from thence into Craven and so into the

¹ John Green, son of Henry Green, of Newby, and Mary, daughter of Richard Norton, the rebel. On July 21, 1570, Hall writes to Cecil, "Thanks for remembering my request for the marriage and wardship of Green, although that suit will come to none effect, as some say he was of full age before the offence committed by Norton, his guardian" (*Calendar of State Papers, Domestic, Addenda*, 1566-79, page 308).

² Sir John Neville, of Liversedge, married Dorothy, daughter of Sir Christopher Danby, of Thorp Perrow, near Bedale. Her brother, Christopher Danby, of Beeston, was attainted for his share in this rebellion. In February, 1570, Sir Thomas Gargrave writes, "Lady Nevill, Sir John's wife, is in poor case, having only a white frieze gown and ten children, and neither house, meat, nor drink. She says her husband would

Bishoppicke. Yf youe shall have anie occasion to write to us, your letters, directed to M^r Sherife,¹ he will cause them to be sent to us.

Thus, leavinge any further to trouble youe, I shall praie to the Lorde longe to preserve you my good Ladie with all yours in health, to your comforte. From Ripon the xxjth of Aprill, 1570.

Your most bounden to commaund,

EDMOND HALL.

[*Addressed*] To the honourable S^r
William Cecill, Knighte,
principall Secretarie to
the Quenes Ma^{tie}.

[*Endorsed*] xxj^o Aprilis, 1570.
M^r Edmund Halle to
my M^r

INVENTORY OF THE GOODS OF THOMAS PERCY, EARL OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

[*Ex. Special Commissions, York, 19 Elizabeth, No. 2613.*]

Com. Ebor. Certen goodes and cattalles which were sometymes Thomas, late earle of Northumberland, attaynted of highe treason, specified in an inventory taken by Sir Thomas Gargrave, knight, late shrief of the countie of Yorke,² the viijth daye of Maye, in the xijth yeare of the quenes maiesties reigne (1570), and preysed by John Jackson and others, as followeth, viz. :—

In primis six fetherbeddes, sixe bolsters, tenne mattresses, six rugges, foure fustyan³ blankettes, xj paire of wollen blankettes viij*li*.

Item a testor of yellowe satten and black veluet ymbrodred, fyve curtens to the same, black and yellowe sarcenett,⁴ iij*li*. xx*d*.

Item a quylte of yellowe satten of Bridges⁵ liijs.

Item xj quyshins of grene clothe, one chane of grene veluett xs.

Item one carpett for a shorte table xxvjs. viij*d*.

come in on promise of life, and that he went to persuade the rebels not to bear arms against Her Majesty, and to prevent from spoil. Her husband is of a good nature, was a Protestant in King Edward's days, became a Papist in Queen Mary's through Dr. Robinson, and is now confirmed in popery. (*Calendar of State Papers, Domestic, 1566-79, pages 232-3.*) He was attainted. Early in 1572 he was setting out, with a good mind and fervent zeal, on a journey to Rome, but was in Madrid the autumn of that year. He

left it on May 10, 1573. (*Ibid.*, pages 381, 467.)

¹ Sir Christopher Hildyard, knight.

² Gargrave had been Sheriff in 1569.

³ Formerly a kind of coarse cloth made of cotton and flax.

⁴ A kind of thin silk. "But," quoth he, "there is no reason why Marie's smocke shoulde be of *sarsnet*, seeing Joseph's breeches were not of silke." (*Marpelates' Epistle* (Arber's Reprint), page 44.)

⁵ Bruges in Flanders.

Item a canapy of sylver fuger¹ with curtens of blewe sarcenett, a cradle clothe of crymesen veluett, laide one with a bone lace² of gold, and a redd canapy for the cradle, and fowre hanginges of verdures³ xx*li*.

Item fowre pillowes, a litle pillowe, fyve longe table clothes, one olde longe table cloth of diaper, fyve olde cupborde clothes, one dossen of damaske napkyns, tenne dyaper napkyns, xij playne napkyns, fyve hall clothes, fowre arminge clothes⁴ iiij*li*. vjs.

Item twoo payre of fyne Holland sheetes, ande one and twenty payre of howsholde sheetes, worth nothinge xxs.

Item xxj dishes, xj sawcers, thre brasse pottes, twoo possenettes,⁵ and fowre pannes, xij candlestickes, two tynne pottell pottes, one pewter salte, eight spyttes, and one paire of andyornes viiij*li*. vs.

Item one blacke cheste with fyve vyolandes, one other with thre vyolandes, one other with foure vialles, one other with five vyalles, one other cheste with a bandora, a paire of duple virgynalles, a paire of single virgynalles, one sett of greate recorders, and one sett of cornettes iiij*li*.

Item a gylte boll with a cover, weinge by estymacion xx^{ti} ounces iiij*li*. vjs. viij*d*.

Item one cuppe with a cover gylte, weinge by estymacion iiij ounces xlvjs. iiij*d*.

Item one lytle cuppe of assaye,⁶ weinge by estimacion thre ounces xiijs.

Item twoo porringers, not gylte, by estymacion xvj ounces

iiij*li*. ix*s*. iiij*d*.

Item thre spones, by estymacion one ounce di. vjs. viij*d*.

Item one beare jugge with two eares, weinge by estymacion xviiij ounces iiij*li*. xviijs.

Item a gilte salte, by estimacion xix ounces lxix*s*. iiij*d*.

Item a potte with a cover gylte, by estymacion weinge fyftene ounces lxvs.

Summa . . . lxxiiij*li*. viijs. iiij*d*.

¹ *Fuger* or *fugo*, a word of unknown meaning, some kind of satin. (*New English Dictionary*, s.v.)

² Lace, usually of linen thread, made by knitting upon a pattern marked by pins, with bobbins originally made of bone; formerly called *bone-work lace*; now largely superseded by bobbin-net. (*New English Dictionary*, s.v.)

³ Tapestry.

⁴ This phrase does not occur in the *New English Dictionary*. It probably means cloths used as protective covering.

⁵ Little pots.

⁶ A small cup with which assay of wine, etc., was taken. 1584. "The Maior of London claymed to serue the quene with a cuppe of golde and a cuppe of assay of the same." (Hall's *Chronicle* (1550), page 212, quoted in the *New English Dictionary*, s.v. *assay*.)

PAVER'S MARRIAGE LICENSES.

PART XVI.

(CONTINUED FROM VOL. XVI, P. 37.)

With Notes by J. W. CLAY, F.S.A.

[Add. MSS. 29, 667.]

1626.

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John Agar and Mary Harrison, of St. Helen, Stonegate, York—at St. Helen.

John Rhodes and Elizabeth Irish, of Whitkirk—at Whitkirk.¹

Edmund Colton, of St. Michael-le-Belfrey, and Grace Edwards, of St. John, Micklegate, York—at either church².

John Conset and Jane Younger, of Speeton—at Speeton.

Robert Watson and Margaret Templeman, of Thorganby—at Thorganby

William Midgley, of Baildon, and Elizabeth Rawson, of Keighley—at either place.

John Linley and Barbara Webster, of Dinnington—at Aston or Dinnington.

Jo. Mitchell, of Darton, and Mary West, of Penistone—at either place.

Robert Fidler and Priscilla Ransome, widow, of St. Mary, Hull—at St. Mary.

Denis Netherwood and Catherine Netherwood, of Leeds—at Leeds.³

George Sinim and Mary Bulmer, of Wilton—at Wilton.

John Birtwisle, of Rothwell, and Sarah Moore, of Pontefract—at either place.

John Leppington, of Howden, and Ann Gibson, of Bubwith—at either place.

Thomas Wainwright, of Rawmarsh, and Dorothy Bloome, of Darfield—at either place.

George Atkinson, of Deighton, and Martha Watson, of St. Laurence, York—at either place.

James Thirgill, of Holy Trinity, Hull, and Alice Ness, of St. Michael-le-Belfrey, York,⁴ at either place.

Robert Colbeck and Elizabeth Marshall, of Felkirk—at Felkirk.

Anthony Tyne, of Sandal Magna, and Frances Stephenson, of Silkstone—at either place.

William Robinson and Mary Almond, of Cottingham—at Cottingham.

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Francis Watson, of Scawby, and Sarah Watson, of Holy Trinity, King's Court, York—at either place.

Abraham Riley and Dorothy Norham, of St. Helen, Stonegate, York—at St. Helen.

William Kendall, of Humbleton, and Constance Hardy, of Hilston—at either place.

Francis Ellis, of Kiddall,⁵ and Alice Lepton, of Stayhouse in Oversilton—at Barwick or Oversilton.

Nicholas Beaumont and Jane Eyre, of Pontefract—at Pontefract, or St. Mary, Bishophill senior, York.

Thomas Wilkinson, of Pontefract, and Susan Moorhouse, of Kirkburton—at Kirkburton.⁶

(1) Married there 29 March, 1626.

(2) Married at Belfrey's, 30 March, 1626.

(3) Married there 18 April, 1626.

(4) Married there 17 April, 1626.

(5) Seventh son of John Ellis, of Kiddall, Esq.

(6) Mayor of Pontefract, 1639. Slain in Pontefract Castle, 1644. She was, according to Dugdale, daughter of William Morehouse, of Symondley, co. Derby. No registers at Kirkburton at this date.

1626.

Henry Watson, of Sutton-in-Holderness, and Frances Lutton, widow, of Preston-in-Holderness—at either place.

John Burrell, of Hedon, and Agnes Gaul, of Paul—at either place.

William Dinmore and Alice Bell, of Topcliffe—at Topcliffe.

William Lee, of Whitby, and Dorothy Lound (?), of Guisbrough—at either place.

Lancelot Woodward, of Bewley-in-Helmsley, and Mary Wilson, of Kildale or Kirkdale—at either place.

Paul Waddington, of Birches, and Elizabeth Cutler, of Silkstone¹—at Silkstone.

Thomas Dugard, of Longpreston, and Margaret Carr, widow, of Gargrave—at either place.

Richard Winter, of Rotherham, and Alice Ward, of Braithwaite—at either place.

Thomas Fisher and Curtis Lucas, of Londesborough—at Londesborough.

Robert Nelson, of Leeds, and Ann Jackson, of St. Martin, Coney Street, York—at either place.²

Robert Bridekirk, of St. Laurence, York, and Elizabeth Pulleyne, of Sherburn—at either place.

Matthew Wright, of Hleslewood, and Joan Hall, of Bardsey—at either place.

Jo. Atkinson, of Batley, and Mary Walker, of Birstall—at either place.

Thomas Peel, of Bolton-by-Bowland, and Janet Butterfield, of Gisburn—at either place.

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John Rogers, of Marske, and Elizabeth Duck, of East Barnby, in Lythe—at Lythe or Marske.

Robert Cracherode, now or late of Hemmingborough, and Margaret Jobson, widow, of South Cave—at South Cave.

Robert Banks, of Stonegrave, and Ellen Brooke, of Holme-on-Spalding-Moor—at either place.

Robert Whitley and Margaret Culshel (?), of Worsborough—at Worsborough.

George Rogers, of St. Olave, York, and Dorothy Smith, of Acomb—at either place

William Thornton, of St. Michael, Spurriergate, and Sarah Bossall, of St. Denis, York—at either church.

Jo. Linn and Susan Thompson, of Holy Trinity, Hull—at Holy Trinity.

Richard Appleton and Elizabeth Lutton, widow, of Goodmanham—at Goodmanham.

Edward Thweng, gentleman, of Heworth, and Beatrice Todd, of Over Hemsley—at St. Cuthbert, York, or Over Helmsley.

Thomas Midgley, of Bradford, and Mary Sowden, of Leeds—at either place.³

William Oust, of Halsham, and Catherine Malson, of Skeckling—at either place.

John Fothergill and Mary Herbert, widow, of St. Margaret, York—at St. Margaret.

William Thompson, of Gisburn, and Bridget Brigg, of Mitton—at either place.

Thomas Nightingale, of Laidton, and Ann Walker, widow, of Felkirk—at Felkirk.

Jo. Nicholls, of Baildon, and Mary Sugden, of Bradford—at either place.

Jo. Holland, of Sheffield, and Ann Botham (?), of Dronfield—at Sheffield.

William Lupton, of Calverley, and Elizabeth Baynes, of Tong—at either place.

William Tenison, of Kayingham, and Dorothy Green, of Paul—at either place.

Michael Knipe, of Harwood, and Bridget Sherlock, of Kirkby Overblow—at either place

William Whittaker, of Bingley, and Elizabeth Wade, of Kildwick—at either place.⁴

(1) She was daughter of Thomas Cutler, of Stainborough, by Ellen Rainey, and was baptised at Silkstone, 24 Oct., 1596.

(2) Not at Leeds.

(3) Married at Leeds, 15 May, 1626.

(4) Not at Bingley.

1626.

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Henry Robinson, of Buckton, and Mary Scudamore, of Holy Trinity, Goodramgate, York—at Holy Trinity.

Miles Frankland, of Danby, and Judith Frankland, widow, of Spaunton—at either place.

John Whittell and Ann Crowther, of Elland—at Elland.¹

Edward Birkin [? Barckin], of London, merchant, and Elizabeth Brearey, daughter of William Brearey, alderman, of St. John, Micklegate, York—at St. John.²

Jo. Redman, esq., of Water Fulford, and Jane Claphamson, daughter of Robert Claphamson, notary public of St. Martin, Coney Street, York—at Fulford, or St. Martin.

Lionel Rayner, of Birstall, and Elizabeth Walker, of Sandall Magna—at either place.

William Bamford and Elizabeth Brooke, of Huddersfield—at Huddersfield.

John Riley and Grace Firth, of Elland—at Elland.³

William Howard, son of William, lord Howard, of Hinderskelf-in-Cramb, and Mary Cholmley, widow, late of Brafferton, now of Hinderskelf—at Hinderskelf.⁴

Richard Curle, of Catterick, and Mary Fauconbridge, of South Otterington—at South Otterington.

John Swainson, of Giggleswick, and Elizabeth Foster, of Clapham—at either place.

Francis Scamonden and Grace Carr, widow, of Barnsley—at Barnsley.

Samuel Winter, of Leeds, and Elizabeth Headiley, of Sprotborough—at either place.⁵

Robert Watter, of St. Martin, Coney Street, York, and Joan Saule, of Bugthorpe—at either place.

Edward Bolton, of Leeds, and Martha Booth, of Calverley—at either place.⁶

John Marshall and Jane Carleil, of Holy Trinity, Hull—at Holy Trinity.

Robert Lambert and Ann Moorsom, widow, of Holy Trinity, Hull—at Holy Trinity.⁷

William Rawdon, of Cawood, and Ellen Nayle, of Bishopthorpe—at Bishopthorpe.

William Oddy and Elizabeth Coore, of Gisburn—at Gisburn.

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George Carr, of Cowick, and Margaret Weddell, of St. Michael-le-Belfrey, York—at St. Michael.⁸

Giles Edney, gentleman, of Etton, and Ann Jackson, of Killinggraves—at Etton.

Matthew Dodsworth, of Settrington, and Agnes Postill, of Kirby—at either place.

William Lonsdale, of Holme-on-Spalding Moor, and Julian Todd, of Leeds—at either place.⁹

William Middleton, of Stainburn, and Mary Oddy, of Pateley—at Stainburn.

Matthew Usher, of Wig[ton], and Ellen Pearson, of Sherburn—at Sherburn.

Francis Cotton, of St. Martin, Micklegate, York, and Elizabeth Laycock, of Leeds—at either place.¹⁰

Richard Clarke, of St. John, Beverley, and Helen Wilberfoss, of Walkington—at either place.

William Verey, of St. Mary, Beverley, and Frances Williamson, of St. John, Beverley—at St. John.

(1) Married at Elland, 22 May, 1626.

(2) In *Dugdale's Visitation* he is called Edmund Brasken, a merchant in York. Her father was three times Lord Mayor.

(3) No entry in Elland Register.

(4) Third son of "Belted Will" of Naworth Castle. She was daughter of Wm. Hungate, of Saxton, and married first Richard Cholmley, of Brandsby, who died s.p., circa 1623.

(5) Not at Leeds.

(6) Not at Leeds.

(7) See *Dugdale's Visitation*, p. 367.

(8) George Scarr (in Register). Married 31 May, 1626.

(9) Not at Leeds.

(10) Married at St. Martin's, 6 June, 1626.

1626.

- William Greenwood and Ann Moorhouse, of Wakefield—at Wakefield.
 John Steele, of Womersley, and Mary Winttingham, of Auston—at Auston.
 William Warde and Ann White, of Guisbrough—at Guisbrough.
 Richard Bowes, of Silkstone, and Jennet Thompson, of Wakefield—at either place.
 Thomas Serlby, of the archdeaconry of Nottingham, and Mary Mitchell, of Ruiston—at Ruiston.
 Jo. Sherburn, of Riccall, and Ann Marshall, of St. Michael-le-Belfrey, York—at either place.¹
 John Birks and Elizabeth Styring, of Penistone—at Penistone.
 Joseph Tong and Elizabeth Browne, of Woodkirk—at Woodkirk.
 John Micklethwaite, of Penistone, and Dionis Marriott, of Cumberworth—at either place.
 Ambrose Greenwood and Elizabeth Sharpe, of Halifax—at Halifax.
 [394]
 William Waite, of Otley, and Mary Bradley, of St. Martin, Micklegate, York—at either place.²
 John Plewman, of Skelton, and Elizabeth Cammis, of Rockcliffe—at St. Olave, York.
 Edward Harrison, *alias* Cundall, of Ripon, and Ellen Pulleyne, of St. Helen, Stonegate, York—at either place.
 William Banks, of Leckonfield, and Elizabeth Brigham, of St. John, Beverley—at either place.
 Ralph Watson, of Helmsley, and Margery Smith, of St. Helen, Stonegate, York—at either place.
 William Baynes and Mary Hepworth, of Wakefield—at Wakefield.
 Thomas Baynes, of Wakefield, and Mary Frobisher, of Normanton—at either place.
 William Hird, of Scawby, and Agnes Dring, of Cloughton—at either place.
 John Blackburn, of Darfield, and Margaret Tottington, widow, of Worsbrough—at either place.
 William Grange, of Ripon, and Mary Hill, of Farnham—at either place.
 Samuel Lightfoot, of Drypool, and Ellen Browne, of St. Mary, Hull—at either place.
 Alford Truslove, of Bridlington, and Jane Hill, of Flamborough—at either place.
 Henry Hoyle, clerk, Rector of Sigglesthorne, and Grace Waterhouse, of Sprotborough—at either place.
 John Lambe, of Leathley, and Ellen Mandby, of Harwood—at either place.
 William Skelton and Isabel Ward (? Wood or Wade), of Barkston—at Sherburn.
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 Thomas Brearcliffe, of Eastrington, in Bardsey, and Grace Pulleyn, of East Keswick—at Bardsey or Harwood.
 William Pheasant, of Mexborough, and Alice Firth, of Wath—at either place.³
 Robert Moss, of Menthorpe, and Barbara Watson, of Burythorpe—at Westow or Burythorpe.
 James Stirk, of Whiston, and Sarah Rhodes, of Dinnington—at either place.
 George Vaughan, of Sutton, and Isabel Clithero, of Crambe—at Crambe.
 Roger Nicholson, gentleman, late of London, and now of St. Michael-le-Belfrey, and Eleanor Haddock, late of Halifax, and now of St. Martin, Coney Street, York—at St. Martin or Halifax.⁴
 Thomas Vaux (?), of St. Crux, York, and Elizabeth Bell, of Escrick—at either place.
 Patrick Howell and Margaret Robinson, of Holy Trinity, Goodramgate, York—at Holy Trinity.

(1) John Sheereburne and Ann Maskall.
 Married Belfrey's, 10 June, 1626. (Register.)
 (2) Married at St. Martin's, 13 June, 1626.

(3) Not at Wath.
 (4) Not at Halifax.

1626.

Robert Haldenby, of Adlingfleet, and Jane Wilkinson, of Foxholes—at either place.
John Hodgson, of Bridlington, and Frances Stutt, widow, of St. Nicholas, Beverley—at either place.

William Vevers, of Barwick-in-Elmet, and Jane Hopkinson, of Rothwell—at either place.

John Darby and Ann Bainbrigg, of Helperby—at Brafferton.

John Gamble and Ann Hartus, widow, of Coxwold—at Coxwold.

Robert Thorpe and Ann Horner, of Sheffield—at Sheffield.

John Milner, of Ripon, gentleman, and Ann Browne, of Holy Trinity, King's Court, York—at Holy Trinity.

Robert Hayton, of Fulford, and Margaret Marton, widow, of Sutton-upon-Derwent—at Sutton.

Edward Hobson, of Brighouse, and Ann Steven, of Sheffield—at Sheffield.¹

Clement Stephenson, of Thorner, and Mary Freeman, of Bardsey—at either place.

John Dawson, of Cottingham, and Jane Twist, of St. Olave, York—at either place.

[396] Robert Chappell, of Barnsley, and Agnes Horsfield, of Kirkheaton—at either place.
Edward Raper and Isabel Smithson, of Ripon—at Ripon.

George Hodgson and Priscilla Thompson, of Scarborough—at Scarborough.

Francis Parker, of Ripley, and Ann Robinson, of Pateley Bridge—at either place.

James Lumby, of Calverley, and Frances Smithson, of Bradford—at either place.

John Craven, of St. John, Beverley, and Ann Newhouse, of Holy Trinity, Micklegate, York—at Holy Trinity.²

William Clarkson, of Harpham, and Ann Lister, of Lowthorpe—at Lowthorpe.

John Teshe, of Harwood, and Ann Leming, of Otley—at either place.

Boniface Silkworth, of Holy Trinity, and Frances Leedam, of St. Mary, Hull—at either church.

Abraham Dyson and Dorothy Crowther, of Elland—at Elland.³

Thomas Matthew and Ann Rudd, of Darfield—at Darfield.

Thomas Payler (? Paley) and Elizabeth Clapham, of Giggleswick—at Giggleswick.

William Dickenson, of Sessay, and Bridget Cracroft, of Thormanby—at either place.

Henry Young, of Hebden, and Elizabeth Carleton, of Burnsall—at Linton or Burnsall.

Laurence Browne and Mary Gibson, of Aldbrough—at Aldbrough.

John Preston and Margaret Iveson, *alias* Lawson, of Longpreston—at Longpreston.

Thomas Brandsby, of Kilham, and Petronel Richardson, of Wharram Percy—at either place.

Walter Laycock, of Leeds, and Elizabeth Droning, of St. Crux, York—at either place.⁴

[397] Richard Lawson, of Otley, and Ann Campleshon, of St. Michael, Spurriergate, York—at either place.

Daniel Crosley and Mary Barron, of Stansfield—at Heptonstall.

Jonas Ainsworth and Frances Jowett, of Bradford—at Bradford.⁵

Nicholas Smith and Margery Smith, of Kilburn—at Kilburn.

(1) Written Edwd H. Ann S., Brighouse p. Shef.

(2) Married there 4 July, 1626. She was called Newes.

(3) Married there 12 July, 1626.

(4) According to Dugdale, Walter Laycock married Elizabeth, daughter of John Wood, of

Wetherby, as his second wife. Mr. Norcliffe says at St. Crux 13 July, 1626. He was Chief Aulnager for the Northern Counties, and was buried at Leeds 18 Oct., 1634. They had a son Walter, who settled at Copmanthorpe.

(5) Written Bradf.

1626.

- Robert Stowpe, of Kirkleatham, and Mary Bate, of Eston—at either place.
 William Jackson, of Aberford, and Jane Wilson, of Sherburn—at Sherburn.
 John Brigg and Phebe Brooksbank, of Halifax—at Halifax.
 Robert Style, of Sutton, and Elizabeth Thompson, of Garforth—at Garforth.
 Thomas Plummer, of St. George, York, and Phillippa Taylor, of Wheldrake—at either place.
 Thomas Bell, of Cottingham, and Ann Messenger, of St. Mary, Hull—at St. Mary, Hull.
 Thomas Burchill, of Almondbury, and Dionis Crosley, of Penistone—at either place.
 John Lister, of Harwood, and Mary Moss, of Leeds—at either place.¹
 William Shan and Alice Dent, of Wakefield—at Wakefield.
 Henry Ellis, of Adwick-upon-Dearn, and Elizabeth Childers, of Doncaster—at either place.
 John Simoni, of Hickleton, and Elizabeth Kaye, of Doncaster—at either place.
 Richard Younge, of Ellerton, and Unica Wray, of Seaton—at Seaton.
 Luke Brensforth and Alice Rose, of Sheffield—at Sheffield.
 Christopher Fotherby, of St. Mary, and Grace Harrison, of St. Nicholas, Beverley—at either church.
 William Horsley and Bridget Ingleby, of Acklam—at Acklam.
 [398]
 Thomas Vause [Vaux], of St. Crux, and Susan Sadler, of St. Laurence, York—at either church.
 Christopher Strikill, of Preston-in-Holderness, and Mary Wharam (?), of St. Mary, Beverley—at either place.
 Thomas Hutton, of Withernsey, and Jane Bird, of Skefing—at either place.
 Ely Wilson and Elizabeth Sunderland, of Halifax—at Halifax.
 John Norwood, of St. Michael-le-Belfrey, and Dorothy Norton, of St. Michael, Spurriergate, York—at either church.²
 Samuel Bateson and Grace Bateson, of Guiseley—at Guiseley.
 William Smith, of Ampleford, and Dorothy Phillips, of Oswaldkirk—at either place.
 Richard Leyland, of Linton, and Isabel Rathmell, of Oswaldkirk—at Linton or Kettlewell.
 Thomas Ridehall, clerk, Curate of Frickley, and Susan Mabson, widow, of the same—at Frickley.
 Ezekiel Taylor and Elizabeth Purdon, of Bradford—at Bradford.³
 Francis Mason, of Crofton, and Dorothy Sheppard, of Darfield—at either place.
 William Newby, of St. Michael, Spurriergate, and Elizabeth Jennings, of St. Cuthbert, York—at either church.
 James Ellerker, of Rowley, and Frances Percy, of Hornsey—at either place.
 Ruben⁴ Wade, of Luddenden, and Barbara Barstow, of Birstall—at either place.
 Henry Wright, of St. John, Micklegate, York, and Susan Hewley, of Acaster Malbis—at either place.
 William Appleton, of Goodmanham, and Isabel Barnes, widow, of St. Margaret, York—at either place.
 Hugh Foddell and Mercy Johnson, of St. Mary, Hull—at St. Mary.
 William Portington, of Elloughton, and Margaret Watson, of North Ferriby—at either place.
 [399]
 Thomas Coates, of Sutton-upon-Derwent, and Emote Tomlinson, widow, of Whitwell—at Sutton.
 Thomas Thrush and Margaret Rogers, of Guisbrough—at Guisbrough.

(1) Not at Leeds.
 (2) Not at Belfrey's.

(3) Bradf.
 (4) Reuben.

1626.

Simon Dalton, of Huddersfield, and Elizabeth Meller, of Almondbury—at either place.

Robert Hird, of St. Michael-le-Belfrey, and Elizabeth Coward, of St. Olave, York—at either church.¹

Matthew Ainsworth and Susan Deane, of Bradford—at Bradford.

Thomas Wood, of Spofforth, and Ann Oglethorpe, of Bramham—at either place.

Gilbert Dobson, of Rothwell, and Mary Ellison, of Badsworth—at either place.

Thomas Smith, of Pudsey, and Susan Holdsworth, of Halifax—at Halifax.²

Christopher Linsell, of St. Mary, Hull, and Elizabeth Pearson, of Ebberston—at either place.

Robert Burton, of Sutton, and Barbara Driffield, of Farlington—at either place.

Thomas Driffield, of Sutton, and Margaret Burton, of Farlington—at either place.

John Bonfrey, of Hledon, and Beatrice Isaac, of Paul—at either place.

Richard Meller, clerk, Vicar of Salton, and Isabel Williamson, of Kirkham—at Kirkham.

John Prince, of Garforth, and Frances Browne, of Whitkirk—at either place.³

William Brocklebank, of Welton, and Elizabeth Ponderson, of Swanland—at Ferriby.

Stephen Barrett and Maud Lambe, of Kildwick—at Kildwick.

Matthew Nicholson and Isabel Dickenson, of Halifax—at Halifax.⁴

Henry Gamble, of Northallerton, and Catherine Bell, of Topcliffe—at either place [400]

Christopher Clarke and Mary Browne, of St. Michael-le-Belfrey, York—at St. Michael.⁵

John Farrer and Elizabeth Walker, of Birstall—at Birstall.

Edward Whitehead and Sithe Heighley, of Leak—at Leak.

James Williamson, clerk, of Crake, and Ann Huddlesley, of St. Crux, York—at St. Crux.

Anthony Roberts and Elizabeth Moore, of Woolley—at Woolley.

John Bamforth, of Halifax, and Mary Bentley, of Haworth—at either place.⁶

Robert Colthurst, of Welbury, and Elizabeth Cayley, of Brompton—at either place.

John Rawson, of Preston, and Helen Erratt, of Drypool—at either place.

John Swift, of Wakefield, and Judith Hanson, of Elland—at Elland.⁷

Thomas Geldart, of Calverley, and Susan Ramsden, of Leeds—at either place.⁸

Edward Hoopes, of St. Helen, Stonegate, York, and Jane Lincoln, widow, of Lofthouse—at Lofthouse.

Peter Sturtivell, of Wawne, and Mary Hartus, of Ulram—at either place.

Richard Musgrave, esq., of Wickham, and Dame Elizabeth Tancred, widow, of Hawaby—at either place.

John Micklethwaite, of Penistone, and Elizabeth Coldwell, of Bradfield—at either place.

Henry Rawlings, of London, and Frances Ryder, of Whitkirk—at Whitkirk.

Marmaduke Langdale, esq., of Cherry Burton, and Lenox Rhodes, of St. Michael-le-Belfrey, York—at St. Michael.⁹

Thomas Colley, of Bainton, and Frances Swire, of Agnes Burton—at Bainton.

(1) Not at Belfrey's.

(2) Married there 31 Aug., 1626.

(3) Married at Whitkirk, 22 Aug., 1626.

(4) Married there 26 Aug., 1626.

(5) Married there 24 Sept., 1626.

(6) Married at Halifax, 11 Nov., 1626.

(7) Married at Elland, 19 Sept., 1626. She was baptised there 21 May, 1598, being daughter of Thomas Hanson, of Brighouse.

(8) Not at Leeds.

(9) Sir Marmaduke Langdale created Lord Langdale 1658. The Royalist Commander. She was daughter of Sir John Rhodes, of Barlborough, co. Derby. They were married 12 Sept.

1626.

John Hudson and Judith Shackleton, of Keighley—at Keighley.

James Dodsworth, of Barmston, and Dorothy Stonehouse, of Whitby—at Whitby.

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Robert Watson, of Halifax, and Alice Firth, of Cumberworth—at either place.

Robert Miles, of East Harlsey, and Barbara Williamson, of Nunthorpe—at Nunthorpe.

John Hall and Dionis Brooke, of Birstall—at Birstall.

Robert Hewitt, of Ackworth, and Grace Dixon, of St. Sampson, York—at either place.

James Spooner and Mary Bell, widow, of Ripon—at Ripon.

Richard Wrey, of St. Margaret, York, and Mary Dennis, of Kirkby Wharfe—at either place.

Anthony Wigglesworth, of Kirkby Overblows, and Catherine Sherlock, of St. Helen, Stonegate, York—at St. Helen.

Ralph Grundy and Isabel Barton, widow, of Yarm—at Yarm.

William Hudson, of St. Crux, and Mary Hardy, widow, of St. Denis, York—at either church.

Roger Trivie and Catherine Townend, of Tankersley—at Tankersley.

Edmund Moorhouse and Ellen Wilkinson, of Louthersall¹—at Louthersall.

Thomas Coventry, gentleman, of Lythe, and Helen Tomlinson, widow, of Holy Trinity, Goodramgate, York—at Holy Trinity.²

William Gray, clerk, Vicar of North Grimsby, and Petronel Richardson, of Wharram Percy—at Wharram Percy.

John Britton and Grace Lumley, of St. Helen, Stonegate, York—at St. Helen.

Thomas Clithero, of Stillingfleet, and Elizabeth Healey, of Holy Trinity, Goodramgate, York—at either place.

Michael Whewell, of Birstall, and Alice Balguy, of Bradfield—at either place.

Bartholomew Parkinson and Ann Wreste, of Gargrave—at Gargrave.

Robert Bowcock, of Clitheroe, and Dorothy Lacey, of Bracewell—at either place.

Matthew Talboyes and Ann Browne, of Guisbrough—at Guisbrough.

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Edmund Kaye, clerk, of Wakefield, and Elizabeth Hill, widow, of Ruiston—at either place.

William Favour, of London, and Priscilla Wade, of Wakefield—at Wakefield.

George Wentworth, gentleman, of Woolley, and Averil Maltby, of Cottingham—at Royston or Cottingham.³

Robert Hardy, of Tolthorpe, and Isabel Morwin, of Etton—at South Wharome or Etton.

William Drew, of Holy Trinity, Hull, and Elizabeth Goodwin, of Cottingham—at either place.

Thomas Crooke, of Spofforth, and Elizabeth Atkinson, of Hampsthwaite—at either place.

Jo. Blackburn, of Darfield, and Isabel Hemsworth, of Whitkirk—at Whitkirk.⁴

John Rayner, of Ecclesfield, and Elizabeth Tempest, of St. Mary, Castlegate, York—at Bradford or St. Mary, Castlegate.⁵

Thomas Favell and Jane Flower, widow, of Methley—at Methley.⁶

Edward Horsley, of St. Helen, Stonegate, and Mary Simpson, of St. John, Micklegate, York—at either church.

(1) Query Loversall.

(2) She was daughter of Matthew Dodsworth, Chancellor to the Archbishop of York, and sister of Roger Dodsworth, the Antiquary. Her first husband was John Tomlinson, of York, who died 1617.

(3) Second wife of Sir George Wentworth. She was generally called Everild, and was

daughter of Christopher Maltby, of Maltby, near Yarm. She died 9 Sept., 1639 (See *Yorkshire Archaeological Journal*, xii, 24).

(4) Married there 4 Oct., 1626.

(5) Married at St. Mary, Castlegate, 30 April, 1627.

(6) Married at Methley, 24 Oct., 1626.

1626.

Richard Vevers and Agnes Toothill, of Barwick—at Barwick.

Edward Barber, of Ecclesfield, and Ellen Coldwell, of Bradford—at either place.

Thomas Long, of St. Helen, Stonegate, and Dorothy Dinson (?), of St. Sampson, York—at either church.

Hugh Nutt, of Ecclesfield, and Ann Barnsley, of Sheffield—at either place.

William Crooke and Elizabeth Foster, widow, of Weston—at Weston.

Jo. Stockdale, of St. Michael-le-Belfrey, and Sibel Brearey, of St. Helen, Stonegate, York—at either church.¹

Jo. Chamberlain and Frances Collinson, of Rothwell—at Rothwell.²

William Carleil and Philippa Millington, of Holme-on-Spalding Moor—at Holme-on-Spalding-Moor.

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Robert Armytage, of Birstall, and Elizabeth Legard, of Bradford—at either place.

Martin Hodgson, of Drypool, and Susan Hodgson, of Hornsea—at either place.

John Silliman, of Leeds, and Grace Casson, of Tadcaster—at either place.³

Gilbert Oates and Elizabeth Hirst, of Sheffield—at Sheffield.

Sir Richard Hutton, of Goldsborough, knt., and Margaret Wentworth, of Wentworth Woodhouse—at Wentworth.⁴

Henry Lake, of Hunsworth, and Jane Hancock, widow, of Whitkirk—at Whitkirk.⁵

William Baldwin, of Marton, and Ellen Fox, widow, of Fewston—at either place.

Ralph Calverley, of Kippax, and Ellen Collett, of Methley—at either place.⁶

Stephen Armistead, of Giggleswick, and Janet Clarke, of Kirkby Malham—at either place.

Abraham Hinchcliffe, of Leeds, and Ellen Purdie, of Whitkirk—at Leeds.⁷

Leonard Sooley, of Carlton, and Elizabeth Miles, of East Harlsey—at either place.

Richard Pursglove, of Tidswell, co. Derby, and Mary Hanson, of Silkstone—at Silkstone.

Thomas Micklefield, of North Cave, and Ann Tomlin (?), of Eastrington—at either place.

William Birkby and Thomasin Carleil, of Holy Trinity, Hull—at Holy Trinity.

Francis Wright, of Bolton-upon-Swale, and Ann Meryton, of Kirk Leavington—at either place.⁸

Thomas Tancred, esq., of Marton, and Meriol Besse, widow, of Copgrave—at either place.

Peter Jackson, of Guiseley, and Ann Baynes, of St. Helen, Stonegate, York—at either place.

Jo. Scott, of Penistone, and Ann Rawson, of Tankersley—at either place.

Thomas Storey, of St. Michael-le-Belfrey, and Mary Campleson, of St. Michael, Spurriergate, York—at either church.⁹

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Thomas Palliser, of Knaresborough, and Frances Snadall, of St. Saviour, York—at St. Saviour's.

Hunte Nesfield, of Folkton, and Jane Consett, of Speton—at Speton.

John Milner, of Langtoft, and Jane Lister, of Frodingham—at either place.

Charles Cowper and Ann Earle, widow, of St. Cuthbert, York—at Scrayingham.

Thomas Haworth and Mary Heslerton, of Sheriff Hutton—at Sheriff Hutton.

William Wade and Martha Turner, of Luddenden—at Halifax or Luddenden.

(1) Not at Belfrey's.

(2) Married there 19 Oct., 1626.

(3) Married at Leeds, 12 Oct., 1626.

(4) High Sheriff of Yorkshire, 1642. Slain at Sherburn, 15 Oct., 1645. She was daughter of Sir William Wentworth, and sister of the great Earl of Strafford. They were married 17 Oct., 1626.

(5) Married there 28 Oct., 1626.

(6) Not at Kippax.

(7) Not at Leeds.

(8) Son of Francis Wright, of Bolton-on-Swale. She was daughter of George Meryton, D.D., Dean of York (See *Dugdale's Visitation*).

(9) Not at St. Michael-le-Belfrey.

1626.

John Saville, esq., late of the Middle Temple, and now of Methley, and Mary Robinson, of Rothwell—at either place.¹

Robert Gates, gentleman, of Seamer, and Heleanor Mompesson, of Willerby—at either place.

Richard Wood and Ann Bellamy, of Hansley—at Hansley.

John Bailey, of Mitton, and Margaret Crumbleholme, of Chippin—at either place.

Christopher Gale, of Cundall, and Frances Rounthwaite, of Ripon—at either place.

Abraham Duffield and Frances Duffield, of Ripon—at Ripon.

Lionel Mitchell, of Penistone, and Alice Catling, of Silkstone—at either place.

Abraham Lockwood, of Kirkburton, and Grace Smithies, of Elland—at either place.²

James Melthorpe and Isabel Crambie, of Pontefract—at Pontefract.

Ralph Beaumont, of Sprothorough, and Elizabeth Waterhouse, of Doncaster—at either place.

Edward Greenhood, of Riston, and Elizabeth Cowper, of Hornsea—at either place.

Henry Wilcock, of Thornton, and Mary Wainman, of Gargrave—at either place.

John Bryan and Mary Foster, of Hutton-on-hill—at Hutton.

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Thomas Siddall, of Tadcaster, and Joan Walker, of St. Mary Bishophill junior, York—at either place.

Christopher Fountaynes, of St. Sampson, York, and Margaret Lazenby, of Escrick—at either place.

Anthony Goodwin, of Rawmarsh, and Ann Badger, of Rotherham—at either place.

Robert Chambers, of Collingham, and Ann Penvause, of All Saints', Pavement, York—at either place.

James Robinson and Alice Hogg, of Holy Trinity, Hull—at Holy Trinity.

Henry Shaw, of Cowline (?), and Judith Field, of East Ardsley—at East Ardsley.³

Thomas Pearson, clerk, of Catton, and Thomasin Webster, of Bossall—at Bossall.

William Martin, of Ottrington, and Ann Sigsworth, of Brompton—at either place.

Thomas Blacker, of Thornhill, and Elizabeth Atkinson, of Sandal Magna—at either place.

Gilbert Cowper, of Leeds, and Deborah Bubwith, of Rothwell—at Rothwell.⁴

William Benolt and Isabel Kitching, of Caton—at Caton.

William Ashburner, of St. Michael-le-Belfrey, York, and Margaret Lister, of Stonegrave—at Stonegrave.

Robert Pighills and Ann Broadley, of Halifax—at Halifax.⁵

Andrew Gill and Janet Elliston, widow, of Halifax—at Halifax.⁶

William Dickenson and Jane Whiteside, of Holy Trinity, Hull—at Holy Trinity.

Richard Hutchinson and Elizabeth Wilkinson, of Keyingham—at Keyingham.

Richard Riley, of Fenton, and Janet Peel, of Saxton—at either place.

George Jubb and Ann Wilson, of Hickleton—at Hickleton.

Christopher Higgins and Agnes Walton, of Barnoldswick—at Barnoldswick.

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William Scurr, of Scawton, and Jane Consett, of Hovingham—at either place.

Henry Edwards and Margaret Smithson, of Scorbrough—at Scorbrough.

William Smith, of Cawood, and Jane Shann, of Methley—at either place.

(1) High Sheriff, 1647. Baptised at Elland, 13 Oct., 1588. Buried at Methley, 23 March, 1658-9. Married there, first, Mary, daughter of John Robinson, Esq., of Rither, 7th Nov., 1626. She was buried at Methley, 7 May, 1636. Her children died young; and from a second marriage of John Saville's the present Earl of Mexborough descends.

(2) Not at Elland.

(3) Daughter of Matthew Field, of East Ardsley.

(4) Married there 16 Nov., 1626.

(5) Married there 29 Jan., 1626-7.

(6) Married there 5 Feb., 1626-7.

1626.

Matthew Yeoman, of Whitby, and Elizabeth Martin, of St. Cuthbert, York—at either place.

Francis Petty, of Kildwick, and Margaret Simpson, of Skipton—at either place.¹

Laurence Pickard and Jane Lawson, of Harwood—at Harwood.

Thomas Adamson and Mary Greenside, of Bilsdale—at Helmsley.

John Scurr and Alice Cooke, of Pontefract—at Pontefract.

John Little, of Seathorne, and Frances Spence, of Hutton Cranswick—at either place.

William Martin and Mary Wilkinson, of Husthwaite—at Husthwaite.

George Jackson, of St. Mary Bishophill senior, York, and Effam Browne, of Buckton-in-Bridlington—at St. Mary or Bridlington.

Gilbert Meeke, of Lund, and Audrey Leake, of Holme-on-the-Wolds—at either place.

Guy Taylor, of Drax, and Ann Tatham, of Pontefract—at Pontefract.

James Burnett, clerk, of Holy Trinity, Hull, and Elizabeth Barnard, of Hesse—at either place.

William Latham and Margaret Booth, of Whitkirk—at Whitkirk.

Richard Birdsall and Isabel Priestman, of Thornton-in-Pickering—at Thornton.

Nicholas Hodgson, of Wakefield, and Barbara Heather, of Warmfield—at either place.

Hugh Hirst, of Darrington, and Elizabeth Moore, widow, of Pontefract—at either place.

William Butterwick, of Ecclesfield, and Mary Huddersley, of Bradfield—at either place.

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Hugh Dunch and Jane Kirsse, of Skeckling—at Skeckling.

Sir Thomas Fairfax, of Gilling, knt., and Dame Mary Bamburgh, widow, of Howsham—at either place.²

Richard Tempest, of Batley, and Ann Frank, widow, of Harwood—at either place.

William Spawton, of Holy Trinity, King's Court, and Alice Owston, of St. Maurice, York—at either church.

William Wade and Mary Midgley, of Halifax—at Halifax.

William Riley, of St. Michael-le-Belfrey, York, and Mary Coyne, of Overton—at Overton.

Alexander Crispin, of Holy Trinity, Hull, and Dorcas Somerscoates, of Scarborough—at Scarborough.

Robert Wrathoe *alias* Tailforth, of Cawood, and Jane Cooke, of Riccall—at either place.

Robert Hudson, of Whitby, and Thomasin Strangways, of Oswaldkirk—at either place.

Richard Beswick, of Seamer, and Ann Pawston, widow, of Wold Newton—at either place.

William Taylor, of Skirpenbeck, and Sarah Whitwell, of Scrayingham—at Skirpenbeck.

William Hudson, of Easingwold, and Mercy Carter, of Linton-upon-Ouse—at either place.

Christopher Jackson, of St. Laurence, York, and Ann Wallis, of Holy Trinity, Hull—at St. Laurence.

William Willoughby, of Acomb, and Mary Stephenson, of Holy Trinity, Mickle-gate, York—at Holy Trinity.³

(1) Not at Skipton.

(2) Created Feb. 10, 1628, Viscount Fairfax, of Enley, co. Tipperary. Died 1636. She was his second wife, daughter of Sir Robert Ford,

knt., widow of Sir William Bamburgh, and is said to have died 23 March, 1638-9.

(3) No entry there.

1626.

Marmaduke Wilson, of North Deighton, and Ann Ramsden, of Almondbury—at either place.

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William Bennet, of and Ann Cliburne, of St. Martin, Micklegate, York—at St. Martin.¹

William Crispin and Mary Harrison, of St. Mary. Hull—at St. Mary.

Robert Pilkington and Jane Lambert, of Foston—at Foston.

Ralph Greenside, of Kirkby-in-Cleveland, and Ann Scarth, of Hutton Rudby—at either place.

Bryan Fauconer and Sibel Wright, of Leeds—at Leeds.²

Nathaniel Grantham, clerk, and Christobella Hanson, of Rudston—at Rudston.

John Eastwood and Rosamund Hey, of Heptonstall—at Heptonstall.

Thomas Hewson, of Kilnwick-on-the-Wolds, and Emote Jefferson, of Warter—at either place.

Gilbert Didsberry, of Aston, and Jane Turton, of Treeton—at either place.

Wilbred Anderson, of Thirkleby, and Margaret Trewman, of St. Michael, Spurrier-gate, York—at St. Michael.

William Temperon and Grace Smith, of Carnaby—at Carnaby.

Thomas Johnson, of Bridlington, and Dorothy Yates, of Boynton—at either place.

John Bovill, of Naburn, and Elizabeth Charlton, of Fulford—at Fulford.

Nicholas Booker and Frances Wilson, of Halifax—at Halifax.³

Robert Woodall and Ann Powell, of Scarborough—at Scarborough.

John Rayner, of Woodkirk, and Grace Keighley, of Birstall—at either place.

Stephen Harrison, of Kirkburn, and Margaret Hauley (?), of Great Driffeld—at Kirkburn.

Peter Man and Elizabeth Man, of Holy Trinity, King's Court, York—at Holy Trinity.

James Iles, of Leeds, and Mercy Booth, of Calverley—at either place.⁴

James Robinson and Elizabeth Marlden, of Wakefield—at Wakefield.

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Richard Batley, of Bardsey, and Euphemia Benton, of Spofforth—at either place.

Robert Croft, of Methley, and Jane Calverley, of Rothwell—at either place.⁵

William Heeles, of Burnsall, and Isabel Favell, of Linton—at either place.⁶

Edward Banks and Ann Henlay (?), of Sheffield—at Sheffield.

Nicholas Wolfe, of Bridlington, and Alice Haxby, of Wheldrake—at either place.

Robert Ellerker, of Brantingham, and Mary Collinson, of St. Nicholas, York—at either place.

William Woodhead, of Penistone, and Dorothy Lockwood, of Tankersley—at either place.

William Hardwick, of St. Crux, and Elizabeth Taylor, of St. Margaret, York—at St. Crux.

James Pearson, of Calverley, and Sarah Lilly, of Baildon—at either place.

Robert Ryder, of Escrick, and Ann Fawcett, of Normanby—at Normanby.

Charles Tancred, of Arden, gentleman, and Elizabeth Crosland, of Helmsley—at Helmsley.⁷

Francis Goyfaite and Helen Hornby, of Thirsk—at Thirsk.

James Baynes, of Clapham, and Elizabeth Remington, of Giggleswick—at either place.

(1) Mr. Wm. Bennet, "preacher of godes word," and Mrs. Ann Clibborn, married 8 Dec., 1626.

(2) No entry in Leeds Register.

(3) Married there 31 Jan., 1626-7.

(4) Not at Leeds.

(5) Married at Rothwell, 8 Jan., 1626-7.

(6) Not at Burnsall. Marriages at Linton missing for this year.

(7) Daughter of John Crosland Baptised at Helmsley 15 Jan. 1611-12. Married there 16 Jan., 1626-7.

1626.

George Baxter and Emote Rotsey, widow, of Foston—at Foston.

George Tweene, of Holy Trinity, and Ann Spindalow, of St. Mary, Hull—at either church.

Thomas Smales, of St. Nicholas, Beverley, and Frances Hammond, of South Cave—at either place.

Thomas Wright, of Sandal Magna, and Judith Baldson, of Hutton Roberts—at either place.

Richard Cowper, of Halifax, and Ann Rishton, of Church Church (*sic*)—at either place.

[410] Thomas Mercer, of Uglebarnby, and Ellis Shiming, widow, of Egton—at either place.

Robert Bullock and Elizabeth Hopperton, of Hovingham—at Hovingham.

Henry Simpson and Janet Fletcher, of Bilton—at Bilton.

William Waller, of Middlethorpe, and Elizabeth Redman, of Fulford—at Fulford.

Thomas Nelson, of Cottingham, and Dorothy Stapleton, of All Saints', North street, York—at All Saints'.

George Whittton, of Kirk Leavington, and Elizabeth Best, of Birkby—at either place.

Thomas Stephenson and Julian Belgrave, of Londesborough—at Londesborough.

Robert Dibb and Isabel Dunwell, of Kirkby Overblows—at Kirkby.

John Laister and Elizabeth VEVERS, of Rothwell—at Rothwell.¹

Edward Porter and Ann Paul, of Nafferton—at Nafferton.

John Warde, of Middleham, and Dorothy Grant, of Aplithorpe—at either place.

Anthony Shiming and Isabel Huntress, of Filingdales—at Filingdales.

George Dunnington and Margaret Flint, of Holy Trinity, Micklegate, York—at Holy Trinity.²

Francis Lassells, of Stank, and Frances St. Quintin, of Foulton—at Foulton.³

Matthew Flather and Isabel Pickard, of Leeds—at Leeds.⁴

Henry Fairfax, clerk, Rector of Ashton-under-Lyne, and Mary Cholmley, of St. Helen, Stonegate, York—at St. Helen.⁵

[411] Henry Grice, of Sandal Magna, and Mary Ramsden, of Kirkheaton—at either place.

William Birkell, junior, of Mapleton, and Jane Carleton, widow, of Hornsea—at either place.

John Wilson, of Seaton, and Margaret Etherington, of Great Driffeld—at Great Driffeld.

Michael Godley and Sarah Turner, of Elland—at Elland or Halifax.⁶

William Gofton and Elizabeth Thompson, of Guisbrough—at Guisbrough.

Thomas Poplewell, of Hull, and Elizabeth Hadlesey, of Beeford—at Beeford.

Francis Simpson and Barbara Belgrave, of Elloughton—at Elloughton.

Laurence Wade and Ann Abson, of Bolton-upon-Deane—at Bolton.

Francis Lee and Frances Myers, of Halifax—at Halifax.⁷

William Cuthbert, of Drypool, and Catherine Humphreys, of Holy Trinity, Hull—at either place.

Thomas Whelpdale, of Garton, and Alice Rooc, of Holy Trinity [Hull]—at either place.

(1) John Laciter and Eliz. VEVERS, married there 5 Feb., 1626-7.

(2) Married there 20 Jan., 1626-7.

(3) Ancestor of the Earl of Harewood. She was the daughter of Sir W. St. Quintin, and was buried at Kirkby Sigston 30 Sept., 1658.

(4) Not at Leeds.

(5) Son of Thomas, first Lord Fairfax. He was successively Rector of Ashton, Newton Kyme, and Bolton Percy. Buried in the latter church, 1665. She was daughter of Sir Henry Cholmley, of Roxby. They were married 4 Feb., 1626-7.

(6) Married at Elland, 31 March, 1627.

(7) Married there 29 Jan., 1626-7.

1626.

Richard Kirkby, of Helperthorpe, and Elizabeth Tyndale, of North Grimston—at North Grimston.

Richard Fall, of St. Michael, Spurriergate, and Ann Frost, of All Saints', Pavement, York—at either church.

George Frear, of Coxwold, and Ann *alias* Agnes Atkin, of Carlton Husthwaite—at either place.

John Winchester and Alice Beck, of Holy Trinity, Hull—at Holy Trinity.

James Best, senior, of Holy Trinity, Hull, and Elizabeth Wylde, widow, of Beverley—at Holy Trinity.

John Pybus and Elizabeth Neville, of St. Crux, York—at St. Crux.

Christopher Tempest, of Tong, and Ann Thompson, of Addle—at Birstall or Addle.¹

Edward Gray, of Holy Trinity, King's Court, York, and Elizabeth Haldenby, of Swinefleet—at Swinefleet.

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James Maw, of Wharram Percy, and Elizabeth Morwin, of Sledmere—at Sledmere.

Thomas Midgley and Mary Linley, of Halifax—at Halifax.²

John Barwick and Mary Allanson, of Ripon—at Ripon.

Peter Scagglethorpe, of Skipwith, and Margaret Curtis, widow, of Stanley—at Stanley.

George Stowe and Isabel Illingworth, of Halifax—at Halifax.

Christopher Percy, of Ryton, and Frances Strickland, of Boynton—at Boynton.³

Francis Dickins and Elizabeth Robson, of Barton-le-Street—at Barton.

Richard Tatton (? Tatham), of Pontefract, and Mary Skipton, of Darrington—at either place.

Richard Richardson and Susan Swayne, of Bradford—at Bradford.

William Taylor, of Towthorpe, and Ellen Morwin, of Sledmere—at Sledmere.

Robert Wellock and Ann Seward, of Linton—at Linton.

Christopher Topham, of St. Martin, Micklegate, York, and Elizabeth Chambers, of St. Mary, Hull—at St. Mary.

John Saville, of Lupsett, esq., and Elizabeth Armytage, of Hartshead—at Hartshead or Birstall.⁴

Peter Hessell and Ann Blithe, of Ellerton—at Ellerton.

Guy Nesfield, of Snainton, and Petronel Hobman, widow, of Brompton—at Snainton.

Thomas Waterhouse, of Halifax, and Elizabeth Greenwood, of Bradford—at Bradford.

John Hustler, of St. Michael, and Elizabeth Pape, of St. Leonard, New Malton—at either church.

Thomas Dalton, of Holy Trinity, Hull, and Ellen Smales, of St. Mary, Beverley—at either place.

Thomas Craggs, of Brewell (?), and Catherine Amcotte, of Tickhill—at Brewell.

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Timothy Hookes and Jane Williamson, widow, of St. Michael-le-Belfrey, York—at St. Michael.⁵

John Heath, of Holy Trinity, Hull, and Margaret Kell, of North Cave—at either place.

(1) Second son of Richard Tempest, Esq., of Tong. Baptised there 12 Jan., 1608. No marriage in Adel Register.

(2) Married there 4 Feb., 1626-7.

(3) Son of Thomas Percehay Esq., of Ryton. He appeared at Dugdale's Visitation in 1665. She was daughter of Walter Strickland Esq., of Boynton.

(4) Younger son of Sir George Savile, of Thornhill, Bart. Knighted 22 June, 1627. High Sheriff 1649. Buried at Horbury 8 May, 1660. She was daughter of Sir John Armytage, of Kirklees. They were married at Hartshead 4 Feb., 1626-7.

(5) Married at Belfrey's, 15 Feb., 1626-7.

1626.

Anthony Norton, gent., of Scruton, and Margaret Duffield, widow, of Bolton-upon-Swale—at either place.

. Weddell, clerk, of Burton Leonard, and Jane Houseman, of Stillington—at Stillington.

Rowland Eyre, clerk, Rector of Leven, and Frances Bell, dau. of Thomas Bell, clerk, Rector of Beeford—at Beeford.

Andrew Key and Helen Spendley (?), of Settrington—at Settrington.

John Woodhead, of Bradfield, and Joan Haigh, of Wath—at either place.

John Middlewood and Mary Poole, of Drax—at Drax.

Robert Metcalfe, of St. Michael-le-Belfrey, and Cecily Metcalfe, of Holy Trinity, King's Court, York—at either church.¹

Godfrey Petley, clerk, Minister of Rosedale, and Alice Watson, of Rosedale—at Rosedale.

Lancelot Dodsworth, of Londesborough, and Mary Catterson, of Skipton—at Skipton.²

Robert Newton, of Norton, and Jane Dobson, late of Sinnington, and now of Westow—at Westow.

Henry Hoyle and Hester Fournes, of Bradford—at Bradford.

Lancelot Dawson, of Calverley, and Ellen Buck, of Bradford, widow—at either place.

Francis Banks, of Beeford, and Isabel Meeke, of Skipsea—at either place.

Samuel Booker and Isabel Mallinson, of Halifax—at Halifax.³

John Storey, of St. Mary, Hull, and Ann Tyler, of Sculcoates—at either place.

William Duckin, of St. John, Beverley, and Jane Clithero, of Atwick—at either place.

Marmaduke Robinson and Priscilla Thornhill, of Holy Trinity, Hull—at Holy Trinity.

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Thomas Sherowe, of Topcliffe, and Elizabeth Hutchinson, of Watlass—at either place.

Joseph Thorpe and Janet Firbank, widow, of Halifax—at Halifax.

Thomas Fowler, of Kildwick, and Dinah Brigg, of Halifax—at either place.

Robert Rhodes, of Dewsbury, and Elizabeth Bingley, of Thornhill—at either place.⁴

Gabriel Merrick and Mary Smith, widow, of Oswaldkirk—at Oswaldkirk.

Hugh Ripley, alderman, of Ripon, and Mary Darby, widow, of Ripon—at Ripon.

William Powell and Christobella Dickinson, of Scarborough—at Scarborough.

Thomas Burton, of St. Dennis, and Magdalen Lodge, of St. Nicholas, York—at St. Nicholas.

Henry Barker, of St. Mary, Castlegate, York, and Mary Carr, of Almondbury—at Almondbury.

Robert Wood, junior, of Bradford, and Sarah Walker, of Crofton—at either place.

Matthew Potter, of St. Crux, and Elizabeth Atkinson, widow, of St. Michael, Spurriergate, York—at either church.

1627.

Edmund Clough, esq., of Whitkirk, and Dame Margaret Ellis, widow, of St. Olave, York—at St. Olave.⁵

(1) Married at Belfrey's, 24 Feb., 1626-7.

(2) There must have been some hitch here, as there is no marriage entry in the Register. On 11 May, 1627, we find—"Bapt. Ann, the daugh. of Lanclat Dodsworth, begoten in fornication uppon the bodie of Mary Catterson, widow."

(3) Married there 25 April, 1627.

(4) Married at Dewsbury, 22 March, 1626-7.

(5) Of Thorp Stapleton, in the parish of Whitkirk (son of Robert Clough, Esq., barrister of Gray's Inn). Married first—Frances, daughter of Sir M. Vavasour, of Weston, secondly—Margaret, daughter of Roger Lepton, Esq., relict of Sir George Ellis. She was afterwards married to George Anby (Thoresby's *Ducatus Leodiensts*, 225). (A.S.E.)

1627.

Joseph Micklethwaite, of Holy Trinity, Micklegate, and Ann Topham, of St. Martin, Micklegate, York—at either church.¹

Adam Hilton and Susan Binns, of Halifax—at Halifax.

Robert Burgoyne and Agnes Stoups, of Swine—at Swine.

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John Taylor *alias* Prince, and Margaret Nodder, of Kippax—at Kippax.²

Edward Haigh and Hesther Lindley, widow, of Woodkirk—at Woodkirk.

Jo. West, of Firbeck, and Frances Hodgson, of Leeds—at either place.³

William Birkby and Mary Walker, of Birstall—at Birstall.

William Craven, of Middlesmoor, and Elizabeth Clifton, widow, of Ripon—at either place.

William Turton and Elizabeth Barber, widow, of Sheffield—at Sheffield.

Phillip Nicholls, of Holy Trinity, Hull, and Catherine Wittie, of Middleton-on-the-Wolds—at either place.

William Brooksbank and Sarah Lister, of Bradford—at Bradford.

John Pennock, mariner (*nauta*), and Ann Johnson, of St. Mary, Hull—at St. Mary.

William More, of Tadcaster, and Mary Bracebridge, widow, of Brayton—at either place.

Simeon Waterhouse, of Thornhill, and Dorothy Bingley, of St. Helen, Stonegate, York—at either place.

Robert Wright and Margaret Rawson, of Kighley—at Kighley.

Thomas Sharrow, of Kilburn, and Dorothy Sigsworth, widow, of Raskelf—at either place.

John Stamper, of Westow, and Alice Fawcett, of Terrington—at either place.

William Watkin, of Darrington, and Catherine Byard, of Owston—at either place.

George Ellis and Alice Bland, of Arksey—at Arksey.⁴

George Hyde and Margaret Crofts, of Rotherham—at Rotherham.

Nicholas Allen, of Thornhill, and Dorothy Butteroyd, of Dewsbury—at Dewsbury.⁵

George Utay (?), of South Dalton, and Sarah Wheelwright, of Helmsley—at Helmsley.

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Giles Howland, of Hutton Rudby, and Phillis Hunter, of Great Ayton—at either place.

John Cannan (?), of Burgh, co. Lincoln, and Ann Robinson, of Holy Trinity, Hull—at Hlesle or Holy Trinity.

Laurence Walker, of Calverley, and Ann Wilton (?), of Tong—at either place.

Roger Steare and Grace Beiley, of Wakefield—at Wakefield.

Stephen Lowson and Appoline Houghton, of Long Preston—at Long Preston.

Richard Wilkinson, of Sheffield, and Elizabeth Wood, of Ecclesfield—at Ecclesfield.

John Webster and Ann Swichcall (?), of Weighton—at Weighton.

Thomas Smales, of St. Nicholas, Beverley, and Mary Humfrey, of Holy Trinity, Hull—at either church.

John Watson and Helen Johnson, of St. Mary, Hull—at St. Mary.

Nicholas Kirke and Dionis Horncastle, of St. Mary, Hull—at St. Mary.

(1) Eldest son of Elias Micklethwaite, Alderman, York. He was M.D., and purchased the manor of Swine. Married at St. Martin's, 27 March, 1627, Ann, daughter of Percival Levitt, of York, widow of Christopher Topham, merchant.

(2) In Kippax Register it states that John Prince and Margaret Nodder were married 27 March, in St. Sampson's Church, York, "per me Wm. Smith."

(3) Aged 7 at the Visitation of 1612. Died s.p. Buried at Firbeck, M.I. She was daughter of Christopher Hodgson, of Newhall, Beeston. Died 13 Feb., 1657. Also buried at Firbeck, M.I. They were not married at Leeds.

(4) She may have been the widow of Adam Bland, brother of Sir Thomas Bland, of Kippax, who was buried at Arksey, 12 July, 1623.

(5) Married there 18 April, 1627.

1627.

- William Gray and Mary Tennant, of St. Olave, York—at St. Olave.
 John Robinson, of Methley, and Elizabeth Mearing, of Castleford—at either place.¹
 Edmund Cowper, of Deanhouse-in-Halifax, and Alice Midgley, of Riccall—at Halifax or Riccall.
 Edward Pollard, of Wakefield, and Joan Mallinson, of Halifax—at either place.
 Robert Blanchard and Ellen Aske, widow, of Aughton—at Aughton.
 Edward Walker and Margaret Beecham, of Holy Trinity, Hull—at Holy Trinity.
 John Middleton and Margaret Kendall, of Long Preston—at Long Preston.
 John Dalton, son and heir of Wm. Dalton, of York, esq., and Dorothy Darcy, of Coxwold—at Coxwold.²
 Richard Shan and Frances Hardcastle, of Barwick-in-Elmet—at Barwick.
 Robert of Cawood, and Alice Hutchinson, of Wistow—at either place.
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 Thomas Watson, of Lastingham, and Elizabeth Lithe, of Pickering—at Pickering.
 John Burne and Ann Bulmer, of Hornsea—at Hornsea.
 Thomas Slater and Joan Houseman, of Catton—at Catton.
 John Richmond and Elizabeth Wilson, of Oswaldkirk—at Oswaldkirk.
 John Salmon and Margaret Wilson, of Haram—at Helmsley.
 William Smallwood, of St. Mary, Castlegate, York, and Ann Haigh, of Over Poppleton—at either place.
 Thomas Lockwood and Ann Haigh, of Kirkburton—at Kirkburton.
 Henry Boyne, clerk, Rector of Kirk Smeaton, and Ann Creswick, of Kirk Smeaton—at Kirk Smeaton.
 Robert Oldfield and Elizabeth Gotte (?), of Kildwick—at Kildwick.
 George Hutton, of Brotton, and Ann Wilkinson, of Skelton—at either place.
 Thomas Foster, of Kirkby Knowle, and Elizabeth Kenney (?), of Borrowby—at either place.
 William Wilberfoss, of Wighton, and Hesther Langford, widow, of St. Mary or Holy Trinity, Hull—at St. Mary or Holy Trinity.
 Jo. Calverley, of Kippax, and Alice Downes, of St. Mary, Castlegate, York—at either place.³
 Thomas Waller, of St. Mary, Bishophill Senior, and Thomasine Heslerton, of St. Helen, Stonegate, York—at either church.
 Timothy Geldart, of Bedale, and Dorothy Johnson, of St. Martin, Micklegate, York—at either place.⁴
 William Cuthbert, of Ingleby Greenhow, and Ann Dowson, widow, of Stokesley—at either place.⁵
 Henry Cooke and Catherine Huscroft, of Fishlake—at Fishlake.
 Edmund Smith and Beatrice Briggs, widow, of Ripon—at Ripon.
 Josiah Collier, of Guiseley, and Rebecca Marshall, of St. Michael-le-Belfrey, York—at either place.⁶
 Edward Cutts and Ellen Bright, of Sheffield—at Sheffield.
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 Richard Marshall, of Brandon, and Elizabeth Shipman, of Farndon—at Farndon.
 Rowland Watson, of Bolton-upon-Dearn, and Elizabeth Fairburn, widow, of Mexborough—at either place.⁷
 Peter Swale, of Helmsley, and Elizabeth Hirst, of Kirkdale—at either place.

(1) Married at Methley, 17 April, 1627.

(2) Of Hawkeswell. Baptised at St. Michael-le-Belfrey, 17 Sept., 1603. Died at Newark Castle of wounds received at Burton-upon-Trent, while conducting the Queen from York to London. Buried at York Minster, 26 July, 1644 (*Stajfe*). She was daughter of Conyers, Lord Darcy and Conyers, of Hornby Castle.

(3) Not at Kippax.

(4) Married at St. Martin's, 3 May, 1627.

(5) Married at Ingleby, 8 May, 1627. She was called Dawson, vidua.

(6) Married at Belfrey's, 11 May, 1627.

(7) Probably the Rowland Watson (son of William Watson, of Bolton) mentioned in *Dugdale's Visitation*, page 283, as having married secondly the daughter of Scofield, of Aukeridge juxta Doncaster.

1627.

John Wood, of Tong, and Elizabeth Moss, of Calverley—at either place.

Gregory Wilson, of Kildale, and Dorothy Leake, widow, of Kildwick—at either place.

Robert Lowson (or Lawson) and Priscilla Fish, of Scarborough—at Scarborough.

Bernard Bickerdike, of Farnham, and Mary Browne, of Ripon—at Ripon.

William Chambers and Ann Jobson, of Holy Trinity, Hull—at Holy Trinity.

John Beighton and Rose Matthewman, of Sheffield—at Sheffield.

George Watson, of St. Olave, York, and Ann Burne, of Crake—at either place.

Samuel Hollings, clerk, of St. Laurence, and Mary Allan, of St. Margaret, York—at either church.

Percival Robinson, of Lastingham, and Elizabeth Pinder, of Kirkby Misperton—at either place.

William Harrison, of Owston, and Frances Jenkinson, of Kirk Bramwith—at either place.

Richard Stanley and Catherine Cooke, widow, of Doncaster—at Doncaster.

William Swallow, of Wath, and Mary Foster, of St. Michael, Spurriergate, York—at either place.¹

Philip Lassells, of Stainton, and Elizabeth Brearcliffe, of Scarborough—at Scarborough.

John Allott and Mary Holt, of Emley—at Emley.

Richard Davy, of St. Cuthbert, York, and Elizabeth Barnard, of Bossall—at either place.

Jo. Cowling, of Holy Trinity, King's Court, and Elizabeth Heeles, of St. Helen, Stonegate, York—at either church.

William Yarburgh, of Wakefield, and Elizabeth Binns, widow, of Warmfield—at either place.

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Henry Bryan and Margaret Thompson, of Guisbrough—at Guisbrough.

Thomas Petch, of St. Martin, Coney Street, and Jane Gill, of All Saints, Pavement, York—at either church.

Thomas Thompson, of Snaith, and Ann Morritt, of Birkin—at either place.

John Hartley, of Whitkirk, and Ann Roberts, of Swillington—at either place.

George Smith and Ellen Sorsby, of Ecclesfield—at Ecclesfield.

William Holgate and Ann Cowper, of Rawmarsh—at Rawmarsh.

Ralph Raven, of Elsternwick, and Alice Gibson, of Wawne—at either place.

Abraham Brooke and Alice Wilkinson, of Almondbury—at Almondbury.

Edward Evans, clerk, Rector of Oswaldkirk, and Elizabeth Williamson, of Oswaldkirk—at Oswaldkirk.

Richard Naylor (?), of Skipsea, and Margaret Browne, of Beeford—at either place.

Edmund Lapidge, of Pontefract, and Margaret Cawood, of Tankersley—at either place.

John Kirby and Elizabeth Scatcherd, widow, of Leeds—at Leeds.²

Robert Carr, of Bolton-by-Bowland, and Sibel Brenand, of Slaidburn—at either place.³

Thomas Heaton, of Wakefield, and Ann Traildarr (?), widow, of Rotherham—at either place.

Michael Saville, of Rothwell, 22, and Clare Bubwith, late of Rothwell, now of Kippax, spinster, 20—at Kippax.⁴

George Jenkinson, of Rosedale, and Elizabeth Johnson, of Oswaldkirk—at either place.

William Humphrey (?) and Ann Parker, of Sheffield—at Sheffield.

(1) Not at Wath.

(2) Married there 30 May, 1627.

(3) Married at Bolton, 30 May, 1627.

(4) Married at Kippax, 21 May, 1627.

1627.

George Browne, of Clarbrough, and Ann Machell, widow, of Edwinstowe—at either place.

John Urton *alias* Styring (?), of Thribergh, and Ann Misterton, of Rotherham—at either place.

Christopher Acey and Ellen Barchard, of Sculcoates—at Sculcoates.

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James Ness, of St. Michael, New Malton, and Margery White, of Thornton—at either place.

Ralph Wilson, husbandman, of Preston-in-Holderness, and Frances Thweng, spinster, 26 or more, of Wighton—at either place.

Robert Gartham and Bridget Cowling, of North Cliffe—at North Cliffe or Santon.

John Allan, clerk, of St. Laurence, York, and Ellen Tempest, of Tong—at Tong.¹

John Dent, of Guisbrough, and Ann Ferrand, of Carlton—at Carlton.

William Withes and Ann Smirthwaite, of Leeds—at Leeds.²

Ralph Blakey, of Leeds, and Elizabeth Walker, of Warmfield—at either place.³

Robert Lambe, yeoman, and Jane Rokeby, spinster, of Hutton Rudby—at Hutton Rudby.

Thomas Willan (?), of Wentworth, and Margaret Hay, of Rotherham—at either place.

William Walker, of Bentley, and Elizabeth Storker, of Womersley—at either place.

Miles Parker, of Leeds, and Margery Scholes, of Rothwell—at either place.⁴

Robert Conyers, gent., of Easington, and Ann Conyers, of Sedgfield—at Easington.⁵

George Key and Dorothy Binns, of Kirkheaton—at Kirkheaton.

Thomas Fairweather, tailor, and Jane Poskett, of Ingleby Arncliffe—at Ingleby.

Thwaites Fox and Ann Clarke, of St. John, Beverley—at St. John.

Edmund Wadsworth, of Luddington, and Susan Holmes, of Haworth—at either place.

Walter Rounthwaite and Catherine Palliser, of Ripon—at Ripon.

Edward Cheetham, of Rotherham, and Emot Leafe, of Slingsby—at either place.

William Douthwaite and Ann Cowper, of Leeds—at Leeds.⁶

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Robert Nixon, of Otley, and Jane Cave, of Guiseley—at either place.

Thomas Dewick and Rosamund Thwaytes, of Holy Trinity, Hull—at Holy Trinity.⁷

Samuel Horncastle, of St. Mary, and Ann Bulmer, of Holy Trinity, Hull—at either church.

John Jefferson and Dorothy Hewitson, widow, of Wold Newton—at Wold Newton.

John Ellis, of Darfield, and Elizabeth Oxley, of Barnsley—at Barnsley.

John Horseman and Jane Davison, of Ripon—at Ripon.

Michael Potts, of Kilvington, and Ann Welles, of Coxwold—at either place.

Christopher Pate and Elizabeth Dobson, of Allerston—at Allerston.

Richard Greave, of Penistone, and Jane Massey, of Hanp', co. Derby—at either place.

William Norrison, of Whitby, and Mary Smelt, of Skelton-in-Cleveland—at either place.

Robert Sugden, of Bradford, and Mary Barraclough, of Halifax—at either place.⁸

William Dawson, gent., of Farlington, and Mary Agar, of Skelton—at Stockton-on-the-Moor.

(1) Daughter of Richard Tempest, Esq., of Tong. Baptised there 14 July, 1600. Married there 4 June, 1627. Buried there 28 Aug., 1632.

(2) Not in Leeds Register.

(3) Not at Leeds.

(4) Not at Leeds.

(5) Robert Conyers, Esq., of Boulby. Probably buried at Easington, 18 Jan., 1639-40.

His wife was daughter of Sir Ralph Conyers, of Layton. (See *Dugdale's Visitation*.)

(6) Married there 21 June, 1627.

(7) Third son of Michael Dewick, of Appleby, co. Lincoln. *Æt.* 70 at *Dugdale's Visitation*, 4 Sept., 1665.

(8) At Halifax, 25 June, 1627.

1627.

Caleb Cockcroft, of Heptonstall, and Mary Scott, of Haworth—at either place.

John Rhodes, of Skipsea, and Ann Thoresby, of Thorganby—at either place.

George Wilkinson, of Badsworth, and Isabel Medley, of Pontefract—at either place.

Edward Chew and Ann Topham, of Gisburn—at Gisburn.

Peter Mellers, of Harworth, and Elizabeth Lambert, widow, of Blythe—at either place.

John Angell, of Aston, clerk, and Alice Dand, of Mansfield Woodhouse, co. Nottingham—at Mansfield.

Thomas Bindlows, of Kirklington, and Elizabeth Raper, of Welbury—at either place.

[422] James Guy, of Kirkby Lonsdale, and Ann Cundrey, of Skipton-in-Craven—at either place.¹

John Harland and Elizabeth Holland, of Hinderwell—at Hinderwell.

William Wyville, esq., of St. Martin, Coney-street, York, and Dame Frances Frankland, widow, of Alne—at Alne.

James Johnson, of Sutton-in-Holderness, and Joan (?) Milner, of Keyingham—at either place.

Thomas Bolton, of Addingham, and Frances Harrison, of Otley—at either place.

John Anderson, of St. Michael-le-Belfrey, York, and Ann Harrison, of Burnley—at either place.²

Thomas Wilkinson and Frances Hardcastle, of Guiseley—at Guiseley.

Nicholas Abraham and Dorothy Hodgson, of Lythe—at Lythe.

Paul Clerke and Mary Huntress, of Holy Trinity [Hull]—at Holy Trinity or Hessele.

John Greathead, clothier, and Elizabeth Walker, of Leeds—at Leeds.³

James Parkinson, of St. Michael, Spurriergate, and Elizabeth Gray, of All Saints', Pavement, York—at either church.

Richard Lockwood, gent., of Thirsk, and Dorothy Withes, widow, of Killinghall-in-Ripley—at Thirsk or Ripley.⁴

Adam Tildesley and Agnes Thompson, of Spofforth—at Spofforth.

Richard Stead, of Kirkby Overblows, and Grace Sutton, of Harwood—at either place.

William Scott, of Danby, and Mary Hall, of Skelton—at either place.

George Sitwell, gent., of Eckington, co. Derby, and Margaret Childers, of Doncaster—at Doncaster.⁵

Thomas Thompson and Alice Leigh, of Leeds—at Leeds.⁶

James Oldfield and Martha Davy, of Halifax—at Halifax.⁷

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Nathan Dodson and Ann Rayner, of Wakefield—at Wakefield.

James Styring and Alice Parker, widow, of Leeds—at Leeds.⁸

Robert Hall, of Skelton, and Margaret Thompson, of Stokesley—at either place.⁹

Jo. Blackburn, of Birstall, and Beatrice Lancaster, of Wakefield—at either place.

James Taylor, of Birstall, and Isabel Green, of Tankersley—at either place.

William Stephenson and Frances Stutt, widow, of Wawne—at Wawne.

(1) At Skipton, 3 July, 1627. Cundra, in Register.

(2) Not at St. Michael's.

(3) Married there 6 July, 1627.

(4) There is a pedigree of Withes, of Copgrove, in the *Visitation* of 1612 (p. 591). It seems likely that Dorothy was the widow of Charles Withes and daughter of William Brereton.

(5) She was daughter of Hugh Childers, Mayor of Doncaster, 1604. Was baptised 23 Nov., 1603, and married 17 July, 1627.

(6) Married 12 July.

(7) Not there.

(8) Married there Aug. 29, 1627. He is called Tying in the Register.

(9) Not at Stokesley.

1627.

- William Shillito, of Featherstone, and Ann Headley, of Silkstone—at either place.
 John Askwith, cloth dealer, and Ellen Cooke, of Leeds—at Leeds.¹
 William Jackson, of Copmanthorpe, and Mary Thompson, of Acaster Malbis—at either place.
 Thomas Staveley (? Staneley) and Elizabeth Simpson, of Ripon—at Ripon.
 Simon Lyon and Alice Lawton, of Middleton and Garton—at either place.
 Edward Dealtry and Elizabeth Backhouse, of Full Sutton—at Full Sutton.
 John Lamb and Elizabeth Liones, of Skelton-in-Cleveland—at Skelton.
 Henry Rogers and Ann *alias* Rogers, of Ripon—at Ripon.
 Henry Hole and Mary Greaves, of Sheffield—at Sheffield.
 Thomas Lewis, gent., of Marr, and Elizabeth Talbot, of Penwortham—at either place²
 John Beauchamp, of Barrowby, and Mary Gale, of Letbie—at either place.
 Jo. Dale and Ann Warde, of Westerdale—at Westerdale.
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 George Carleil and Elizabeth Ripley, of Holy Trinity, Hull—at Hessele or Holy Trinity.³
 Philip Storke, of Kirkby, and Margaret Hall, widow, of Scrayingham—at either place.
 Henry Horsfall and Grace Oates, of Halifax—at Halifax.⁴
 John Wood, of Kirkby Moorside, and Ann Wilson, of Slingsby—at Slingsby.
 John Gregson and Elizabeth Thorpe, of Slaidburne—at Slaidburne.
 Thomas Carleil, gent., and Ann Ramshaw, of Brandsburton—at Brandsburton.
 James Webster and Mary Haddlesey, of Foston—at Foston.
 William Vippon and Margaret Wilcock, of Bolton-by-Bowland—at Bolton.
 Thomas Spence, of Holy Trinity, King's Court, and Mary Routles, of St. Michael-le-Belfrey, York—at either church.⁵
 George Dickenson and Elizabeth Keld, of Scawby—at Scawby.
 Richard Webster, of St. Mary, Beverley, and Isabel Spence, of St. Mary, Castle-gate, York—at either place.
 James Cayley, of Holy Trinity, Goodramgate, and Ann Burton, of St. Michael, Spurriergate, York—at either church.
 Richard Pinder, of Rokesby-in-Hinderwell, and Dorothy Ripley, of Lythe—at Hinderwell or Lythe.
 Richard Doubiggin, of Doncaster, and Susan Ross, of Wistow—at either place.
 John Meller, of Kirkburton, and Agnes *alias* Ann Kitson, of Birstall—at Kirkburton.⁶
 John Knowesley, clerk, S.T.B., rector of Tansor, and Ann Knowsley, of Burton Fleming—at Burton Fleming.⁷
 Richard Harrison, of Harwood, and Elizabeth Reader, of Thurne—at either place.
 John Harrison, of Kirk Levington, and Elizabeth Simpson, of Yarm—at either place.
 Thomas Empson and Elizabeth Todd, of Holy Trinity, Hull—at Holy Trinity.
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 John Hartus and Mary Hobson, of Ulrome-in-Skipsea—at Barmston or Skipsea.
 Christopher Porrett and Ann Palmer, of Holy Trinity, Hull—at Holy Trinity.
 John Walker and Frances Croft, of Leeds—at Leeds.⁸

(1) In the Leeds Register, 25 Aug., is entered "John Atkinson, of Bramley, and Ellen Cooke, of Beiston, married at Beiston chappell." (*An interlineation.*)

(2) Son of Thomas Lewis, of Marr. He died s.p. Sept., 1634. She was daughter and co-heiress of Thomas Talbot, of Bashall. According to Hunter they were married at Penwortham, 5 Aug., 1627.

(3) Married at Holy Trinity, Hull, 21 Aug., 1627. See *Dugdale's Visitation*, p. 130.

(4) Married there 27 July, 1627.

(5) At St. Michael's, 7 Aug. She was called Mary Rutledge.

(6) Married 2 Aug. She was called Annis.

(7) Married there 28 Aug.

(8) Married there 11 Aug.

1627.

- John Elam, of Sheffield, and Catherine Jubb, of Marr—at either place.
 Edmund Danser, of St. Martin, Micklegate, York, and Grace Hatfield, of Wakefield or Rothwell—at Wakefield or Rothwell.¹
 Robert Middleton, of Sutton-in-Campsall, and Ann Holme, of Burghwallis—at Burghwallis.
 Ralph Jackson, of Skeckling, and Jane Johnson, widow, of Halsham—at Skeckling, Burstwick, or Halsham.
 William Stockton, of Great Ayton, and Mary Fawcett, of Ingleby Arncliffe—at either place.
 Thomas Burton, of Methley, and Jane Wright, of Sandal Magna—at either place.²
 John Carr, of Brashaw-in-Gisburn, and Dionis Waddington, of Gisburn—at Gisburn.
 Oswald Parkinson and Dorothy Cholmley, of Spofforth—at Spofforth.³
 Richard Kildale, of Skeckling, and Frances Stoney, widow, of Holy Trinity, Hull—at either place.
 John Freeman and Hesther Bolland, of Adlingfleet—at Adlingfleet.
 William Forde, of Nunburnholme, and Susan Deane, of All Saints, North-street, York—at either place.
 Francis Metcalfe, of Leeds, and Sarah Denton, widow, of Batley—at either place.⁴
 James Heblethwaite, gent., and Ann Hungate, of Norton—at Norton.⁵
 William Wentworth, gent., of Sandal, and Hesther Arthington, of Leetley—at either place.⁶
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 John Haworth and Mary Corbett, of Wakefield—at Wakefield.
 Robert Uppleby, of Benton, and Elizabeth Newell, of St. Mary, Hull—at Benton.
 Wilfred Saunderson, of Tolthorp-in-Strensall, and Ann Burton, of Heslington—at Strensall, or St. Laurence, York.
 William Currey, of Ilkley, and Elizabeth Hargraves, of Bolton Canons—at either place.
 Francis Johnson, of Carnaby, and Mary Taunton, of North Burton—at either place.
 John Watmough, of Almondbury, and Ann Windle, of Windle (*sic*)—at Almondbury or Elland.⁷
 Robert Harpham, of Drypool, and Mary Procter, of Marfleet—at either place.
 Richard Hirst (?), of Slaidburn, and Margaret Clisse (?), widow, late of same, now of Bolton—at either place.
 Robert Hoyland and Mary Etton, of Sheffield—at Sheffield.
 Arthur Burnley and Alice Abdy, of Whiston—at Whiston.
 Bernard Bickerdike, of Knaresborough, and Elizabeth Atkinson, of Hampsthwaite—at either place.
 Marmaduke Lawson, of Bransby, and Ann Elwood, of Brafferton—at either place.
 William Little, of St. Crux, York, and Jane Hillam, of Bolton Percy—at either place.
 Miles Newton, of Ripon, and Dorothy Belt, of Thirsk—at either place.
 John Wilberfoss, of St. Maurice, York, and Mary Marshall, of Tadcaster—at either place.
 Robert Hope, of Drypool, and Margaret Wilburn, of Marfleet—at either place.
 Walter Walker, of Bingley, and Grace Brogden, daughter of John Brogden, of Addingham—at either place.⁸

(1) Married at Rothwell, 13 Aug., 1627.

(2) Not at Methley.

(3) (?) Daughter of Richard Cholmeley, of Skewsby.

(4) Not at Leeds.

(5) Son of James Heblethwaite, of Norton. He was buried there 11 April, 1653. She was

daughter of Thomas Hungate, of North Dalton. They were married 14 Aug.

(6) Eldest son of George Wentworth, Esq., of West Bretton. He died *s.p.* 22 Oct., 1642. She was the daughter of Richard Arthington, of Castley, in the parish of Leathley.

(7) Married at Mirfield, 25 Aug., according to the Elland Register.

(8) Not at Bingley.

1627.

Robert Millington and Mabel Webster, of Holme-on-Spalding Moor—at Holme.

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John Clarke, of St. John, and Mariana Rooe, of St. Mary, Beverley—at either church.

Laurence Hammerton, gent., of Gisburn, and Mary Winterburn, of St. Martin, Micklegate, York—at St. Martin.

Richard Beaumont and Rosamund Akeroyd, of Dewsbury—at Dewsbury.¹

Richard Marshall and Mary Battersby, of Copmanthorpe—at Copmanthorpe.

James Parkins and Grace Flinton, of Holy Trinity, Hull—at Holy Trinity.

Thomas Franke, of Old Malton, and Grace Watson, of Kirkby Overcarr—at either place.

Nicholas Inman, of St. Crux, York, and

Roger Sawyer and Alice Bowes, of Thornton—at Thornton.

Richard Pickhaver and Alice Styring, of Gisburn—at Gisburn.

Robert Gill and Mariana Crawshaw (?), of Wakefield—at Wakefield.

Thomas Clifford, of Holy Trinity, Hull, and Elizabeth Field, of Drypool—at either place.

George Needham, clerk, rector of West Rounton, and Mercy Casson, of Harlsey—at Harlsey.

John Wright, of Tadcaster, and Elizabeth Thackray, of St. Helen, Spurriergate, York—at either place.

John Bate and Ann Hird, of Sutton-upon-Derwent—at Sutton.

Samuel Clough, of Halifax, and Elizabeth Foxcroft, of Bossall—at Bossall.

Robert Farthing and Elizabeth Arnett, widow, of Holy Trinity, Hull—at Hessele of Holy Trinity.

George Thompson, of Muston, and Mary Wildon, widow, of Hunmanby—at either place.

Henry Chough and Elizabeth Whitwham, of Broughton—at Broughton.

John Crosley and Grace Milnes, of Penistone—at Penistone.

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Lancelot Frank and Elizabeth Metcalfe, widow, of St. Mary, Hull—at St. Mary.

Henry Simpson, of Leeds, and Ann Gill, of Richmond—at either place.²

George Parker, of Kirkby-on-Moor, and Alice Hill, of Farnham—at either place.

Francis Bramon, of Ecclesfield, and Elizabeth Barber, of Bradfield—at either place.

Thomas Lazenby, of Huntington, and Ann Richardson, of Wharram Percy—at either place.

Thomas Elmsall, of Featherstone, and Isabel Foreman, of Rothwell—at either place.³

Richard Potter, of Selby, and Margaret Walker, of Brayton—at either place.

Rowland Swinbank, of Holy Trinity, Goodramgate, York, and Ann Sadler, of Burniston—at either place.

Thomas Ray and Margaret Sunderland, of Bubwith—at Bubwith.

Robert Parker, of Giggleswick, and Elizabeth Parker, of Long Preston—at either place.

Samuel Foxcroft, of Wakefield, and Ann Cromack, of Horbury—at either place.⁴

Robert Salvin, esq., of Foxholes, and Margaret Spink, widow, of Driffild—at either place.

Henry Raper, of Pickhall, and Meriol Key (?), of St. Crux, York—at either place.

Thomas Arnold and Isabel Hansley (?), of Wawne—at Wawne.

William Beckwith, of Rawcliffe-in-Snaith, and Mary Winchester, of Clifton, in St. Michael-le-Belfrey, York—at Snaith or St. Michael.⁵

(1) Of Almondbury parish. Married 6 Sept., at Dewsbury.

(2) Not at Leeds.

(3) At Rothwell, 17 Oct., 1627.

(4) Not at Horbury.

(5) Married 7 Oct., 1627, at St. Michael's.

1627.

Marmaduke Poole, of Foston, and Dorothy Beaumont, of Sutton—at either place.
George Kay, of Snaith, and Janet Bayles, of Doncaster—at either place.

William Brearey, alderman, and Dame Margaret Robinson, widow, of St. Crux,
York—at St. Crux.¹

William Carr, of Rotherham, and Alice Oldfield, of Royston—at either place.

Robert Wadsworth, of St. Crux, and Catherine Horner, widow, of St. Michael,
Spurriergate, York—at either church.

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James Best, of Hull, and Ann Lewling, of Barmborough—at Barmborough.

John Walker and Mary Gill, of North Collingham—at North Collingham.

Michael Portington, gent., and Dorothy Wentworth, of Sandal Magna—at Sandal
Magna.²

Nicholas Burrow, of Catton, and Margaret Hicks, of St. Maurice, York—at St.
Maurice.

Jonas Waterhouse, esq., and Joan Harrison, widow, of Stillingfleet—at Stillingfleet.

Christopher Cooke and Margaret Clarke, of Long Preston—at Long Preston.

John Clarke and Alice Lache (?), of Long Preston—at Long Preston.

Richard Sykes, clerk, and Grace Stocks, of Kirkheaton—at Kirkheaton.³

William Wilson and Mary Squire, of Doncaster—at Doncaster.

George Stansfield, of Heptonstall, and Isabel Witham, of Burnley—at either place.

John Cass, of St. John, Beverley, and Isabel Mandby (?), of Kilnwick, near
Watton—at either place.

William Douthwaite and Ann Thompson, of Coxwold—at Coxwold.

George Baguley, clerk, and Mary Redman, of Fulford—at St. Denis, York.

Robert Halliday, of St. Mary, Castlegate, York, and Jane Boade (*or* Boake), of
Bransby—at either place.

John North and Jane Stable, of Pontefract—at Pontefract.

William Dickenson and Agnes Moore, of Brompton—at Brompton.

William Forman, of Rothwell, and Ann Field, of Ardsley—at either place.⁴

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James Blakey, of Colne, and Mary Lupton, of Kildwick—at either place.

Samuel Greenwood and Mary Lindley, of Halifax—at Halifax.

James Clayton and Dorothy Burton, of Handsworth—at Handsworth.

Francis Horsley, of Skirpenbeck, and Isabel Frear, of Helmsley—at either place.⁵

Richard Barroclough, of Halifax, and Hesther Brigge, of Sowerby—at either place.⁶

William Rigg, of Stonegrave, and Christiana Bedford, of Topcliffe—at either place.

Ralph Salvin, of Hemingborough, and Ann Hemsworth, of Kippax—at either
place.⁷

William Tomlinson, of St. Michael-le-Belfrey, and Bridget Metcalfe, of St. Helen,
York—at either church.⁸

Lancelot Humphrey, of Wawne, and Jane Hunter, widow, of Skeckling—at either
place.

John Rudston, of Bessingby, and Mary Rudston, of Hayton—at either place.

(1) Twice Lord Mayor of York, 1611 and 1622. He was buried at St. John's, 19 Aug., 1627. She was daughter of John Jenkins (*or* Jenkyn), Esq., of York, and widow of William Robinson, of York (ancestor of the Marquis of Ripon). They were married 11 Oct., 1627. She was buried at St. John's, Micklegate, 29 July, 1644.

(2) Of Portington. Buried at St. Denis, York, 1 July, 1644. She was daughter of George Wentworth, Esq., of West Bretton.

(3) Rector of Kirkheaton. Baptised at Leeds, 24 July, 1603. Died at Islington, 10 Jan.,

1652. Buried at Clerkenwell. She was daughter of Alexander Stocks, Rector of Kirkheaton. She was buried in the choir of Kirkheaton Church. They were married 20 Oct., 1627.

(4) Not at Rothwell.

(5) Son of Francis Horsley, of Full Sutton. Died in his father's lifetime. See *Dugdale's Visitation*, p. 169.

(6) At Halifax, 4 Nov., 1627.

(7) Not at Kippax.

(8) Not at St. Michael's.

1627.

William Gray and Mary Pockley, of St. Saviour, York—at St. Saviour's.
 Abraham Marshall and Joan Baker, of Holy Trinity, Hull—at Holy Trinity or Hessele.¹

Robert Worwen (?) and Margaret Key, of East Harlsey—at East Harlsey.
 Tristram Thompson, of Holy Trinity, King's Court, and Elizabeth Ruler (? Rider), of St. Saviour, York—at either church.

John Hesleton, of Hinderwell, and Alice Jackson, of Scarborough—at either place.
 Thomas Lonsbrough, of Muston, and Jane Welburn, of Rillington—at either place.
 Peregrine Willix and Margaret Moss, of Holy Trinity, Hull—at Hessele.

Samuel Turvin and Ann Purvey, of Tickhill—at Tickhill.

John Creyke, of St. Laurence, and Margaret Tennant, of St. Olave, York—at either church.

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Francis Dishworth, of Westow, and Susan Kirke, widow, of Bradford—at either place.

William Thornbrough and Mary Beaumont, of St. Michael-le-Belfrey, York—at St. Michael.²

Leo Sunckersgill,³ of Kirkby Malzeard, and Ellen Topham, of Ripon—at either place.

Lionel Hawksworth and Margery Hawton, of Hatfield—at Hatfield.

William Lambe and Elizabeth Ruddock, of Rillington—at Rillington.

William Clitheroe and Ann Browne, of Nunkeeling—at Nunkeeling.

Richard Rowland, of Cold Kirkby, and Mary Foster, of Kirkby Moorside—at either place.

Richard Phipps, of High Hoyland, and Penelope Wheatley, widow, of Emley—at either place.

James Thompson and Julian Clarke, of Rigton—at Rigton.

Anthony Horsley, of Ellernburn, and Isabel Hudson, of Thornton—at either place.

Josias Matthew, clerk, rector of Kirkby-in-Cleveland, and Barbara Marwood, of Ayton—at Ayton or Stokesley.⁴

Thomas Parkinson, of Giggleswick, and Elizabeth Ashe, of Long Preston—at either place.

William Swayne, of Cawood, and Jane Todd, of Ryther—at either place.

Francis Siddall, of Hatfield, and Ann Ashley, of St. Mary, Castlegate, York—at either place.

John Atmer, of Skipwith, and Dorothy Woollas, of West Cottingwith—at either place.

William Lister, of Bradford, and Margery Northen, of Halifax—at either place.⁵

Robert Helme and Mary Tennant, of Leeds—at Leeds.⁶

Francis Topham, of Coverham, and Mary Payler, of Skirpenbeck—at either place.⁷

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Hugh Booth, of Elland, and Susan Denton, of Halifax—at either place.⁸

Thomas Pigot, of Bradfield, and Ann Hagg, of Penistone—at either place.

Leonard Chamberlain, of Selby, and Ann Rummans, of Wistow—at either place.

William Hutton, of Calverley, and Isabel Howson, of Giggleswick—at either place.

Henry Lealam, of Scawby, and Mary Thompson, of Scarborough—at either place.

Abraham Blackburn, of Leeds, and Sarah Shaw, of Huntington—at either place.⁹

(1) Married at Holy Trinity, 2 Nov., 1627.

(2) Married there 4 Nov.

(3) Smeckergill (?).

(4) Grandson to Toby Matthews, Archbishop of York. She was baptised at Stokesley, 27 Dec., 1603. They do not seem to have been married there.

(5) At Halifax, 27 Nov., 1627.

(6) Not at Leeds.

(7) Eldest son of Edward Topham, of Aglethorpe. She was daughter of Sir Edward Taylor, of Thoraldby, Bart. (See *Dugdale's Visitation*, p. 149.)

(8) At Elland, 20 Nov.

(9) Not at Leeds.

1627.

- Thomas Fairbairn and Elizabeth Heptonstall, of Hartshead—at Hartshead.
 Henry Fletcher and Margaret Brooksbank, widow, of Halifax—at Halifax.¹
 John Rawson, of Bingley, and Isabel Rawson, of Keighley—at either place.²
 Henry Davison, of Thirsk, and Clare Wilson, widow, of Sowerby—at either place.
 Stephen Jenkinson and Mercy Oley, widow, of Wakefield—at Wakefield.
 Richard Aldburgh, gent., and Alice Mallory, of Ripon—at Ripon.³
 Thomas Sharow, of Topcliffe, and Judith Bolles, of Worksop—at either place.
 John Thompson and Ann Horncastle, of Hooton Pagnell—at Hooton.
 William Wilkinson, of Bossall, and Margery Dobson, of St. Michael, New Malton—at either place.
 Edward Grant, of St. Michael-le-Belfrey, and Mary Chapman, of St. Helen, Stonegate, York—at either church.⁴
 Robert Dockray, clerk, and Bridget Watson, of Giggleswick—at Giggleswick.
 Richard Hogley and Catherine Abson, of Bolton-upon-Dearn—at Bolton.
 [433]
 Humphrey Peckett and Margery Humble, of Kilburn—at Kilburn.
 Thomas Walker and Mary Browne, of Osbaldwick—at Osbaldwick.
 John Lyon, gent., of Holy Trinity, King's Court, and Jane Bray, widow, of St. Helen, Stonegate, York—at either church.
 Nathan Bates, of Norland, and Jane Maude, of Halifax—at Halifax.⁵
 Christopher Hird and Margaret Frere, of Foston—at Foston.
 George Sanderson, of Bradfield, and Ann Rawlinson, of Ecclesfield—at either place.
 Thomas Longley, of Horbury, and Ann Richardson, of Bradford—at either place.⁶
 Francis Walsham, of Cawthorne, and Alice Wilcock, widow, of Thornhill—at either place.
 Anthony Holgate, of Halifax, and Grace Brigge, of Luddenden—at either place.⁷
 Ralph Hills and Ann Pennock, of St. Mary, Hull—at St. Mary or Drypool.
 John Hargraves, of Colne, and Alison Hartley, daughter of Roger Hartley, of Haworth—at either place.
 Henry Wright and Jane Hammerton, widow, of St. Laurence, York—at St. Laurence.
 William Dixon and Mary Race, widow, of Ripon—at Ripon.
 John Coates, of St. Margaret, and Margaret Murton, of St. Sampson, York—at either church.
 William Gamble, of Feliskirk, and Jane Dunning, widow, of Thirsk—at either place.
 John Haddlesley, of Foston, and Elizabeth Luccock, of Middleton-in-Pickering—at either place.
 Timothy Fothergill, of St. Margaret, York, and Mary Haddlesley, of Beeford—at either place.
 Edward Sanderson, of Felkirk, and Alice Hodgson, widow, of Anston—at either place.
 Anthony Croft and Mary Chambers, of Burnsall—at Burnsall.⁸
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 Christopher Maw, of Rotherham, and Elizabeth Wade, of Whiston—at either place.
 Laurence Farrington, clerk, rector of Emley, and Ann Allott, of Emley—at [Emley].
 Richard Gill, of Silkstone, and Elizabeth Blacker, of Darton—at either place.

(1) Not at Halifax.

(2) Not at Bingley.

(3) Richard Aldborough, Esq., of Aldborough, near Boroughbridge. She was daughter of William Mallory, Esq., of Studley. Baptised 22 Feb., 1608-9. Married 22 Nov., 1627.

(4) Not at St. Michael's.

(5) At Halifax, 9 Dec.

(6) At Horbury, 1 Dec.

(7) Not at Halifax.

(8) Not at Burnsall.

1627.

John Cooke, of Preston-in-Holderness, and Frances Raynes, of Sprotley—at either place.

Robert Skilbeck and Ann Foster, of St. Michael-le-Belfrey, York—at St. Michael.¹

George Clapham and Susan Sugden, widow, of Keighley—at Keighley.

Robert Croser, of South Cave, and Elizabeth Burton, of North Newbald—at either place.

Edward Nyscall and Catherine Selley, of Holy Trinity—[place not named].

Bryan Daniel and Ann Moxon, of Saxton—at Saxton.

William Deighton and Catherine Keld (?), widow, of Skipsea—at Skipsea.

William Sykes, of Leeds, and Margaret Lodge, of Addle—at either place.²

Zachariah Barrow and Cassandra Laverack, widow, of Fishlake—at Fishlake.

Edmund Hind, of Leeds, and Cecily Kitchingman, of Thorner—at either place.³

Thomas Man, of Burnsall, and Ann Cawdrey, widow, of Skipton—at either place.⁴

William Stephenson, of Welton, and Margery Essey, widow, of Kirkella—at either place.⁵

Nicholas Heslewood, of Thorganby, and Alice Driffield, of Wheldrake—at Thorganby.

William Huggard and Ann Lawson, of St. Crux, York—at St. Crux.

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Laurence Brearcliffe and Grace Fouldes, of Colne—at Colne.

John Rawson, of St. Mary, and Susan Frisbie (?), of Holy Trinity, Hull—at either church.

Richard Hardcastle and Elizabeth Lund, of Burnsall—at Burnsall.⁶

John Abbott, of Ripon, and Ann Craven, of Myton—at Myton.

James Trotter, of St. Crux, and Alice Noble, of St. Michael-le-Belfrey, York—at either church.⁷

Thomas Hudson and Faith Oglethorpe, of Kirkburton—at Kirkburton.⁸

William Ashton, of Saxton, and Margaret Howden, of Milford—at Saxton or Sherburn.⁹

Daniel Hall, of Birstall, and Cecily Bentley, of Halifax—at Halifax.¹⁰

William Robinson, of Roecliffe, and Frances Metcalfe, of Moor Monkton—at St. Michael-le-Belfrey, York, or Moor Monkton.¹¹

John Blackburn and Hesther Westerman, of Tong—at Tong or Birstall.

John Raikes, of Holy Trinity, and Susan Harwood, of St. Mary, Hull—at either church.

Thomas Nevinson, of Tankersley, and Dorothy Hole, of Wath—at either place.¹²

Robert Lawrence, of Everingham, and Rebecca Janivier, of Londesborough—at either place.

Edward Brooke, of Rothwell, and Catherine Greggs, of Whitkirk—at either place.¹³

Richard Pighills, of Dewsbury, and Elizabeth Waugh, of Kirkheaton—at either place.¹⁴

Andrew Goodhand, gent., and Jane Levett, of Melton-on-the-Hill—at Melton.¹⁵

Marmaduke Gates, of Ferriby, and Susan Nicholls, of Holy Trinity, Hull—at either place.

William Croysier and Faith Nicholson, of Kirkby—at Kirkby.

(1) Married there 10 Dec. She was called Alice.

(2) At Leeds, 20 Dec.

(3) At Leeds, 20 Dec.

(4) At Skipton, 22 Dec.

(5) At Kirk Ella, 26 Dec., 1627. She was called "Margeria Asie."

(6) Not at Burnsall.

(7) Not at St. Michael's.

(8) Married there 5 Jan., 1627-8.

(9) At Saxton, 23 Dec., 1627.

(10) At Halifax, 30 Dec.

(11) Not at St. Michael's.

(12) At Wath-on-Dearne, 12 Jan., 1627-8.

(13) At Whitkirk, 25 Jan., 1627-8.

(14) At Dewsbury, 19 Jan., 1627-8.

(15) She was daughter of Thomas Levett, of Melton. (See *Hunter's South Yorkshire*, i, p. 365.)

1627.

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John Kay, of Tankersley, and Francis Swifte, of Silkstone—at either place.

John Smurthwaite and Mary Walker, widow, of Holy Trinity, Hull—at Holy Trinity.

Thomas Newsam, of Riccall, and Elizabeth Barratt, of Hemingborough—at either place.

John Cundall and Ann Rounthwaite, of Ripon—at Ripon.

Alexander Swayne (*or* Swanne), of St. Mary, and Margaret Ramsden, of Holy Trinity, Hull—at either church.¹

Nicholas Greaves, clerk, and Mary Crosland, of Almondbury—at Almondbury.

Robert Thorpe, of Hessele, and Elizabeth Harwood, of Holy Trinity, Hull—at either place.

William Oates and Elizabeth Barnsley, of Sheffield—at Sheffield.

William Carver, of Doncaster, alderman, and Margaret Hayfurth, widow, of Doncaster—at Doncaster.

Stephen Keld and Mary Hall, widow, of Wickham—at Wickham.

Francis Horne, of Almondbury, and Mary Pickles, of Wakefield—at either place.

William Hall, of Mirfield, and Mary Kellet, of Halifax—at either place.²

Thomas Mewburn, of Holme-on-Spalding Moor, and Dionis Cockerell, of Burstwick—at either place.

Henry Hawksworth, of Harlsey, and Dorothy Gamble, of Northallerton—at either place.

Henry Bargh and Mary Clarke, of Topcliffe—at Topcliffe.

Joshua Cockerell, of Hackness, and Mary Walker, of Hunmanby—at either place.

James Browne, of Holy Trinity, Hull, and Elizabeth Davison, of St. John, Beverley—at either church.

Henry Lindley, of Warmfield, and Susan Hardcastle, of Featherstone—at either place.

Thomas Adamson and Elizabeth Childe, of Darfield—at Darfield.

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Edward Middleton and Elizabeth Bossall, of Huby, in Sutton-on-the-Forest—at Huby.

Richard Holdsworth and Alice Frankland, of Halifax—at Halifax.³

Edward Watson, of Raskelf, and Janet Atkin, of Sessay—at either place.

Thomas Ferrand, of Ilkley, and Agnes Flathers, of Leathley—at either place.⁴

John Bower, of Barnsley, and Gertrude Morton, of Bradfield—at either place.

Martin Atmar and Elizabeth Fish, of Scarborough—at Scarborough.

Edmund Bennett and Margaret Hutchinson, of Whitkirk—at Whitkirk.⁵

Edmund Magnyer, of Ingleton, and Barbara Salkeld, of Clifton, in the diocese of Carlisle—at either place.

Robert Banks, of Giggleswick, and Mary Knipe, of Long Preston—at Giggleswick.

Henry Raynes, of Wytton, and Frances Kitching, of Bilton—at either place.

Francis Fothergill, of St. Margaret, and Susan Sadler, of St. Laurence, York—at either church.

William King, yeoman, of Cottingham, and Helen Jefferson, of Ferriby—at either place.

John Hardy and Judith Firth, of Halifax—at Halifax.⁶

John Bracebridge and Dorothy Binks, of Humbleton—at Humbleton.

John Greenhall, of Calverley, and Mary Sugden, of Keighley—at either place.

Ralph Hopkinson and Ann Greaves, of St. John's [*blank*]-at St. John's.

(1) Married at Holy Trinity, 20 Feb., 1627.

(2) Not at Halifax.

(3) At Halifax, 30 Jan., 1627-8.

(4) Son of William Ferrand, of Westhall.
(See *Dugdale's Visitation*, p. 27.)

(5) Married there 3 Feb., 1627-8.

(6) Married there 25 Feb., 1627-8.

1627.

Roger Baker, of Ellerburn, and Isabel Wasson, of Wickham—at either place.
 Robert Brooke, of Leeds, and Mary Bates, of Halifax—at either place.¹
 Humphrey Wright, of Keyingham, and Rachel Hellas (?), of Holy Trinity, Hull—at either place.

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William Preston and Isabel Armitstead, of Giggleswick—at Giggleswick.
 Richard Hirst and Bridget Senior, of Mirfield—at Mirfield.
 Thomas Reynolds, of St. Olave, York, and Catherine Wayne, of Bransby—at Bransby.
 Christopher Bransby, of Thirsk, and Elizabeth Sherburn, of Topcliffe—at either place.
 Robert Fox, of St. John, Micklegate, and Margery Geldart, of St. Martin, Coney Street, York—at either church.
 Henry Wyrall and Ann Hawsworth, of Bradfield—at Bradfield or Ecclesfield.
 John Dickenson and Ann Freesby, of Holy Trinity, Hull—at Holy Trinity.
 John Naylor and Christabella Stocks, of Hartshead—at Hartshead.
 William Hutton and Jane Hall, of Seamer—at Seamer.
 Richard Wade, of Moor Monkton, and Bridget Wilstrop, of Kirk Hammerton—at either place.
 William King, of Pickering, and Jane Hall, of Irton-in-Seamer—at Pickering or Seamer.

Mark Sanderson, of Guisbrough, and Jane Jowcy, of Danby—at Danby.
 Henry Naylor, of Heptonstall, and Hesther Mitchell, of Halifax—at either place.²
 Thomas Appleyard, gent., and Catherine Orell, of South Cave—at South Cave.
 John Brooke, clerk, son of William Brooke, of Birstall, and Elizabeth Oxley, of High Hoyland—at either place.

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William Poplewell and Isabel Wilkinson, widow, of St. Mary, Hull—at St. Mary.
 Robert Miller and Ellen Bellasses, of Whitkirk—at Whitkirk.³
 George Rawdon, of Elmsall, and Isabel Clough, of Snaith—at South Kirkby or Snaith.
 William Richmond, of Ripon, and Isabel Cooper, of Sessay—at either place.
 Josua Raikes and Ann Richardson, of Holy Trinity, Hull—at Holy Trinity.
 Jo. Wilson, of Sigglethorpe, and Mary Dales, of Etton—at either place.
 Thomas Wood and Mary Ellis, of Ackworth—at Ackworth.
 William Bramham and Janet Hagger, of Rothwell—at Rothwell.⁴
 Edward Taylor and Martha Midgley, of Halifax—at Halifax.⁵
 Robert Sugden, clerk, curate of North Dalton, and Dorothy Hudspeth, of North Dalton—at North Dalton.
 Christopher Copley, gent., of Wadworth, and Elizabeth Bosville, of Warmsworth—at either place.⁶
 Robert Winder and Francis Hill, of Melton—at Wath or Melton.⁷
 Thomas Hardcastle, of Ripon, and Ellen Langstaff, of Kirkby Malzeard—at either place.
 Thomas Keld and Sarah Watson, of Scawby—at Scawby.
 John Hoopes and Isabel Calvert, of Skelton—at Skelton.
 John Pearson, of Ellerton, and Ann Thorpe, of Cottingham—at Ellerton or Thorganby.

(1) Married at Halifax, 26 Feb., 1627-8.

(2) Not at Halifax.

(3) Robert Milner (in Register). She was daughter of Francis Belhouse, of Newsome, near Swillington. Married 21 Feb., 1627-8.

(4) Married there 25 Feb., 1627-8.

(5) At Halifax, 26 Feb., 1627-8.

(6) Son of William Copley, of Wadworth. He was a Colonel in the Parliamentary Army.

(7) Buried at Wadworth, 20 Feb., 1653. She was daughter of Gervase Bosville, of Warmsworth, and died 16 Aug., 1644. Buried at Wadworth M.I.

(7) At Wath-on-Deerne, 23 Feb., 1627-8.

1627.

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Oswald Robinson and Mary Smith, of Pocklington—at Pocklington.

George Leafe, of Slingsby, and Jane Eshton, widow, of St. Mary, Castlegate, York—at either place.

James Clarke, of All Saints, Pavement, and Ann Fawcett, of St. Mary Bishophill senior, York—at either church.

William Webster, of Holy Trinity, King's Court, and Sarah Bennett, widow, of St. John, Micklegate, York—at either church.

Jonathan Lynne and Alice Thompson, of Holy Trinity, Hull—at Holy Trinity.

Henry Cawcroft and Mary Wade, of Ovenden—at Halifax.¹

John Horncastle, of Skelbrook, and Mary Harrison, of Owston—at either place.

Peter Hawksworth and Ann Slack, of High Hoyland—at High Hoyland.

William Emmot, of Kildwick, and Mary Ripley, of Broughton—at either place.

Thomas Walker and Sarah Hill, widow, of Bingley—at Bingley.²Edward Wooller and Ann Grimes, of Stainton—at Stainton.³

William Pearson, of Hessele, and Margaret Brocklebank, of Ferriby—at either place.

Cuthbert Kether and Elizabeth Driffeld, of Wheldrake—at Wheldrake.

Matthew Wirmouth, of Easington, and Elizabeth Beane, widow, of Kilnsea—at either place.

1628.

William Bower and Priscilla Lee, of Wickham—at Wickham.

Thomas Baynes, of Bentham, Sedbergh, and Alice Mason, of Denton—at either place.

Thomas Walker, of Leeds, and Sibil Pearson, of Birstall—at either place.⁴

Thomas Ingmire, of Kildwick, and Christabella Weadley, of Preston—at either place.

Edward Wooller and Ann Grymes, of Stainton—at Stainton.

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William Stowe and Alice Lupton, of Kildwick—at Kildwick.

Robert Childe and Elizabeth Wilkinson, of Elland—at Elland.⁵

Thomas Woodburn and Ann Matthew, of Spofforth—at Spofforth.

Marmaduke Norcliffe, of Nunnington, and Mary Dolman, of Ampleford—at Nunnington.⁶

William Walton, clerk, minister of Seamer, and Emote Jackson, of Wilton—at Wilton.

William Sturdy and Jane Thompson, of Kilburn—at Kilburn.

Patrick Weems, clerk, curate of Rufforth, and Catherine Tate, of Rufforth—at Rufforth.

William Darley, gent., of Buttercramb, and Elizabeth Amcotts, widow, of Hutton Bushell—at Hutton Bushell.⁷

John Easton, of Middleton, and Thomasin Cooper, of Lastingham—at either place.

Francis Binns, of Wragby, and Ann Crawshaw, of Silkstone.

Edward Collett, of Barwick-in-Elmet, and Jodoca Sharpe, of Leeds—at either place.⁸

Henry Alder, of Whitby, and Judith Weems, widow, of St. Margaret, York—at either place.

(1) At Halifax, 16 April, 1628.

(2) Married there 8 May, 1628.

(3) This entry is repeated at the bottom of this folio under the succeeding year.

(4) Not at Leeds.

(5) At Elland, 15 April, 1628.

(6) Fifth son of Thomas Norcliffe, of Carlinghow and Nunnington. Baptised at Nunnington 25 April, 1591. Will proved London, 1659. She was daughter of Ralph Dolman, Rector of Everingham. (Foster.)

(7) There is a pedigree of Darley in *Glover's Visitation*, p. 87.

(8) Not at Leeds.

1628.

Francis Dealtry, of Skirpenbeck, and Ann White, of St. Michael, Spurrier-gate, York—at either place.

Richard Walker, of Bradford, and Grace Bateman, of Windermere—at either place.

William Procter, of Tateham, and Agnes Winder, of Bolton-by-Bowland—at either place.

Richard Tyas, of Marr, and Ann Mitchell, of Hutton Pagnall—at either place.

Thomas Giles and Ann Curtis, widow, of Ottringham—at Ottringham.

Robert Clarke and Susan Aldred, of Holy Trinity, Hull—at Holy Trinity.

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Henry Mangie and Jane Wigglesworth, of St. Helen, Stonegate, York—at Saint Helen.

Samuel Hammond, of Bradford, and Susan Gledall, of Tong—at either place.

Robert Brigg and Susan Farrer, of Luddenden—at Ludd[enden].

Anthony Arnold, of Wragby, and Ann Grace, of Crofton—at either place.

William Lindley, of Hull, and Dorothy Bateson, of St. Michael-le-Belfrey, York—at St. Michael.¹

Bryan Middleton, of Bubwith, and Isabel Wilson, of East Cottingwith—at either place.

Robert Walker, of Holy Trinity, King's Court, and Ellen Thirkill, of St. Helen, Stonegate, York—at either church.

Christopher Welbury and Catherine Love, of Kirkleatham—at Kirkleatham.

Walter Rogerson, of Tong, and Elizabeth Balguy, of Kirkburton—at either place.²

William Johnson, of Stokesley, and Ann Weath, of St. Margaret, York—at either place.³

John Russell, of Sheffield, and Margaret Eyre, of Ecclesfield—at either place.

Adam Dale, of Thirsk, and Margaret Dunning, of Cundall—at either place.

Robert Jackson and Ann Hessey, of Londesborough—at Londesborough.

William Hirst and Dorothy Kenerley, widow, of Huddersfield—at Huddersfield.

Richard Moore, of Whitkirk, and Mary Moore, of Hornsea—at either place.⁴

Robert Kirke and Ellen Cordwell, of Settrington—at Settrington.

John Starkey, of Thurne, and Alice Carlill, of Doncaster—at Doncaster.

John Rushworth and Susan Procter, of Halifax—at Halifax.⁵

John Watson, of Scawby, and Mary Fishe, of St. Mary, Beverley—at either place.

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Thomas Stacy and Sarah Scholefield, of Sheffield—at Sheffield.

Christopher Brearey, of St. John, Micklegate, and Elizabeth Kay, of St. Martin, Coney-street, York—at either church.⁶

Thomas Monkman and Ann Smales, of Whitby—at Whitby.

Richard Best, of Appleton-upon-Wiske, and Mary Morley, of Croft—at either place.

Isaac Naylor, of Heptonstall, and Ellen Dardin, widow, of Halifax—at either place.

William Turner and Agnes Anderson, of Weston—at Weston.

Richard Jackson and Catherine Clarke, of Lythe—at Lythe.

Isaac Wormall, of Huddersfield, and Hesther Wilkinson, widow, of Almondbury.

Robert Overance and Elizabeth Swift, of Rothwell—at Rothwell.⁷

(1) Son of Nicholas Lindley, Mayor of Hull. He was a merchant there, and was fined £12 for not taking knighthood at the Coronation of Charles I. Buried at Trinity Church, Hull, 7 Feb., 1634-5. His wife was daughter and co-heiress of Brian Bateson, of York. They were married at St. Michael's, 1 May, 1628. Their son Francis was of York and Bowling Hall.

(2) Not at Kirkburton.

(3) Not at Stokesley.

(4) Not at Whitkirk.

(5) Not there.

(6) Son of William Brearey, Lord Mayor of York. He also was Lord Mayor in 1669. And of Middlethorpe. Buried St. John's, 21 Dec., 1675. She was daughter of Thomas Kay, a merchant at York. The marriage was at St. Martin's, Coney Street, 13 May, 1628.

(7) At Rothwell, 19 May.

1628.

- Richard Dennis, of Bossall, and Ann Freeman, of Birdsall—at Bossall.
 William Smith and Elizabeth Featherston, of Holy Trinity, Hull—at Holy Trinity.
 Thomas Oddy, clerk, and Jane Harrison, of Kirkby-in-Cleveland—none.
 Christopher Morris and Mary Munday, of Helmsley—at Helmsley.
 John Baynes, of Wakefield, and Grace Birkett, of Stillington—at either place.
 Lionel Buckle, of Holy Trinity, Hull, and Rachel Watson, of Sutton—at either place.
 David Dodgson and Elizabeth Rawson, of Heptonstall—at Heptonstall or Halifax.¹
 Joseph Little and Magdalen Rotherham, of Holy Trinity, Hull—at Holy Trinity.
 John Hardy, clothier, and Mary Jackson, of Kirkheaton—at Kirkheaton.
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 Alverey Whitley, of Whitley-hall, in Warren, and Sarah Stocke, of Kirkheaton—at Kirkheaton.
 Sampson Dunn, of Northallerton, and Elizabeth Todd, of Sigston—at either place.
 Robert Rayner and Ann Webster, of Rothwell—at Rothwell.²
 William Petty and Mary Holmes, of Bolton-in-Skipton—at Skipton.³
 Thomas Skaybart, of Royston, and Elizabeth Norton, of Sandal Magna—at Sandal Magna.
 John Grant, clerk, vicar of Calverley, and Ann Pease, of Leeds—at either place.⁴
 William Farra and Mary Stansfield, of Halifax—at Halifax.
 Charles Fairfax, of Sledmere, and Ann Johnson, of Preston-in-Holderness—at Preston.⁵
 Robert Greenside and Margaret Braithwaite, *alias* Lazenby, of Osmotherley—at Osmotherley.
 John Winteringham, of Owston, and Bridget Dickenson, of Warmsworth—at Warmsworth.
 William Richardson and Ellen Cordingley, of Halifax—at Halifax.⁶
 John Wilson and Elizabeth Strickland, of Leeds—at Leeds.⁷
 Thomas White, of Bradford, and Elizabeth Blakey, of Otley—at either place.
 Thomas Cockerell, mariner [*nauta*], and Susan Lynn, widow, of Holy Trinity, Hull—at Holy Trinity.
 Thomas Shillito, of Featherstone, and Ann Boyne, of Sandal Magna—at either place.
 Thomas Brenand and Bridget Parker, of Slaidburn—at Slaidburn.
 Robert Johnson, clerk, of Beford, and Ann Alured, of Sculcoates—at either place.
 Peter Parker, of Leeds, and Ann Browne, of St. Martin, Coney Street, York—at either place.⁸
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 Robert Beet, of Sheffield, and Emma Lee, of Treeton—at either place.
 George Dickenson, of All Saints, and Ann Harrison, of St. Dennis, York—at either church.
 Roger Gibson, of Sculcoates, and Jane Haggitt, of Easington—at either place.
 Robert Glossop, of St. Martin, Micklegate, and Frances Johnson, of St. Michael-le-Belfrey, York—at either church.⁹
 Thomas Beckwith and Sarah Beckwith, of Aldborough—at Masham.
 Hugh Morwin, of Wharram, and Ann Stainton, of Westow—at either place.

(1) At Halifax, 24 May, 1628.

(2) Married there 16 Aug.

(3) Not in the Skipton Register.

(4) John Graunt, M.A., Dublin, was instituted to Calverley, 24 April, 1627. He was buried there 14 March, 1641-2. They were probably married at Calverley, but the Register is deficient at that time. There is no entry at Leeds.

(5) Son of Thomas Fairfax, of Sledmere. He was residing at Whitby, 22 March, 1665-6, then aged 54. (*Dugdale's Visitation*, p. 229.) She was his first wife.

(6) At Halifax, 3 June.

(7) Married 29 May.

(8) Not at Leeds.

(9) Not at St. Michael's.

1628.

Christopher Bailey, of Elland, and Frances Stocke, of St. Saviour, York—at either place.¹

Thomas Masterman and Jane Ley, of Dalton-in-Topcliffe—at Topcliffe.

Samuel England, of Leeds, and Isabel Hill, of Marston—at Marston.

Thomas Mudd, of Guisborough, and Mary Bardsey, of Helmsley—at either place.

Frances Corbett, clerk, rector of Patrington, and Ann Lamplugh, of Winestead—at either place.²

Godfrey Whittingham, gent., of Goolner (?), and Isabel Vavasour, daughter of Sir John Vavasour, knt., of Spaldington—at Aughton or Spaldington.

John Awnby, esq., of Kilvington, and Dame Margaret Ellis, *alias* Clough, of Barwick-in-Elmet—at either place.³

Peter Oddy and Margaret Slater, of Keighley—at Keighley.

John Lancaster, the younger, of Gisburn, and Elizabeth Hopkinson, of Slaidburn—at either place.

Laurence Duxbury, of Downham, and Ann Pudsey, of Bolton-by-Boland, Lancashire—at either place.

Thomas Agar, of Danby, and Cecily Foster, of Scawby—at either place.

John Fletcher and Alice Smith, of Rotherham—at Rotherham.

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William Hauley (?) and Elizabeth Wilkinson, widow, of Ecclesfield—at Ecclesfield.

Edward Green and Elizabeth Green, of Silkstone—at Silkstone or Cawthorne.

John Foster and Magdalen Shillito, of Doncaster—at Doncaster.

John Pinler (?) and Elizabeth Sherecroft, of Campsall—at Campsall.

John Twisleton, of Averingham, and Dorothy Stapleton, widow, of All Saints, North-street, York—at either place.

John Swaldale, of Catterick, and Priscilla Sandwith, of St. Olave, York—at St. Olave.

Roger Norfolk, of Felkirk, and Ann Jenkinson, of Barnsley—at either place.

Anthony Hatfield, of Laughton-en-le-Morthen, and Faith Westby, of Rotherham—at either place.⁴

Richard Greave, of Pateley Bridge, and Ellen Demeane, of Skipton—at either place.⁵

John Haigh, of Penistone, and Frances Horne, of Silkstone—at either place.

Jonathan Mitchell and Martha Deane, of Halifax—at Halifax.

Robert Carrington, of Spaunton, and Ann Pilley, of Guisborough—at Lastingham or Guisborough.

George Brearley and Grace Haigh, of Halifax—at Halifax.

Nicholas Inman and Alice Geldart, of St. Crux, York—at St. Crux.

Richard Harland, of St. Michael-le-Belfrey, and Ann Streaker, of St. Olave, York—at either church.⁶

John Hirst, of Almondbury, and Elizabeth Brooke, of Horbury—at either place.⁷

Robert Harper, of Leeds, and Elizabeth Ryder, of All Saints, North-street, York—at All Saints.

Jo. Oxley, of St. Michael-le-Belfrey, and Ann Lovell, widow, of St. Olave, York—at St. Michael.⁸

(1) Not at Elland.

(2) At Patrington, 20 June. He was inducted 25 May, 1627.

(3) Of Sherwood Hall. He died about 1647, having entered his pedigree at the Visitation of 1612. She was his second wife, being daughter of Roger Lepton, Esq., and widow of Sir George Ellis, Knt., of York, who died 22 Nov., 1626, and of Edmund Clough, Esq., of Thorp

Stapleton, to whom she was married 26 March, 1627, at St. Olave's, York. (See p. 169w.)

(4) Eldest son of Ralph Hatfield, of Laughton. She was daughter of George Westby, of Ravenfield, and died 19 Sept., 1659. They were married at Rotherham, 19 June, 1628.

(5) Not at Skipton.

(6) Not at St. Michael's.

(7) At Horbury, 11 Sept.

(8) At St. Michael's, 17 June.

1628.

[447]

Richard Bowstard, of Kirkby Wharf, and Bridget Turpin, of Sherburn—at Sherburn.

James Lambert, of Leeds, and Mary Hirst, of Almondbury—at either place.¹

Robert Sandwith, of St. Olave, and Margaret Hutchinson, of St. Cuthbert, York—at either church.

William Madson and Elizabeth Thorpe, widow, of Holme-on-Spalding Moor—at Holme.

William Cooke, of Weighton, and Ann Fewster, of St. Crux, York—at either place.

John Horsley and Jane Camplejon, of Catton—at Catton.

Rowland Furnes and Jane Cowling, of Doncaster—at Doncaster.

Richard Austwick and Frances Webster, of Batley—at Batley.

William Atkinson and Margaret Sillibarne, of Eston—at Eston.

Robert Pinkney, of Leeds, and Margaret Husband, of Stokesley—at Stokesley.²

Stephen Brogden and Mary Demeane, of Skipton-in-Craven—at Skipton.³

Richard Pratt, of Pontefract, and Elizabeth Foster, late of Ruiston, now of St. Helen, Stonegate, York—at either place.

James Spenlay, of Thornton, and Mary Morley, of Grimston—at either place.

James Rucroft, of Harte (?), and Alice Scadlock, widow, of Osbaldkirk—at either place.

Ralph Greaves and Elizabeth Wilson, of Bradfield—at Bradfield.

[448]

John Singleton, of St. Michael-le-Belfrey, York, and Audrey Hitchmough, of Wheldrake—at either place.⁴

Brian Iles, of Leeds, and Elizabeth Pawson, of All Saints, North-street, York—at either place.⁵

Thomas Wood, gent., of Leeds, and Susan Pigott, of Monk Fryston—at either place.⁶

William Strickland, of Batley, and Mary Baynes, of Leeds—at Leeds.⁷

Nicholas Burley and Elizabeth Warde, of Bradfield—at Bradfield.

John Carnaby and Jane Cundall, widow, of Easingwold—at Easingwold.

William Redshaw, of Pannall, and Ann Rawe, of Pudsey—at Pannall.

John Thornton and Alice Johnson, of North Dalton—at North Dalton.

William Richmond and Isabel Brumley, of Ripon—at Ripon.

Francis Thompson, of Brandesburton, and Margaret Robinson, of Leckenfield—at Brandesburton.

Richard Madson and Ann Brabbs, of Bubwith—at Bubwith.

Francis Carbutt and Ellen Thompson, of Bolton Percy—at Bolton Percy.

Mark Burdon, of Feliskirk, and Dorothy Roantree, of Leak—at either place.

Alexander Strawe, of Hooton Roberts, and Alice Fawkes, of Wath—at either place.⁸

John Key, gent., of Rothwell, and Mary Riley, widow, of Wakefield—at Rothwell.⁹

[449]

Thomas Hill, of Acomb, and Alice Birdsall, of Doncaster—at either place.

(1) Not at Leeds.

(2) At Stokesley, 8 July, 1628.

(3) Not in the Skipton Register.

(4) Not at St. Michael's.

(5) Not at Leeds.

(6) Married at Monk Fryston, 11 July, 1628.

(7) Married there 12 July, 1628.

(8) (?) Shaw. Married at Wath-on-Dearne, 22 July, 1628.

(9) At Rothwell, 21 July, 1628.

1628.

Thomas Brearcliffe, of Bardsey, and Isabel Leeming, widow, of St. Michael-le-Belfrey, York—at either place.¹

Joseph Watkinson, of Scruton, and Mary Binns, of Bingley—at either place.²

Richard Ramsden, of Halifax, and Alice Rhodes, of Mirfield—at either place.

Edward Crosland, of Ecclesfield, and Margaret Coupland, of Frickley—at either place.

Robert Metcalfe, of Wakefield, and Frances Bagley, of Sandal—at either place.

John Gibbon, of Bridlington, and Thomasin Carleton, of Hornsea—at either place.

Robert Yoward, of Clifford's Inn, London, and Ellen Rishforth, of Marsk—at Marsk.

Edward Copley, of St. John, Micklegate, York, and Elizabeth Favell, widow, of Womersall (?)—at either place.

Edward Headley, of Rosse, and Thomasin Fishe, of Scarborough—at either place.

Stephen Sergison and Margaret Foster, of Gisburn—at Gisburn.

Christopher Elye, mercer, and Frances Houghton, of Holy Trinity, Hull—at Hesse or Holy Trinity.

Richard Sloe, of St. Helen, Stonegate, and Petronel Scatchley, of St. Michael-le-Belfrey, York—at either church.³

Thomas Vause, of St. Crux, and Elizabeth Hunter, of St. Margaret, York—at either church.

John Arminson and Ellen Eyre, of Catton—at Catton.

Roger Hobson, of Skipsea, and Dionis Wharram, of Barmston—at either place.

John Hudson, of Featherstone, and Margaret Hallifax, of Pontefract—at either place.

Thomas Briggs, of London, and Mary Briggs, of Barmston—at Barmston.

[450]

John Maior and Isabel Hauley (?), of Great Driffeld—at Sigglesthorne or Driffeld.

Thomas Creswick, of Ecclesfield, and Ellen Fretwell, widow, of Maltby—at either place.

John Baynes, merchant, and Grace Birkett, of Leeds—at Leeds.⁴

John Facon and Ruth Smith, of Cottingham—at Cottingham.

Thomas Poole and Mary Thorald, of Whitkirk—at Whitkirk.⁵

Thomas Squire and Elizabeth Mitchell, of Marton—at Marton.

John Leach, of Luddington, co. Lincoln, and Ann Brooke, widow, of Batley—at Batley.

John Atkinson, of Slaidburn, and Elizabeth Barber, of Gisburn—at either place.

William Stones, of Kildwick, and Elizabeth Wall, of Skipton—at either place.⁶

Francis Johnson and Susan Lowson, of Hunmanby—at Muston or Hunmanby.

Thomas Fleming, gent., of Whitkirk, and Isabel Rokeby, of Wakefield—at either place.⁷

William Arnold, of Kirksandal, and Elizabeth Birks, of Hunsworth—at either place.

George Westerman and Isabel Gledhill, of Bradford—at Bradford.

(1) At St. Michael's, 21 July.

(2) At Bingley, 30 June.

(3) At St. Michael's, 13 Aug.

(4) At Leeds, 20 Aug.

(5) Married there 12 Aug.

(6) Not at Skipton.

(7) Not at Whitkirk.

1628.

- John Agar, of St. Michael-le-Belfrey, and Isabel Lupton, of St. Mary, Castlegate, York—at St. Mary.¹
- Richard Tyson and Mary Tancred, of Helmsley—at Helmsley.
- Richard Oxspring, of Ecclesfield, and Ann Ashbury, widow, of Sheffield—at either place.
- John Emmot, of Colne, and Ann Walker, of Bolton-by-Boland—at Bolton.
- Henry Carr, of Holy Trinity, Hull, and Bridget Pannall, of Cottingham—at either place.
- Adam Morte, of Preston, and Ann Southworth, widow, daughter of Sir Thomas Tildesley, knt., of St. Michael-le-Belfrey, York—at either place.²
- [451]
- Robert Naylor, gent., of Fishlake, and Patience Riccard, of Snaith—at either place.
- Joseph Troughton and Cecily Walker, of Bradford—at Bradford.
- Richard Emyson and Isabel Millington, of Holme-on-Spalding Moor—at Holme.
- Richard Harrison, of Leeds, and Grace Peirson, of Birstall—at either place.³
- James Bright and Ann Spencer, of Sheffield—at Sheffield.⁴
- Roger Warde, of Morton, gent., and Catherine Ellis, of St. Michael-le-Belfrey, York—at St. Michael.⁵
- John Hirst, of Almondbury, and Elizabeth Brooke, widow, of Horbury—at either place.⁶
- Richard Elmhirst, of Worsborough, and Margaret Micklethwaite, of Doncaster—at Worsborough.⁷
- Laurence Roberts, of Kirkburton, and Elizabeth Pighills, widow, of Huddersfield—at either place.⁸
- Roger Johnson and Mary Wharton, widow, of Newton-upon-Ouse—at Newton.
- William Squire, clerk, and Mary Bayle, of Everingham—at Seaton.
- John Ellard, of Catton, and Dorothy Saunderson, of Marton—at either place.
- Christopher Procter, of Gargrave, and Dorothy Young, widow, of Burnsall—at either place.⁹
- Richard Secker and Ellen Mansfield, of Rawmarsh—at Rawmarsh.
- Richard Acomb and Emote Taylor, of Burton Agnes—at Burton Agnes.
- James Babington and Alice Hughes, of Skipton—at Skipton.¹⁰
- Thomas Flint and Mary Emerson, widow, of Knaresborough—at Knaresborough.
- William Humphrey, of Fulwood, and Julian Smales, of St. Mary, Beverley—at St. Mary.
- Francis Hutchinson, of Lythe, and Elizabeth Oliver, of Ellerby—at either place.
- [452]
- Anthony Burstead, of Kirkby Wharf, and Christiana Briscoe, of Ryther—at Ryther.
- John Rogers and Lucy Roper, of Holy Trinity, Hull—at Holy Trinity.
- Thomas Bell, of Wath, and Catherine Bell, widow, of Ripon—at either place.
- Thomas Coulson, of Hackness, and Ann Allotson, of Wickham—at either place.
- Roger Walker and Joan Wilkinson, of Long Preston—at Long Preston.
- Edward Nicholson and Magdalen Coulbie, of Craike—at Craike.
- John Riley and Mary Halliley, of Luddenden—at Luddenden.
- Nicholas Greaves, of Penistone, and Elizabeth Wainwright, of Cawthorne—at either place.

(1) Not at St. Michael's.

(2) At St. Michael's, 14 Aug.

(3) At Leeds, 25 Aug.

(4) Third son of Thomas Bright, of Carbrook, a mercer at Sheffield. She was daughter of William Spencer, of Attercliffe. Married 27 Aug., 1628. Dugdale states she afterwards married John Dawson, of Misterton, co. Notts.

(5) At St. Michael's, 27 Aug.

(6) At Horbury, 11 Sept.

(7) Richard Elmhurst, of Houndhill, which he fortified for the Royal cause. Buried in St. Helen's Church, York. She was daughter of Richard Micklethwaite, of Swaith Hall. She died 2 Oct., 1632, and her husband married secondly Elizabeth Waite.

(8) Not at Kirkburton.

(9) At Burnsall, 4 Sept., 1628.

(10) At Skipton, 22 Aug., 1628.

1628.

Robert Aray and Thomasin Morville, widow, of Linton—at Linton.

Thomas Darley, gent., of Bossall, and Ursula Fisher, of Foston—at either place.

George Winterburn, of St. Michael, Spurriergate, York, and Jane Carr, of Shields, province of York—at Shields.

Henry Dickenson and Elizabeth Lewis, widow, of Owston—at Owston.

Laurence Knowles, of St. Mary, Beverley, and Dorothy Parker, of South Cave—at either place.

Edward Clerke, of Keighley, and Margaret Tennant, of Gisburn—at either place.

John Shaw and Elizabeth Allan, widow, of Darton—at Darton.

John Abbey, of Wighill, and Elizabeth Camidge, of Bramham—at either place.

Roger Perritt, of Butterwick, and Mary Robinson, of Ormsby—at either place.

William Sturdy, of Kirkby Moorside, and Jane Fewster, widow, of St. Crux, York—at either place.

[453]

John Atkinson, of Fewston, and Dorothy Palnes, of Otley—at either place.

Richard Roberts and Ann Richardson, of Linton—at Linton.¹

William Higgin and Mary Hudson, of Barnoldswick—at Barnoldswick.

Peter Nesfield and Elizabeth Cowper, of Scarborough—at Scarborough.

William Barker, of Burton Leonard, and Catherine Simpson, of Hampsthwaite.

John Nunns and Joan Carver, of Methley—at Methley.²

Robert Williamson, of St. Martin, Coney-street, York, and Ann Hansley, of Kilnwick or Kildwick—at Kilnwick (?).

Robert Walker and Sarah Taylor, widow, of Sheffield—at Sheffield.

William Bromby, of Holy Trinity, Hull, and Elizabeth Platt, of Sutton—at either place.

John Lawrence, of St. Crux, and Ann Pawson, of St. Sampson, York—at either church.

Thomas Miller, of St. Mary, and Joan Hemsley, of Holy Trinity, Hull—at either church.

Thomas Scarth, of St. Crux, York, and Elizabeth Heward, of Stonegrave—at either place.

John Whittaker and Joan Simpson, widow, of Leeds—at Leeds.³

Richard Hawksworth, of Loversall, and Jane Reynold, of Cantley—at either place.

Rowland Badger, of Sheffield, and Margaret Wigfall, of Darfield—at either place.

Robert Crompton, esq., and Ceziah Strickland, of Boynton—at Great Driffeld or Boynton.⁴

Robert Wilson, of Thirsk, and Mary Palliser, of Kirkby Wiske—at either place.⁵

(1) Married there 27 Oct.

(2) Not there.

(3) Married there 9 Oct., 1628.

(4) Son of Thomas Crompton, who heads the pedigree in *Dugdale's Visitation*, p. 322. He

was thrice married, and was buried at Cherry Burton, 4 Sept., 1646. She was daughter of Sir Walter Strickland, of Boynton, and was also buried at Cherry Burton, 7 Dec., 1667. (C.B.N.)

(5) See *Dugdale's Visitation*, p. 94.

NOTES ON THE BELLS OF THE ANCIENT CHURCHES OF THE WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.

By J. EYRE POPPLETON.

(Continued from page 32.)

II. DIOCESE OF RIPON.

ARCHDEACONRY OF CRAVEN.

(The figures in brackets throughout these notes refer to the illustrations.)

(a) Deanery of Craven (North).

ARNCLIFFE (St. Oswald). Three bells.

1. * **PETRE : POLY : CHAVIS :**
[FAC : VT : INTEREVS :
[QVA : VLS :

For style of lettering see ⁽⁶⁶⁾. 36 in. dia.

2. **Mears fecit Londini**
(lower) **Gloria in altissimis Deo**
A.D. MDCCCLIII.
(Weight, 12 cwt. 3 qrs.)

3. **Clamito Te Templum Quod Venerere Deum 1616**
(lower) ⁽⁶⁸⁾ without R. O.

The first bell may well be one of those mentioned by Mr. Walbran (*Mems. of Fountains*) as having been given by Prior Whixley, of Fountains.

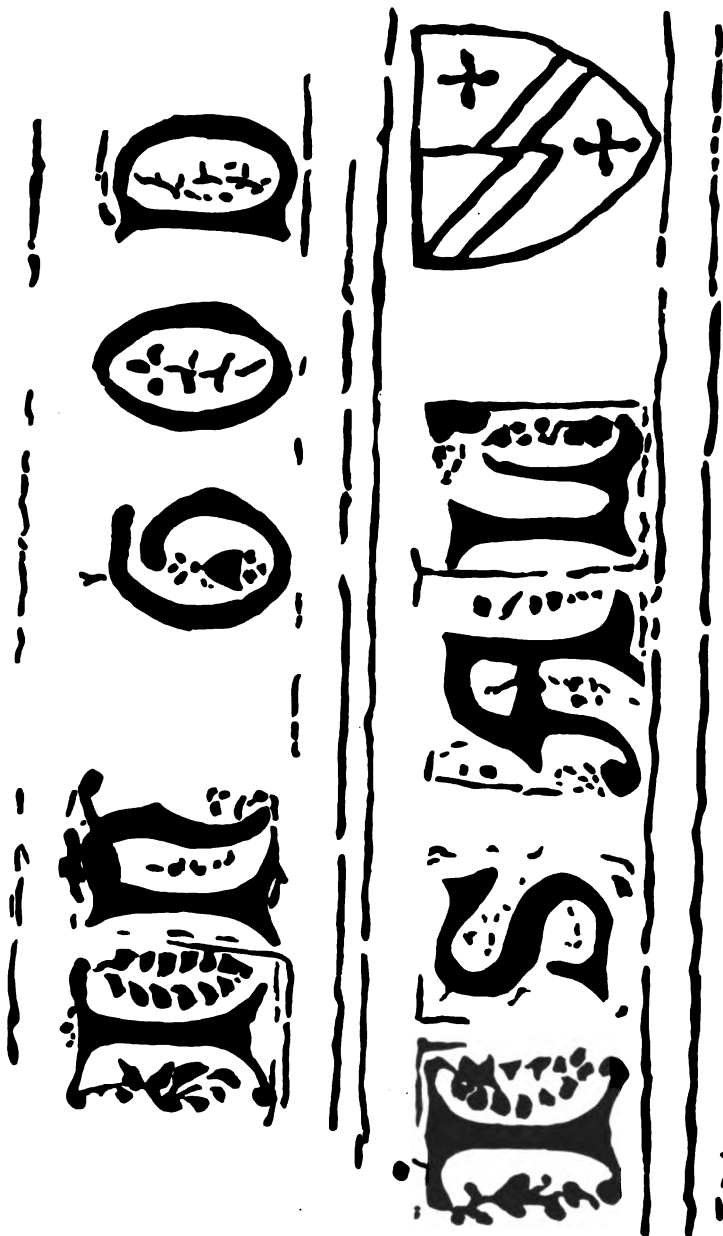
BURNSALL (St. Wilfrid). Six bells.

On each: DALTON OF YORK FECIT 1790

CONISTON-WITH-KILNSEY (St. Mary). Two bells.

1. Nil. 20 in. dia.
2. 1887 22 in. dia.

PLATE XVI.



RELIQUARY, Vol. x. Pl. vii.

PLATE XVII.



75.



76.



77.



78.



74.



79.



80.

PLATE XVIII.



81.



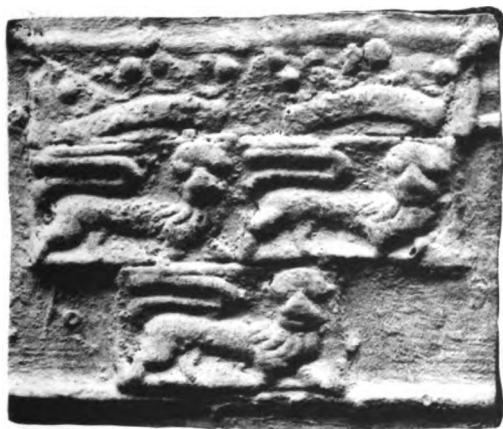
82.



83.



85.



84.



87.

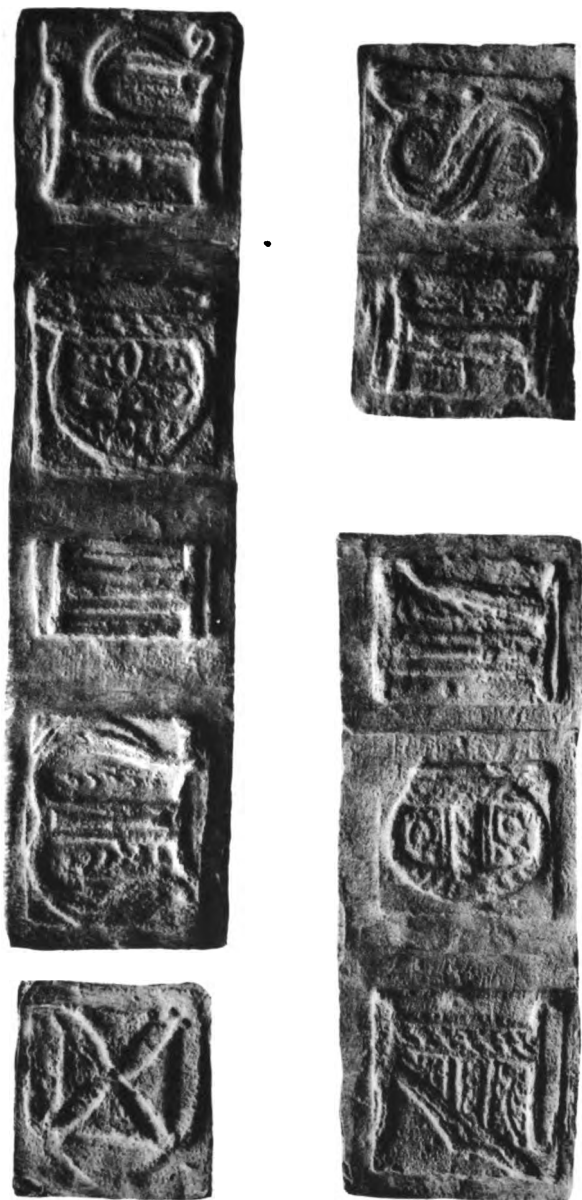


86.

PLATE XIX.



PLATE XX.



These were given by Miss Blake, of Rylstone, as a Jubilee offering. There are two old bells in the church, which have—

1. ✠⁽⁶⁷⁾ **CAMPANA : BEATE :
MARIE**

16 in. dia.

2. ✠ ANNO REGNI RGIS CAROLI NRI SGDI 16 ANNO DOMINI 1664
(lower) THO WARDE WILL TENNANT CHVRCHWARDENS

GARGRAVE (St. Andrew). Eight bells.

1. ON EARTH THE BELLS DO RING
2. IN HEAVEN THE ANGELS SING
3. GLORY TO GOD
4. ON EARTH PEACE
5. GOOD WILL TO MEN
6. Hujus s̄ci Petri 37 in. dia.
7. LAVS DEO 1747 FRN. YATES VICAR
ROB. DVRDEN RICH. SHACKLETON
CHA. ATKINSON ROB. MARKENDALE
WIL. AIRTON INO. CLOVGH
ANT. TOMLINSON CHVRCHWARDENS

39 in. dia.

8. VT TVBA SIC SONITV DOMINI CONDVCO COHORTES 1703
WT IR RG HR WT WH RR CHVRCHWARDENS (1)

43 in. dia.

The first and second bells were cast by Messrs. Warner in 1880, and the next four by them in 1875. The inscription on the sixth is the same as that upon a pre-Reformation bell, which, having become cracked, was taken down in 1875.

GIGGLESWICK (St. Alkelda). Six bells.

These were cast by Messrs. Mears in 1850, at the expense of Mary Long Dawson and Elizabeth Hutton Dawson, of Halton Gill and Marshfield.

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| 1. FORTITUDE | 4. CHARITY. |
| 2. TEMPERANCE | 5. HOPE |
| 3. JUSTICE | 6. FAITH |

Each has also the founders' name and the date.

HALTON GILL (St. John Baptist). One bell.

GLORIA IN ALTISSIMIS DEO 1690
lower { SS } (1) 18 in. dia.
{ Ebor }

HORTON-IN-RIBBLESDALE (St. Oswald). Three bells.

1 & 2. GEO. DALTON YORK FECIT 1776.

3. *In Incumbitate soni sonabo tibi* ~~De~~ 1614 w o ⁽³²⁾

HUBBERHOLME (St. Michael). One bell.

✠ IHESVS BE OVR SPEED 1601

(lower) w o ⁽³²⁾ Royal Arms (See Plate xiv.)

KETTLEWELL (St. Mary). Three bells.

These are by Messrs. Mears, and were given about 1860 by Miss Dawson, of Settle, in place of the one bell then in use.

KIRBY MALHAM (St. James). Three bells.

1. ✠ GOD BE OVR SPEED BOTH NOW AND EVER 1617

w o ⁽⁶⁸⁾ without R O 39 in. dia.

2. SOLI DEO GLORIA DALTON FECIT YORK 1785

41½ in. dia.

3. GOD SAVE OVR CHVRCH OVR QVEEN AND REALME

LOSIAS LAMBERT ESQVIRE 1602

w o ⁽³²⁾ Royal Arms (See Plate xiv.)

46 in. dia.

This last is said to be the largest bell in the diocese of Ripon, except the tenor in the Minster Tower.

The death-bell is tolled for a time, and then, as a distinguishing finish, four strokes are given for a man, three for a woman, and two for a child.

LINTON (St. Michael). One bell.

GLORIA IN ALTISSIMIS DEO 1692

LONG PRESTON (St. Mary). Three bells.

1. E DONO I KNOWLES IN 1630

LESTER & PACK OF LONDON FECIT 1762

(Weight, 6 cwt.)

2. LESTER & PACK OF LONDON FECIT 1762

(Weight, 9 cwt.)

3. M^r. IEREH. HARRISON VICAR

LESTER & PACK OF LONDON FECIT 1762

(Weight, 12 cwt.)

These were all rehung by Messrs. Mallaby in 1887.

RYLSTONE (St. Peter). Three bells.

1. *IN GOD IS ALL*

2. **SEE GABRIEL ORA**
[PRO NOBIS]

3. GLORIA IN EXSELSIS DEO C W W B 1658

(lower) W
IS

Each bell has on the rim :

RECAST BY C & G MEARS LONDON 1853

These three bells replace three which bore the same (principal) inscriptions, which hung in the tower until the church was rebuilt in 1852.

The inscription on the first was misread by the Rev. William Cary, formerly Incumbent of Bolton Abbey, into "J.N. God us ayde," the motto of the Nortons of Rylstone. Dr. Cary communicated this to the poet Wordsworth, and it is referred to by him in "The White Doe of Rylstone," Canto vii :—

"When the bells of Rylstone played
Their Sabbath music 'God us ayde,'
That was the sound they seemed to speak,
Inscriptive legend which, I ween,
May on those holy bells be seen."

Wordsworth adds a note (Edition 1837, vol. iv, p. 113) :—"On one of the bells of Rylstone Church, which seems coeval with the building of the tower, is the cypher, 'J. N.,' for John Norton, and the motto, 'God us ayde.'"

Dr. Fowler first exposed the error in *Notes and Queries* (28th November, 1868), and a reproduction of a rubbing, taken by Dr. Fowler from the actual inscription, afterwards appeared in the *Reliquary* (vol. x, Plate 7). (See Plate xvi.)

It will be noticed that the shield or trade mark (31) occurs also at Crofton, near Wakefield, with a similar inscription, and at Kellington (with a cross in chief) with quite a different one, but no two of these three instances have the same lettering.

(b) Deanery of Craven (South).

BINGLEY (All Saints). Eight bells.

1. MEARS & STAINBANK FOUNDERS LONDON

(lower) THIS AND THE TENOR BELL ADDED
AND THE PEAL REHUNG AT THE COST OF

WALTER DUNLOP ESQ^{RE} 1874
28½ in. dia.

(Weight, 4 cwt. 3 qrs. 19 lbs.)

2. THOMAS MEARS OF LONDON FECIT 1828
29 in. dia.
(Weight, 5 cwt. 2 qrs. 8 lbs.)
3. IF YOU HAVE A JUDICIOUS EAR
YOU LL OWN MY VOICE IS SWEET AND CLEAR
30½ in. dia.
(Weight, 6 cwt. 0 qrs. 22 lb.)
4. AT PROPER TIMES OUR VOICES WE WILL RAISE
IN SOUNDING TO OUR BENEFACTORS PRAISE
32 in. dia.
(Weight, 6 cwt. 3 qrs. 8 lbs.)
5. SUCH WONDROUS POWER TO MUSICS GIVEN
IT ELEVATES THE SOUL TO HEAVEN
34 in. dia.
(Weight, 8 cwt. 1 qr. 5 lbs.)
6. YOU RINGERS ALL THAT PRIZE YOUR HEALTH AND HAPPINESS
BE SOBER MERRY WISE & YOU LL THE SAME POSSESS
37½ in. dia.
(Weight, 9 cwt. 0 qrs. 22 lbs.)

Nos. 3, 4, 5, and 6 have also on a lower line—

PACK & CHAPMAN OF LONDON FECIT 1773

7. THOMAS MEARS OF LONDON FECIT 1828
REV^D RICH^D HARTLEY D.D. VICAR
- | | | |
|---------|-----------------|------------------|
| (lower) | WILLIAM ENGLAND | } CHURCH WARDENS |
| | MICHAEL BROWN | |
| | JAMES EDMUNDSON | |
| | DAVID MITCHELL | |
- 42 in. dia.
(Weight, 12 cwt. 1 qr. 19 lbs.)

Tenor.

MEARS & STAINBANK FOUNDERS LONDON 1873

- (lower) RING OUT THE DARKNESS OF THE LAND
RING IN THE CHRIST THAT IS TO BE
45 in. dia.
(Weight, 15 cwt. 3 qrs. 24 lbs.)

The tenor of Pack & Chapman's ring weighed 11¼ cwt., and had —

THIS PEAL WAS RAISED IN 1773

JOHNSON ATKINSON BUSFIELD ESQ^R WAS THE
PRINCIPAL BENEFACITOR

In 1828 this bell was cracked.

Up to 1824 a bell was rung on weekdays at eight p.m., and after long discontinuance the custom has been revived in recent years.

The Pancake Bell is still rung here.

KEIGHLEY (St. Andrew). Six bells.

These are by Messrs. Lester, Pack & Chapman, *circa* 1761-81.
The tenor weighs 14 cwt.

Up to about 1850 a bell was rung every weeknight at eight o'clock.

KILDWICK (St. Andrew). Six bells.

1. REV. M^R. DEHANE VICAR
2. ROBERT SPENCER JOHN BOOTH WILLIAM LEE
FRANCIS STIRK CHURCHWARDENS
3. JOHN WATSON
4. WILLIAM COCKSHOT
5. SAMUEL SLACK
6. PETER SMITH

(Weight, 10 cwt.)

On each, in addition :—

PACK & CHAPMAN OF LONDON FECERUNT 1780

Churchwardens' Accounts :—

£ s. d.

1746. September 1. To Thos. Witherop, the Sexton,
for his half-year's wages for looking to the clock and bells,
and ringing night and morn 0 10 0
(Gray's *Airedale*, p. 208.)

SILSDEN (St. James). Six bells.

These are by Messrs. Warner & Co., and bear only the name of
the founders and the date, 1895. They were dedicated by the Bishop
of Richmond 4th August, 1895.

Up to that year there was one bell, which bore nothing but the
date 1659, and is said to have been the dinner-bell at Skipton
Castle. In connection with this story it is notable that Silsden
Church was built by Thomas, sixth Earl of Thanet and eighteenth
Baron de Clifford (Lord of Skipton), in 1712. The old bell was last
rung as the noon bell on 9th January, 1895.

(c) Deanery of Craven (West).

BARNOLDSWICK (St. Mary). Three bells.

1. PEACE AND GOOD NEIGHBOURHOOD
28 in. dia.
(Weight, *circa* 5 cwt.)
2. RENDER THEREFORE UNTO CÆSAR THE THINGS WHICH ARE
[CÆSARS AND TO GOD THE THINGS WHICH ARE GODS
29 in. dia.
3. WILLIAM DRAKE CHVRCHWARDEN
31 in. dia.
(Weight, *circa* 8 cwt.)

BOLTON-BY-BOLLAND (St. Peter and St. Paul). Three bells.

1. ✠⁽³⁶⁾ *S̄c̄e P̄aule ora pro aīabus henrici pudsey et*
[margarete consorte^(a) sue]
2. ✠⁽³⁶⁾ *S̄c̄e Ioh̄is baptista ora pro aīabus ioh̄is pudsey*
[militis et gracie consorte sue]
3. CVM SONO BVSTA MORI CVM PVLPIA VIVERE
[DISCE 1749 {E Seller} (s)
Ebor }

The first and second bells bear also a small figure of the Blessed Virgin and Child, about 2 in. × 1 in., very indistinctly cast.

There is a tradition that Nos. 1 and 2 came from Sawley Abbey, and there is an undated entry in the Parish Register: "The Great Bell in the Parish Church of Bolton was given by Edward King, Esqr., then Vice-Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster," but it was told me at Gisburne that one of the bells from that church was taken to Bolton (possibly bought by Mr. King) in 1818, when Gisburne obtained six new bells.

Sir John Pudsey (eldest son of Sir Ralph Pudsey and Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Tunstall, of Scargill, knight) in 3 Edward IV married Grace, daughter of Lawrence Hamerton, of Hamerton, and had issue. Henry Pudsey, his eldest son, married (1) Margaret, daughter of Sir John Conyers, of Hornby Castle, knight. She died in 1500, and is buried with her husband (who died in 1509) at Bolton. Their son, Henry Pudsey, who was living in 1511, married Margaret, daughter of Roger Tempest, of Broughton.

(Foster's *Pedigrees*, ii.)

At the time of a funeral a peal is rung here from the time the funeral is sighted till it reaches the church.

BRACEWELL (St. Michael). One bell.

		GLORIA IN ALTISSIMIS DEO	1718
(lower)	{ E. Seller } (s)	IO WILKINSON	CHVRCH
	{ Ebor }	CH BROWN	WARDENS

There have evidently been three bells originally, and two at a comparatively recent date.

BROUGHTON-IN-CRAVEN (All Saints). Three bells.

1. ✠ BONVM EST CELEBRARE IEHOVA 1663
- 2 GLORIA IN ALTISSIMO DEO 1713

(a) The first syllable of this word is represented by a curious abbreviation resembling the figure 2.

3. In Incunditate Soni Sonabo Tibi Dne Dulcedine

[Vocis Cantabo Tuo Noë ✠ 1615 ✠ ✠

(lower)

W O ⁽⁶⁸⁾

R O

CARLTON-IN-SKIPTON (St. Mary). Three bells.

1. SOLI DEO SIT LAVS ET GLORIA 1615

(lower)

W. O. ⁽⁶⁸⁾ without R. O.

2. G MEARS FOUNDER LONDON 1859

3. WHEN I DOE RING GODS PRAYSES SING 1656 AS

(Weight, 8 cwt.)

(lower)

W. C. ⁽²³⁾

The second bell is a mediæval bell, recast. It formerly had—

✠ SEE VIRGO VIRGINY
[ORA PRO NOBIS

GISBURNE (St. Mary). Six bells.

On each— T MEARS OF LONDON FECIT 1818

In addition, on—

4. THESE BELLS WERE ORDERED BY JOHN EARNSHAW

5. THE KING THE CHVRCH & LIBERTY

6. REV^d ROBERT KNOWLES MINISTER

JOHN BARLOW HENRY WILKINSON JOHN MOORE

ROBERT WOFINDALE CHURCHWARDENS

John Earnshaw was a Clitheroe man.

Robert Knowles was vicar 1793 to 1822.

Up to 1818 there were three bells here, of which Mears got two, and the third is said to have been sent to the neighbouring church of Bolton (*q.v.*). It may be the present tenor at Bolton.

Formerly the third bell was rung at seven a.m. and eight p.m. in summer and seven a.m. and six p.m. in winter. This was discontinued about 1888, but the then Lady Ribblesdale and others protested, and the bell is now rung at seven a.m. and eight p.m. all the year round. A bell is rung at eleven a.m. on Shrove Tuesday.

For a death the tenor is rung for a short time, and then—

For a man, three strokes each on third, fourth, and fifth bells.

„ woman, five	„	„	„	„
„ boy, three	„	first, second, and third bells.		
„ girl, five	„	„	„	„

GRINDLETON. One bell.

This, I am informed, is a small bell, without inscription, which was formerly a mill bell.

MARTON-IN-CRAVEN (St. Peter). Three bells.

1. In Incunditate Soni Sonabo Tibi Dñe.
(lower) 1635
- 2 & 3. G. MEARS FOUNDER LONDON 1859
(Weight of tenor, $4\frac{1}{2}$ cwt.)

GREAT MITTON (St. Michael). Six bells.

1. J TAYLOR & CO LOUGHBOROUGH 1872
2. RO. PARKER THO WALMESLEY RIC. MAYSON JOHN EMETT
WIL HALL CHURCH WARDENS 1726 ⁽¹⁾
3. GOD SAVE HIS CHVRCH 1624
4. SYR. LAWRENCE SPEYKE VICAR R. W. H. M. ⁽⁶⁹⁾ 1567
5. IERVIS HT WH NW RB KW 1567 ⁽⁷⁰⁾
6. THOMAS MEARS OF LONDON FOUNDER 1834

The fifth and sixth bells are of an unusual (in Yorkshire), rather ornamental, Roman lettering.

SKIPTON (Holy Trinity). Six bells.

On each— LESTER & PACK OF LONDON FECIT

Also—

1. VENITE EXULTEMUS DOMINO 1759
2. (incised) FRAS. ATKINSON CH. WARDEN FOR BARDEN
[WELBURY HOWGATE FOR HALTON 1759
3. JN^o CHIPPINDALE FOR EASTBY . GEO. DEMAINE
[FOR HAZLEWOOD . 1759
4. W^m MYERS CH. WARDEN FOR DRAUGHTON .
[W^m ATKINSON FOR EMBSAY 1759
5. HENRY ATKINSON & THOS. BOOTH CH. WARDENS
[FOR STIRTON CUM THORLBY 1759
6. (incised) WALTER PRIEST, VICAR. HUGH TILLETSON
[& W^m CHIPPINDALE & THO. HEELIS
[CHURCHWARDENS 1759

(Weight, 18 cwt. 2 qrs. 24 lbs.)

In 1628 Francis, Earl of Cumberland, gave "the litle bell," with wood for its frame. Gent, in his *History of Ripon* (page 40), states that the five bells which hung in the tower at the time of the Civil War were seized as prize of war. £200 was paid to redeem them, but only four were sent back, and these hung in the tower till 1759. Timothy Crowther, who was parish clerk about the middle of last century, tried to persuade the churchwardens to get a new ring of

bells, but could only induce them at that time to afford new clappers. It is said that Crowther intentionally procured clappers so much too heavy as to crack such of the bells as were whole, and thus necessitate a new ring; hence the item in the churchwardens' accounts: "1757. May 9. Paid at the Visitation with the present't touching the bells being out of repair, 6s. 6d."

At a vestry meeting held on 23rd September, 1759, it was resolved to have the existing bells exchanged or melted down with other metal into a ring of six new bells, the tenor to be 18 cwt., and it was agreed to raise the cost and expenses to be incurred by subscription and assessment. The little bell was sold to the churchwardens of Rilstone for £15, and the others were taken and allowed for by Messrs. Pack & Chapman.

Messrs. Pack & Chapman received £203 19s. 6d. for work and additional metal. Mr. James Harrison, of Barton, hung the bells, and received £37 10s. 9d., besides £10 2s. paid for clappers and other ironwork, and £14 for wood for the new frames. Carriage and other expenses brought the total cost of the new bells and their fittings up to £293 17s. 3d. £157 19s. was raised by subscriptions, including £50 from the Earl of Thanet and £20 from the Duke of Devonshire, and £135 18s. 3d. was raised by sale of the old metal and by assessment. (See Dawson's *History of Skipton*, pp. 161-4.)

Up to about fifty years ago the bells were always rung on 29th May and 5th November.

Formerly a bell was rung daily at noon and at five p.m. In 1880 I found a bell rung at noon and at eight p.m., and after the latter the day of the month was struck upon the bell.

SLAIDBURN (St. Andrew). Six bells.

These are by Thomas Mears in 1843, with a tenor, weighing 15½ cwt. Formerly there were—

1. THOMAS DUGDALE JOHN WEBSTER JOHN GUY
[JOHN TOWNSON CHURCHWARDENS
2. SERVAVIT ME CUM SERMONE
3. IN DOMINO CONFIDO 1567

In 1889 a bell was rung here daily at eight p.m.

THORNTON-IN-CRAVEN (St. Mary). Four bells.

1. J. SHAW SON & CO. FOUNDERS BRADFORD
(lower) GIVE PEACE IN OUR TIME . O . LORD
RECAST JUNE 1887

2. K P IMPRIMIS VENERARE DEUM HENRY RICHARDSON A.M.
 [RECTOR JOHN WILCOCK STEPHEN BANISTER JOHN
 (lower) HARGREAVES CHURCHWARDENS.
 LESTER & PACK FECIT 1759
 (incised) 6 . 2 . 12 (possibly the weight)

3. ✕⁽³⁶⁾ Campana scs Antonius
 4. ✕⁽³⁶⁾ Abe grā plena dñs tecum

The first bell formerly had, according to Whittaker's *Craven*, an inscription similar to that on the present second. Whittaker also gives the inscription on another bell, which he makes No. 3:—

VENITE AD PRECES VENITE AD CONCIONES
 LESTER & PACK 1759

When I was in the tower in 1889 there was the appearance of there having at one time been *six* bells.

The Rev. Henry Richardson was rector 1735–78, and has a monument in the church. On the tower is carved the date of its building, a'no D'm mcccccx, and this may very well be the date of the present third and fourth bells.

TOSSIDE (St. Bartholomew). One bell.

I am informed that this is a small bell, without inscription.

WADDINGTON (St. Helen). Six bells.

- 1, 2, 3, }
 4 & 5 } PACK & CHAPMAN OF LONDON FECIT 1774
 6. ROBT SMITH MINISTER JOHN PYE RICH. CURTIS GEO.
 [HORNER JOHN HARGREAVES CH. WARDENS
 PACK & CHAPMAN OF LONDON FECIT 1774

(d) Deanery of Bradford.

BRADFORD (St. Peter). Ten bells.

1. LOVE IS THE FULFILLING OF THE LAW
 CAST IN THE YEAR OF OUR REDEMPTION 1846
 2. FOR WHATEVER IS NOT OF FAITH IS SIN
 J. TAYLOR FECIT A.D. 1846
 3. BUT THEY HAD ALL THINGS IN COMMON
 J. TAYLOR FECIT A.D. 1846
 4, 5, }
 8 & 9. } JOHN TAYLOR & SON FOUNDERS LOUGHBOROUGH
 A.D. 1846

6. J. TAYLOR & SON FOUNDERS LOUGHBOROUGH
LATE OF OXFORD AND ST. NEOTS
7. THE MOST HIGH DWELLETH NOT IN TEMPLES MADE
[WITH HANDS A.D. 1846]
8. THIS PEAL OF TEN BELLS WEIGHING 5 TONS 5 CWTs WAS
[CAST BY JOHN TAYLOR & SON OF LOUGHBOROUGH
[A.D. 1846 BY PUBLIC SUBSCRIPTION
WILLIAM SCORESBY D.D. F.R.S. VICAR
WM PEARSON AND EDWARD HAWKSWORTH PARRATT
CHURCHWARDENS

4 ft. dia.

The weights of the bells are as follows:—

	Cwt.	qrs.	lbs.		Cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
(1)	5	3	0	(6)	8	2	1
(2)	5	3	11	(7)	10	0	21
(3)	6	1	4	(8)	10	1	15
(4)	6	2	0	(9)	17	1	14
(5)	6	2	6	(10)	27	0	14
				104 2 2			

It is notable, in view of the recent controversy about musical pitch, that when these bells were agreed for it was specified that they were to be in "that most noble and magnificent key, *C sharp*"; but according to present pitch they are in the key of *C natural*.

According to the churchwardens' accounts there were four bells only in 1666. In 1715 these were, with additional metal, cast into six, at a cost of £200. In 1750 two more bells were added. The ring however does not seem to have been satisfactory, for in 1750 certain exchanges were made with other churches in Leeds or the neighbourhood, at a cost of £50. In 1846 the eight were recast, with additional metal, into the present ten, at a cost of over £500, raised by subscription. They were opened on 3rd September, 1846.

Up to 1840 it was customary to ring a bell daily at five a.m. and eight p.m., but in that year the vestry put an end to the custom. Formerly a tune was played on the bells every four hours, viz. at four, eight, and twelve. The bells were at one time rung all through the night previous to Bradford Fair, as a guide to drovers and others making their way thither. In their 1683 accounts the churchwardens charge:—

	£	s.	d.
"In candles for ye Ringers ringing at ye Income			
(incoming) of S. Andrews ffaire	00	00	1"

CALVERLEY (St. Wilfrid). Eight bells.

At the Survey of 1552 there were three bells here. The present bells were cast by Messrs. George Mears & Co. in 1862, at a cost of £202, raised by subscription. Up to 1745 there were only three bells. I.C.G. 6 Edw. VI $\frac{1}{8}$ 11. On 3rd July, 1745, at a meeting held in the vestry of the Parish Church, it was agreed that the existing three bells should be new cast and converted into six, and that the Rev. Mr. Dodgson, vicar, Thomas Clapham, and Samuel Popplewell should be empowered to contract with Messrs. Edward and John Sellars, of York, for the executing of the said work, and that such assessment should be from time to time raised as should be sufficient to satisfy the said Edward and John Sellars for the performance of the same, provided such assessment so to be raised do not in the whole exceed the sum of eighty guineas.

(*Yorkshire Magazine*, iii, 480.)

By September, 1745, the recasting had been effected. Sir Walter Calverley in his Note Book (*Yorkshire Diaries*, Surtees Society, lxxii, p. 148) gives particulars as follows: -

New Bells at Calverley. Account of the Charge,

7th September, 1745.

	£	s.	d.
To three old bells recasting, 32 cwt. 0 qrs. 17 lbs., at 20 <i>li.</i> per ton	32	3	0
To additional mettall to make six bells, 11 cwt. 1 qr. 2 lbs., at 14 <i>d.</i> per lb.	74	4	0
To exchange of clappers, &c.	2	10	0
To six bells hanging	24	0	0
	<u>£132</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>0</u>

Which was paid as under to one Edward Sellars, a Bell Founder in York, the 8th November, 1745.

	£	s.	d.
Sir Walter Calverley gave towards the charge of the above bells	20	0	0
The Rev. Mr. Dodgson, Vicar of Calverley, gave	10	0	0
The Parish of Calverley, by the Churchwardens	102	17	0
	<u>£132</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>0</u>

N.B. Sir Walterley Calverley, besides giving 20*li.*, lent the churchwardens the remainder of the money without interest, which is now all paid in.

N.B. In the year 1748 the above bells cost rehanging the sum of twelve or thirteen pounds, paid to Harrison, of which sum Sir Walter Calverley paid and gave in timber seven or eight pounds.

HAWORTH (St. Michael). Six bells.

6. THESE BELLS WERE RAISED BY SUBSCRIPTION

REV. P. BRONTE A.B. INCUMBENT

M^R GEO. FEATHER }
M^R JAS. LAMBERT } CHURCHWARDENS

C. & G. MEARS FOUNDERS LONDON 1845

These bells were first rung in the tower on 10th March, 1846.
The weights are as follows:—

						Cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
(1)	2 ft. 4 in. dia.,	Key F	...	...		4	3	6
(2)	2 „ 4½ „	„ Eb	...	...		4	3	20
(3)	2 „ 7½ „	„ Db	...	...		5	3	2
(4)	2 „ 9½ „	„ C	...	...		7	0	9
(5)	3 „ 1 „	„ Bb	...	...		9	0	19
(6)	3 „ 4 „	„ Ab	...	...		11	2	27

In ringing the death-bell here the tenor is used for a man, the fourth bell for a woman, and the second for a child.

IDLE. One bell.

The one bell is by Messrs. Shaw, of Bradford. The bell formerly hanging in the old chapel, erected in 1630, is at the mission room, in a quite inaccessible position, but does not appear to have any mark or lettering on it.

LOW MOOR (Holy Trinity). Eight bells.

These were cast in 1856. There is one of the former bells in the basement of the tower, which bears—

✠ ESQUIER
W R^(b) R R^(c) N P T G R P I P I S
T R^(a) S W 1640
(lower) MINISTER CHVRCH
I F I S IS WARDENS

ARCHDEACONRY OF RICHMOND.

(a) Deanery of Clapham.

BENTHAM (St. John Baptist). Seven bells.

There were formerly three bells. These were taken down in 1877 and photographs taken of them as they stood in the church-

(b) William Rookes, of Royds Hall. (a) Tempest Rookes, another brother.
(c) Robert Rookes or Richard Rookes, (See pedigree of this family in Whittaker's
brother of the last. *History of Leeds.*)

yard. The treble had apparently no inscription. Of the second bell only the word "MORI" and the date "1733" is to be made out. The tenor still survives, and is hung in the church porch. It is tolled at funerals. It has—

✠⁽⁵⁵⁾ Sum Rosa Pulsata mundi Maria Vocata

The capitals being very fine and crowned.⁽⁷¹⁾

In the tower are six bells, by Messrs. Taylor & Co., of Loughborough, of the following weights:—

	Cwt. qrs. lbs.		Cwt. qrs. lbs.
(1)	7 0 2	(4)	10 1 17
(2)	8 0 21	(5)	13 1 0
(3)	8 3 17	(6)	19 2 14
			<hr/>
			67 1 15
			<hr/>

CHAPEL-LE-DALE (St. Mary). One bell.

A SEWARD LANCASTER

18 in. dia.

This bell was cast about 1877.

CLAPHAM (St. James). Three bells.

1. VENITE EXVLTEMVS DOMINO 1720
(lower) SS (1)
Elbor
2. ✠⁽⁷²⁾ 1594⁽⁷³⁾ TIME DEVM NOSCE TE IPSVM RESPICE FINEM
3. MY CRACK IS CVRED NOW ALOVDE I CRY
COME PRAY REPENT
HEARE BELEEVE LEARNE TO DYE C P
(lower) W C⁽²³⁾ five times W C⁽⁴⁾ S S FECIT 1662
(Weight, 30 cwt.)

No. 2 is from stamps I have not found elsewhere; possibly a Lancashire founder.

DENT (St. Andrew). Six bells.

On each—

WM MEARS OF LONDON FECIT 1787

(Weight of tenor, 8 cwt.)

There is an old story that once, when Sedbergh and Dent were each having a new ring of bells, by mistake of the waggoners the Dent bells were taken to Sedbergh and the Sedbergh ones got to Dent. The old bells at Sedbergh (*q.v.*), however, were certainly not all of the same date, but 160 to 200 years older than the present bells at Dent.

GARSDALE (St. John Baptist). Two bells.

One of the bells came from the old church, rebuilt in 1860, and the other is said to have been procured at the rebuilding. Neither bell has any mark or inscription.

INGLETON (St. Mary). Six bells.

These are steel bells, E. Reipe's patent, cast by Naylor, Vicars and Co. in 1861.

There were formerly three bells, which were sold to raise funds for the present ring. The old bells had—

1. BE IT KNOWN TO ALL MEN THAT ME SE
THOMAS STAFFORD OF PENRITH MADE ME ANO DONI 1630 R F
2. T.P: ESQ: T.B: CVRATE: T.W: H.C: R.F:
C.W: CHVRCHS: I.R: CLARK: C.B: T.R: I.W: C.I:
WARDEN
I.R: T.B: O.S: P.P: 1719: I.G: I.M: C.O:
3. SOLI DEO GLORIA PAX HOMINIBVS 1779

The new bells cost £358 12s. 8d.

SEDBERGH (St. Andrew). Eight bells.

1. ✠ Deo gratias qui dedit nobis Victoriam ✠
(lower) A. M. G. D et in p.m. Roberti Herberti Quick hg
parochiae Vicarii 1883-1887 dd. uxor ejus 1897
2. ✠ Hora fugit, ora, labora ✠
(lower) 1897
3. ✠ Per singulos dies benedicimus Te ✠
(lower) 1897
4. ✠ Sursum Corda. Habemus ad Dñm ✠
(lower) 1897
5. ✠ Hunc dimittis serbum tuum Dñe in pace ✠
(lower) 1897
6. ✠ Concipiens X pia Virgo coetum rega ✠
(lower) Denbo reconfata 1897
7. ✠ Coelorum Rex placeat tibi rex sonus iste ✠
(lower) Denbo reconfata 1897
8. ✠ Haec campana sacra fiat Trinitate beata ✠
(lower) Denbo reconfata 1897

Each of these bells has also Messrs. Taylors' mark, a bell surrounded with a circle, bearing "✠ John ✠ Taylor ✠ and Co ✠ Loughborough," with an Agnus Dei above. To fill up the principal line of each inscription a beautiful ornament is used, blackberries and

their leaves on the first four bells, and vine leaves with grapes on the other four. According to a brass plate in the church, these bells were given in memory of the Rev. R. H. Quick, a former vicar, by his widow.

The third bell is rung for the daily service, the fourth for the Holy Communion, and the fifth as a passing bell.

There were formerly three bells, of which excellent photographs were taken before they were broken up. These had—

1. *Celorum rite placeat tibi rex sonus iste* ⁽¹⁶⁾ ⁽¹⁸⁾
2. *Concipiens xpia virgo celum rega* ⁽¹⁶⁾ ⁽¹⁸⁾
3. *Hec Campana Sacra Viat Trinitate Beata* ⁽¹⁶⁾ ⁽¹⁸⁾ H ⁽⁶⁾ C ⁽⁷⁾

The "C" in No. 2 is ⁽¹⁹⁾ right side up, and the "C" in No. 3 is ⁽⁷⁾ right side up. On No. 2 was a figure of the Blessed Virgin similar to that on the Rouclyffe Bell at Cowthorpe. (See Plate xx.)

THORNTON-IN-LONSDALE (St. Oswald). Three bells.

1. *Dulcedine Vocis Cantabo Tuo Noē* 1671
(lower) W S ⁽⁷⁴⁾
2. *En Encunditate soni sonabo tibi dne* 1635
(lower) W S ⁽⁷⁴⁾ 30 in. dia.

(This bell was cracked about 1854, and now lies unhung in the intermediate stage of the tower.)

3. VT TVBA SIC SONITV DOMINI CONDVCO COHORTES 1722
(lower) ⁽¹⁾

A bell was formerly rung every Sunday at eight a.m., but the custom is now discontinued.

In ringing the death-bell it is customary to sound sixty strokes each on the first and third bells. If the ringing is for a male the strokes are given on the tenor bell first, if for a female on the treble bell first.

(b) Deanery of Masham.

KIRKBY MALZEARD (St. Andrew). Six bells.

- 1 & 2. CAST BY JOHN WARNER & SON LONDON
(lower) KIRKBY MALZEARD 1866
ERECTED 1866 BY VOLUNTARY SUBSCRIPTIONS
3. IESVS BE OVR SPEED 1622
(lower) W R 34 in. dia.
4. IESVS BE OVR SPEED 1609 ⁽³²⁾
37 in. dia.

5. GOD SAVE OVR CHVRCH 1609 (3^a)
40 in. dia.
6. ALL MEN THAT HEARS MY DOLEFULL SOUND
REPENT BEFORE DEATH YOU CONFOUND
(lower) GEO^r THIRKILL CH. WARDEN
LESTER & PACK OF LONDON FECIT 1768
44 in. dia.

This bell bears the figures of two short-handled picks or hammers,⁽⁸²⁾ which may represent the tool with which bells were tuned by chipping the sound bow.

Mr. R. C. Hope, of Scarborough, has furnished me with extensive extracts from the churchwardens' accounts, &c., of this parish, commencing with the year 1576.

In 1591 one of the bells was recast in the church itself. The items in the accounts are as follows:—

Imp. for casting the Bell	...	...	...	...	...	iijs. vijs.
To Will. Ripley, for that layde out aboute the bell casting	...	...	...	...	...	xljs. vd.
It, for 1 board 4 yards long	...	...	...	...	...	vij <i>d</i> .
„ woode for drying the mold	...	...	...	...	...	xij <i>d</i> .
„ flags for his fornaces	...	...	...	...	...	viijs.
„ j pounce of Bee waxe	...	...	...	...	...	xd.
„ drinke at takeing downe the Bell	...	...	...	...	...	xiii <i>j</i> d.
„ 2 planks	...	...	...	...	...	ijs. v <i>j</i> d.
„ to Cudbert ffisher, for going to Yorke to buy mettall	...	...	...	...	...	iijs. iii <i>j</i> d.
„ cleaving of woode	...	...	...	...	...	vii <i>j</i> d.
„ 1 gallon of ale at the drying of the moeld	...	...	...	...	...	vd.
„ ale & breade at the bell casting	...	...	...	...	...	xix <i>d</i> .
„ ale & brede & ale for draweing the bell into the steeple	...	...	...	...	...	iijs. i <i>j</i> d.
„ to ffran. Braythwaite, for iij daies worke about hanging the Bell	...	...	...	...	...	ijs. v <i>j</i> d.
„ for going to Rippon to fetch one cable	...	...	...	...	...	iii <i>j</i> d.
„ to Vincent Outhwaite, for paveing the Church where the bell was casten	...	...	...	...	...	ijs.
„ bearing of horse dung to the bell casting	...	...	...	...	...	iijs. iii <i>j</i> d.
„ Pewter for the bell	...	...	...	...	...	vij <i>s</i> . iii <i>j</i> d.
„ payde to John Burnet, that borrowed about the bell casting	...	...	...	...	...	xx <i>s</i> .
„ to ffabian Heywoode, for the like	...	...	...	...	...	xs.
„ „ Cud. ffisher	...	...	...	...	...	xs.
„ „ „ for leading woode	...	...	...	...	...	ijs.
„ „ Will. Man, for 30 pounce of Bras	...	...	...	...	...	xs.

It., to Will. Walker, for 9 pounce of Bras	...	...	...	...	iiijs.
„ „ Thos. „ 15 „	...	...	...	...	vjs.
„ „ John Beckwith, for bringing mettall from Yorke	...	...	...	...	ijs.
„ „ Gilb. Anderson, for 12 pounce of Bras	...	...	...	...	iiijs.
„ „ Sym. Woodhouse, ij pounce & a halfe	...	...	...	...	iiijs. xd.
„ „ Mar. ffoster, for bands nailes to the Bells	...	...	...	...	iiijs. ij <i>d.</i>
„ „ Christ. Toppon, for one litle Bell (probably a hand bell melted up)	...	...	...	...	xs.
„ for j hide of woode	...	...	...	...	iiij <i>d.</i>
„ for riving of woode in the spring	...	...	...	...	xd.
„ Antho: Gaines wife, for woode	...	...	...	...	iiij <i>d.</i>
Sume disbursed about the bells, xij <i>l.</i> ix <i>s.</i> viij <i>d.</i>					

In 1609–10 three of the great bells were recast by Mr. Oldfield, he being paid £38 for his work. The wording of the accounts seems to imply that there were more than three great bells in the tower, and in 1616 *four* bell wheels were paid for. The tenor, second, and third bells were those recast by Oldfield in 1609, the tenor being dealt with at one time and the two smaller bells at another. These latter still remain. The tenor seems to have been recast in 1768.

The accounts do not state where Oldfield set up his furnace, &c., but it could not have been far off, as the item, “Itm., for bringing the bells to the furnaces and for weighing them,” is only ijs. In 1622 “the litel bell,” which seems to have escaped in 1609, was taken to Thirsk and recast there, in pursuance of an agreement previously entered into with William Oldfield. The negotiation seems to have been thirsty work:—

It., to the bell ffounder in earnest	...	...	...	...	xij <i>d.</i>
„ spent in drinke when Willm. Oldfield was heare	...	...	...	...	xij <i>d.</i>
„ spent in ale when the bargaine was mad for casting the bell	...	...	...	...	xij <i>d.</i>

In 1623 Oldfield was paid £6 14*s.* for the recasting. This church is said to have received four bells out of the twelve taken from the Trinitarian Priory at Knaresborough (*q.v.*).

From 6th April to 11th October they ring the second bell here on weekdays at seven a.m. and five p.m.

MIDDLES Moor (St. Chad). Six bells.

1. TO CALL THE FOLKS TO CHURCH IN TIME WE CHIME
2. PEACE ON EARTH GOOD WILL TO MEN
3. BE JOYFUL UNTO THE LORD
4. PRAISE GOD ON HIGH

5. LOVE ONE ANOTHER
6. IN MEMORY OF SIMON HORNER MERCHANT OF HULL
NATIVE OF THIS PLACE BORN 1735 DIED 1829 AGED 94
REMEMBER THE SABATH DAY
CAST BY WILLIAM BLEWS & SONS BIRMINGHAM 1868

This ring weighs 2 tons 11 cwt., and was presented by Mrs. Barkworth in furtherance of the wishes of her uncle, Mr. Simon Horner, of Hull, at a cost of upwards of £500. The Horners are a very old family in this district. It was particularly requested by the donor that the bells should be rung every Saturday evening. The ring was opened 11th June, 1868. (*Ripon Gazette*, 12th June, 1868.)

ARCHDEACONRY OF RIPON.

(a) Deanery of Boroughbridge.

ALDBOROUGH (St. Andrew). Six bells.

1. TO HONOUR GOD AND KING
IN MELODY WE RING
(lower) THO^s MEARS LATE LESTER PACK & CHAPMAN
[OF LONDON FECIT 1790]
2. I CALL THE PEOPLE
I ADORN THE FESTIVAL 1784
(lower) DALTON FECIT YORK
3. CHAPMAN & MEARS OF LONDON FECERUNT 1782
4. ✕⁽⁶²⁾ ⁽⁷⁵⁾ Sancte Coma Ora Pro Nobis ⁽⁷⁶⁾
5. ✕⁽⁶²⁾ ⁽⁷⁶⁾ Sit Nomen Domini Benedictum ⁽⁷⁵⁾
6. ✕⁽⁷⁷⁾ IESVS BE OVR SPEED
ANNO DOMINI 1627

36 in. dia.

The dedication of No. 4 is, I think, unique in the Riding. May the bell have been given by Thomas Myton, who was vicar of Aldborough in 1380?

Between each word on No. 6 is a stop like that on the Thorparch bell. (See Plate xiv.)

Mark Smithson, Esq., by will dated 12 May, 1787, gave money sufficient to purchase £3,333 6s. 8d. Three per Cent. Consols to the vicar and two churchwardens of the town of Aldborough upon trust as to the dividends (*inter alia*) as to £10 thereof for the ringers of the town to ring a peal on Thursday evenings and Sundays.

(*Charity Commissioners' Report*, West Riding.)

Up to about 1880 a bell was rung nightly at seven, and on Sundays at seven and eight a.m. Also a bell was rung daily during Lent at ten a.m. and four p.m. Of these only the eight a.m. bell on Sundays is now rung.

ALLERTON MAULEVERER (St. Martin). Three bells.

1. No inscription.
2. IESVS BE OVR SPEED 1627
3. GLORIA IN ALTISSIMIS DEO
RICARDVS MALLEVERER MILES ET BARONETTVS A^o 1666
GRATIA REFVNDIT

BOROUGHBRIDGE (St. James). Six bells.

1. Psalm cv. 4 "Seek"
2. Psalm cv. 4 "The Lord"
3. Psalm cv. 4 "Seek"
4. Psalm cv. 4 "His strength"
5. Psalm cv. 4 "His Face"
6. Psalm cv. 4 "Evermore"

This peal of 6 Bells given by Angella G. Burdett Coutts A.D. 1870
in memory of her Father being elected
Member of Parliament for Boroughbridge 1796

These inscriptions are all on the waists of the bells. On the shoulder of each is—

Mears & Stainbank Founders London 1870

There were formerly three bells here—

1. Sancti Jacobi mentis precibus Deus audi nos 1557
2. Ihesus be our spede 1598
3. Dated 1609, and bearing the Tancred crest—an olive tree fructed.

These were recast in 1842, and another added by subscription.

DUNSFORTH (St. Mary). Two bells.

1. GLORIA IN ALTISSIMIS DEO 1671
2. ✱ AN EL CHAT ONAS
(i.e. SANCTA HELENA)
18 in. dia.

GOLDSBROUGH (St. Mary). Three bells.

1. ✱ ANDREAS : DUBOIS : ET :
[ANDREA : PRO : NOBIS :
[OMNIBUS : ORA
26 in. dia.

2. (line i) ✠ **ANNO : DOMINI : M^{MO} :**
[CCCC^{MO} : VII^{MO} :
 (line ii) ✠ **ANNA : DEO : DIGNA :**
[POSSENTIBUS : ESTO :
[BENIGNA : DOMINA :
[JOHAN
 (line iii) **NA : UXOR : EIVSDEM :**
[RICARDI : GOLDBURGH :
[FECIT : DIMEDIAM

28 in. dia.

3. ✠ IHC ✠ DOMINVS RICHARDVS GOLDESVRGH MILES XIII
[FECIT ISTAM
 30 in. dia.

A very rough, rectangular lettering, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. high. See (78).

I am informed that there were at least *eight* Richard Goldesburghs between 1295 and 1479, and I cannot find that anyone of them had a wife named Johanna or Joan.

HUNSGORE (St. John Baptist). Six bells.

1. GLORY TO GOD IN THE HIGHEST
2. PEACE ON EARTH
3. GOOD WILL TOWARDS MEN
4. WE PRAISE THEE
5. WE BLESS THEE
6. WE WORSHIP THEE

MARTON-CUM-GRAFTON (Christ Church). One bell.

✠ **CAMPANA SANCTI**
[IOHANNIS EVANGELISTE

This bell is hung in a bell-cot on the vestry. The inscription is very indistinct in "Lombardic" capitals, reversed. The bell is very long waisted, and is 18 in. high, 18 in. diameter at the rim, $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. at the shoulder, and the sound bow is $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick.

NUN MONCKTON (St. Mary). Three bells.

1. ihc⁽³⁾ **MARIE II**
2. ✠ REPENT LEST YE PERISH
3. G MEARS & C^O FOUNDERS LONDON

✠ RECAST 1863 ✠

REV^D E GREENHOW INCUMBENT

ISAAC CRAWHALL ESQ^R LORD OF THE MANOR AND

JOHN BINNS CHURCHWARDEN

✠ ihc ✠

OUSEBURN, GREAT (St. Mary). Two bells.

1. CVM VOCO VEENI PRECARE
 GEO CASS } CHVRCH
 GEO BARBER } WARDENS 1750
2. FVNERA DEPLORO POPVLVM VOCO FESTA DECORO 1738
 JOHN WALKER } CHVRCH
 ROB. PICK } WARDENS WIL. WILCOCK VICAR
- Both have— {E Seller} (s)
 Ebor }

OUSEBURN, LITTLE (Holy Trinity). Two bells.

1. GLORIA IN ALTISSIMIS DEO 1676
 (lower) I P I B CHVRCHWARDENS
 SS (1)
 Ebor
2. ✠ SAND TE IO HAN NES
 [ORA PRO NO BIS
 33 in. dia.]

An article on these bells appeared in the *Richmond and Ripon Chronicle* of 18th September, 1858.

There were formerly three bells. The treble is now missing, and the story is that it was taken to Great Ouseburn. The present tenor is said to have been brought from Fountains Abbey, to which the church was attached.

WHIXLEY (Ascension). Six bells.

1. SOLI DEO GLORIA
 (lower) DALTON FECIT YORK
2. GLORIA IN ALTISSIMIS DEO 1667
 (lower) I B MINISTER T D T T CHVRCH
 WARDEN
3. (Seven impressions of a coin.)
4. LAUDA DEUM VERUM PIEBEM VOCO CONSECRE VESTA 1861
5. WILLIAM VALENTINE MA VICAR
 JOHN BAILEY HENRY PRICE CHURCHWARDENS
6. THE GOVERNORS OF TANCRED HOSPITAL GAVE THIS BELL 1861
 [AT THE VICARS EARNEST REQUEST
 (Weight, 6½ cwt.)]

The above inscriptions on Nos. 4, 5, and 6 are on the waist. On the shoulder of each is—

C MEARS & CO FOUNDERS LONDON

(b) Deanery of Knaresborough.

BURTON LEONARD (St. Leonard). One bell.

VOCO . VENI . PRECARE . CORRIGE . DISCE . MORI . 1711

COPGROVE (St. Michael). One bell.

This was given by the late Squire of Copgrove Hall about 1840.

"Depositions from York Castle.

"January 14th, 1654-5. Before Martin Iles, Alderman, and Francis Allanson, of Leeds.

"Thomas Baxter, of Copgrove, saith that on or about the 24th day of December last (being the Lord's Day) hee, being clerk of the church of Copgrove and having the keyes of the church doore, missed a Bell which he verily beleeveeth at that tyme or at some tyme the weeke beefore was stollen out of the said church steeple, in regard he then found the said church doore unlocte and the lock bended, which the Sunday beefore he had lockt. Having informacon that a bell was to be sould at Leeds, and mistrusting it to be the stollen bell, he repaired thither, and coming to the howse of one Francis Powell there, to whom he heard the bell was sould, found there severall peeces of a bell which he verily beleeveeth was parte of the same bell soe stollen; in regard the smith lately beefore lyeing a band of iron upon the said bell, some parte thereof was broken of thereby, which he, bringing alonge with him and joyneing and comparing the same with the other peeces in Powell's possession, found it just to supply and fill upp the place out of which it was broken, and as he verily beleeveeth the words 'Michaell th'archangell' was engraven upon the said bell.

"[Note:—The bell at Copgrove Church is stolen. The buyer says that he purchased the pieces of Robert Sawrey and Elizabeth Watson, at 4*d.* per pound. Watson denies this, and says that the fragments were bought at Bolton or Tickhill Castle. Subsequently the woman confesses that the proper name of Sawry is Barnard Bumpus, that he is her father-in-law, and that she heard him say the bell was stolen from Copgrove.]" (Surtees Society, xl, 67.)

FARNHAM (St. Oswald). Three bells.

1. (incised) THE REV^d THO^s COLLINS VICAR
J WOOD CH WARDEN 1774
- (raised) PACK & CHAPMAN OF LONDON FECIT
2. IESVS BE OVR SPEED 1631
3. FILI DEI MISERERE MEI 1631

The death-bell is rung with twelve strokes for a man, nine for a woman, and six for a child.

HAMPSTHWAITE (St. Thomas of Canterbury). Three bells.

1. DEO GLORIA 1738
EDWARD BAINBRIDGE VICAR
IONA: HVTCHINSON }
HEN: RANSOM } CHVRCHWARDENS
 { ^E
 { Seller } With a band of bell ornament
 { Ebor } similar to ⁽¹⁾.
2. C & G MEARS FOUNDERS LONDON 1857
3. C & G MEARS FOUNDERS LONDON 1857
(incised) GIVEN TO THE PARISH OF HAMPSTHWAITE BY
[BILTON JOSEPH WILTON ESQUIRE MAY 1ST 1857]

There were formerly two bells, bearing the inscriptions:—

1. SOLI DEO GLORIA 1626
2. TO GOD THAT DOTH DISPOSE ALL THINGS
TO HIM ALL GLORY AND PRAISE WE RING 1620
SOLI DEO GLORIA W O

These were the second and tenor respectively, and being cracked were taken down and cast into the present second bell.

By a codicil to his will, proved at York 5 January, 1406, John Parker, Doctor of Medicine, states:—

“Item volo quod tres librae sterlingorum assignatae in testamento meo pro expensis funeralibus apud Ebor deliberentur vicario de Hamsthwayt ad facturam campanarum ecclesiae parochialis de Hamsthwayt.” (*Test. Ebor.*, i, 343.)

HARROGATE (Christ Church). Three bells.

- 1 & 2. T MEARS OF LONDON FECIT 1831
3. J TAYLOR & CO BELL FOUNDERS LOUGHBOROUGH 1874

KIRK HAMMERTON (St. John Baptist). Two bells.

1. VOCO VENI PRECARE 1708 ⁽¹⁾
20 in. dia.
2. CAMPANA SANCTI QVINTINI 1667
(lower) R V R A ^{CHVRCH}
WARDEN
24 in. dia.

The tenor bell here is, I think, the only instance I have met with of a pre-Reformation inscription being copied by a seventeenth century founder. Can it have any allusion to the St. Quintin family of Harpham E.R.?

KNARESBOROUGH (St. John Baptist). Eight bells.

1. OUR VOICES SHALL IN CONCERT RING
TO HONOUR BOTH OF GOD AND KING
(Weight, 5 cwt. 3 qrs.)
2. WHILST THUS WE JOIN IN CHEERFUL SOUND
MAY LOVE AND LOYALTY ABOUND
(Weight, 6 cwt. 0 qrs. 9 lbs.)
3. PEACE AND GOOD NEIGHBOURHOOD
(Weight, 6 cwt. 1 qr. 4 lbs.)
4. YE RINGERS ALL THAT PRIZE YOUR HEALTH AND HAPPINESS
BE SOBER MERRY WISE AND YOU'LL THE SAME POSSESS
(Weight, 7 cwt. 1 qr. 4 lbs.)
5. IN WEDLOCK BANDS ALL YE WHO JOIN WITH HANDS
[YOUR HEARTS UNITE
SO SHALL OUR TUNEFUL TONGUES COMBINE TO LAUD
[THE NUPTIAL RITE
(Weight, 8 cwt.)
6. SUCH WOND'ROUS POWERS TO MUSIC'S GIVEN
IT ELEVATES THE SOUL TO HEAVEN
(Weight, 10 cwt. 0 qrs. 20 lbs.)
7. IF YOU HAVE A JUDICIOUS EAR
YOU'LL OWN MY VOICE IS SWEET AND CLEAR
(Weight, 13 cwt. 1 qr.)
8. THE REV T COLLINS M.A. VICAR 1774 PROCUL ESTA PROFANI
JOHN INMAN JOSEPH YOUNG CHURCHWARDENS
(Weight, 19 cwt. 1 qr. 11 lbs.)

On each bell is also—

PACK & CHAPMAN FECIT 1774

These bells cost £462 3s., and the carriage from London £82 11s. 5d. further. £226 10s. was allowed for the four old bells, £102 13s. 6d. was subscribed, and the balance, £215 10s. 11d., was paid by the parish.

Mr. Frank Buckland (*Curiosities of National History*, 3rd Series, i, 56) states that the Rev. J. E. Ramskill told him that the four bells taken by the bellfounders in 1774 came from the Trinitarian Priory at Knaresborough. When the priory was dissolved it had twelve bells, which were shared between Spofforth, Kirby Malzeard, and Knaresborough.

NIDD (St. Paul). Five bells.

On each—

MEARS & STAINBANK FOUNDERS LONDON 1867

On the tenor, in addition—

THIS PEAL OF FIVE BELLS
PRESENTED BY
ELIZABETH RAWSON
WHEN SHE REBUILT THE CHURCH
1867

There were formerly two bells, but at the time of the rebuilding only one.

RIPLEY (All Saints). Three bells.

- | | | | |
|----|-------------------------|------|----------------|
| 1. | VENITE EXVLTEMVS DOMINO | 1701 | SS (1)
Ebor |
| 2. | CRY ALOVD REPENT | 1640 | |
| 3. | GLORIA IN SVPREMIS DEO | 1717 | SS (1)
Ebor |
| | W. HARDCASTLE | } | CHVRCHWARDENS |
| | GEO. WILSON | | |
| | I WILLIAMSON | | |

SOUTH STAINLEY (All Saints). Two bells.

1. ✕⁽³⁹⁾ AVE : MARIA : GRACIA :
[PLENA]
2. ✕⁽³⁹⁾ CARMANA : SANCTI :
[TRINITATIS : :

STAVELEY (All Saints). Three bells.

These are steel bells, by Naylor, Vickers & Co., of Sheffield, and were hung in 1864, in place of two old metal bells, which were sold.

THORNTHWAITE (St. Osythe).

One small bell, without mark or inscription, but apparently cast in this century—possibly in 1810, when the church was rebuilt.

(c) Deanery of Leeds.

ADEL (St. John Baptist). Three bells.

These were recast in 1839 by Thomas Mears, of London. The tenor weighs 4 cwt.

ARMLEY (St. Bartholomew). One bell.

ALDERMAN CALVERLEY CHURCHWARDEN 1780

BEESTON (St. Mary). One bell.

GLORIA IN ALTISSIMIS DEO 1764

(lower) { ^G Dalton } 15 in. dia.
York

BRAMLEY (St. Peter). Six bells.

These were cast in 1863, by Messrs. John Warner & Sons.

5. CAST BY JOHN WARNER 1863 FOR BRAMLEY CHURCH SPIRE

6. THIS BELL AND CLOCK IS GIVEN TO THIS CHURCH BY

[SARAH THE WIFE OF RICHARD NICHOLS ESQUIRE

[BRAMLEY HILL TOP 1863

(Weight, 12 cwt.)

The five smaller bells were given by John M. Sagar-Musgrave, of Red Hall, Shadwell, in memory of his uncle, Abraham Musgrave, of Bramley. In the *Terrier* of 1809 is the item:—

“One bell of sixteen inches, with this inscription, viz.:—

GLORIA IN ALTISSIMIS DEO 1686”

CHAPEL ALLERTON (St. Matthew). Three bells.

1, 2 & 3. JOHN TAYLOR & SON BELLFOUNDERS LOUGHBOROUGH

[1854

FARNLEY (St. Michael). One bell.

This I am informed was obtained new on the rebuilding of this church in 1885.

HEADINGLEY (St. Michael). Six bells.

1, 2 & 3. THOMAS MEARS OF LONDON FECIT 1797

4. J TAYLOR & CO FOUNDERS LOUGHBOROUGH 1865

5. THOMAS MEARS & SON OF LONDON FECIT 1807

(With names of vicar and churchwardens.)

6. C & G MEARS FOUNDERS LONDON

RECAST 1832

(With names of vicar and churchwardens.)

HOLBECK (St. Matthew). Eight bells.

These are by Messrs. J. Warner & Sons, and brought to the church on 16th September, 1871. The tenor weighs 16 cwt., and bears the inscription:—

THIS PEAL OF BELLS WAS ERECTED BY J. E. WOODHOUSE AND
ANN HIS WIFE TO THE GLORY OF GOD AND IN PIOUS MEMORY
OF JOHN WOODHOUSE OF WOODLANDS HALL WHO DIED A.D. 1871

HUNSLET (St. Mary). Eight bells.

These bells were cast by Messrs. Warner in 1864.

LEEDS (St. Peter). Thirteen bells.

1. THE GIFT OF WILLIAM GEORGE AND SAMUEL SMITH (Key G.)
2. THESE BELLS WERE CAST FROM A DESIGN OF M^R W
[GAWKRODGER OF LEEDS BEING THE FIRST PEAL OF
[13 BELLS EVER CAST IN THIS KINGDOM (Key F[#])
- 2a. THE GIFT OF JAMES RHODES ESQ. OF KNOSTROP
[AND HIS WIFE MARIA (Key F[#])
- 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, }
8, 9, 10 & 11. } THOMAS MEARS & SONS LONDON 1841
12. REV^D W. F. HOOK D.D. VICAR REV^D J. W. CLARKE B.A. LECTURER
[REV^D G. ELMHURST B.A. CURATE REV^D E. BROWNE M.A. CLERK
[IN ORDERS REV^D W. D. MORRICE B.A. ASSISTANT CURATE
(Key C.)

The ring cost £1,203 16s. 4d., and the weights are as follows:—

	Cwt. qrs. lbs.		Cwt. qrs. lbs.
(1)	6 0 26	(7)	10 1 19
(2)	5 3 24	(8)	12 2 7
(2a)	6 1 14	(9)	13 0 21
(3)	6 2 10	(10)	17 2 0
(4)	7 0 26	(11)	25 3 9
(5)	7 3 5	(12)	35 1 9
(6)	8 0 16		
			<hr/>
			162 3 26
			<hr/>

According to Thoresby (*Ducatus Leodiensis*, 2nd edition, pp. 40 and 58) the inscriptions on the old bells were as follows:—

Passing Bell. all men that hear my mournfull sound
repent before you ly in ground 1623

2. **GOD SAVE HIS CHURCHE** 8851

3. A cross floree, with "GOD" and the characters for *Jesus* and *Mary*.

4. JESVS BE OVR SPEED 1652

5. GLORIA IN ALTISSIMIS DEO 1671

TIMOTHY BROOKE WILLIAM CALVERLEY

6. VENITE EXVLTEMVS DOMINO 1671

TIMOTHY BROOKE WILLIAM CALVERLEY

7. DEO ET REGE SACRVM 1682

8. GLORIA IN EXCELSIS DEO 1682

9. SOLI DEO GLORIA 1672

10. SOLI DEO GLORIA PAX HOMINIBVS 1712

Thoresby says that the passing bell was taken down in 1778, being out of tune and too heavy, viz. 1,800 lbs., and that No. 6 was recast in the same year as being too light. In 1778 was also recast No. 10.

Thoresby says that the inscription on the great bell, which was ordered by his father, on its being recast, was—

THE FOYNDERS PRAISE I SING

LEEDS (Holy Trinity). Two bells.

- (This bell is about 15 in. diameter, and very much corroded.)

2. GLORIA IN ALTISSIMIS DEO 1728 {E. Seller
Ebor}
30 in. dia.

(d) Deanery of Otley.

ADDINGHAM (St. Peter). Six bells.

- L & P FECIT**

- LESTER & PACK 1759

6. W BELL H SPENCER & R LANE CHURCHWARDENS
W WATSON J THOMPSON CHURCHWARDENS

REV W THOMPSON RECTOR 1891

RECAST BY J SHAW & C^O OF BRADFORD 1891

Weights, &c.:—

- | | | | |
|-------------|--------|------------|--------|
| (1) 4½ cwt. | Key E. | (4) 6 cwt. | Key B. |
| (2) 5 " | " D. | (5) 8 " | " A. |
| (3) 5½ " | " C. | (6) 10 " | " G. |

4. **JOHN TAYLOR & SON FOUNDERS**

[~~LOUGHBOROUGH~~ A.D. 1845

5. J. TAYLOR & C^o FOUNDERS LOUGHBOROUGH RECAST ME 1873

6. JOHN TAYLOR & SON FOUNDERS LOUGHBOROUGH 1845

7. THIS PEAL OF SIX BELLS WAS RECAST A.D. 1845 FROM
[THREE DATED 1600 1636 1676

JOHN SNOWDON M.A. VICAR

THO^s BEANLANDS JAMES CRITCHLEY NIMROD WM HOWDEN
CHURCHWARDENS

JOHN TAYLOR & SON FOUNDERS LOUGHBOROUGH

LATE OF OXFORD & S^t NEOTS 1845

Tenor. J TAYLOR & C^o BELLFOUNDERS LOUGHBOROUGH 1873

(lower) THIS PEAL OF BELLS WAS AUGMENTED TO EIGHT BY
[THE ADDING OF A TREBLE AND TENOR A.D. 1873

The old bells referred to in the inscription on No. 7 had—

1. GLORIA IN EXCELSIS 1676
2. SOLI DEO GLORIA 1636
3. IN JVCNDITATE SONI SONABO 1600

The ring of six of 1844 weighed 41 cwt. 0 qrs. 24 lbs., with a tenor of 10 cwt. 3 qrs. 18 lbs. They were first rung on 13th January, 1846.

The inscription on No. 5 (No. 4 of the 1844 ring) was—

HOLINESS TO THE LORD

JOHN TAYLOR & SON FOUNDERS 1845

The new ring weighs 66 cwt. 1 qr. 23 lbs., and was opened on 23rd November, 1873.

LEATHLEY (St. Oswald). Four bells.

1. LESTER & PACK OF LONDON FECIT 1760

(lower; incised) EDONO HENRICI HITCH DE LEATHLEY

[ARMIGER ANNO DOMINI MDCCIX

2. ✠⁽⁵⁵⁾ Sancte ⁽⁸⁴⁾ Johannis Ora Pro ⁽⁸⁴⁾ Nobis

3. ✠⁽⁵⁵⁾ Sancta Maria ^(a) Ora Pro Nobis

4. In (coin) Encunditate (coin) soni sonabo tibi (coin)

[Dñe (coin) 1610

(lower) W O ⁽³²⁾

Mr. George Benson, of York, who has made a special study of the York bellfounders and their work, thinks a bell at St. Michael's, Spurriergate, in that city (which has the mark ⁽⁸⁴⁾), to be by Thomas Innocent, of York. At ^(a) on the third bell are three lions similar to ⁽⁸⁴⁾, but without the crowns, and the lower lion is inverted. The

inscription on this bell is a good deal broken in casting, but the capitals are fine and crowned, and similar, although not identical, with those on the second bell. The lions I have not found elsewhere, except at St. Michael's, York, but the capitals I have found at Bentham and Cawood. See ⁽⁷¹⁾.

Henry Hitch was the son of Robert Hitch, of Leathley, who was M.P. for Knaresborough 1715–22, and great-grandson of Robert Hitch, Dean of York. The Hitches intermarried with the Hoptons of Armley (Thoresby, *Ducatus Leodiensis*, p. 188).

OTLEY (All Saints). Eight bells.

1, 2, 3, 4, }
5 & 6. } CHAPMAN & MEARS OF LONDON FECERUNT 1781

7. JAMES SHAW SON & CO FOUNDERS BRADFORD A.D. 1888

8. WM CHAPMAN OF LONDON FECIT 1781

6th June, 1748. Sir Walter Calverley subscribed and paid £3 3s. towards the new bells at Otley Church, which (excluding the old metal) cost £230. (*Yorkshire Diaries*, Surtees Society, ii, 47.)

This Sir Walter was the great-grandson of the Walter Calverley of the "Yorkshire Tragedy." He built Esholt Hall, and married Julia, daughter of Sir William Blackett.

RAWDON (St. Peter). One bell.

THE . GIFT . OF . FRAVNCIS . LATON . OF . RAWDEN . ESQUIER . 1661

Lower on the bell there is a founder's mark, having three bells, one and two, the upper one surmounted by a crown. These are encircled with an inscription, "THOMAS BARTLET MADE ME," and outside all is a circle of cable ornament.

Francis Layton was the son of Francis Layton, of West Layton and Kirkby Hill, by Anne, daughter of John Layton, of East Layton. He was one of the Masters of the Jewel House to Charles I and Charles II, and died 23rd August, 1662, aged 84. He was the founder of Rawdon Church, which was built by his eldest son Henry, and a graveyard, surrounded by a wall, was provided by his second son Thomas. An old stone over the tower door in the present (rebuilt) church has "T. L. 1706."

In the Register of the mother parish church of Guiseley is the following note:—"Memorandū, on Friday, the second of May, 1684, John, L^d Archbishop of Yorke (Archbishop John Dolben), came from his primary visitation at Otley to Guiesley, and laid that night at ye Parsnage house, Dr Will. Brearey, Archdeacon of ye East Riding, being then Rector of Guiesley, where the next day his Grace confirmed at morning and evening prayer about three hundred and fifty persons

of ye Parishes of Guiesley and Addle. On Sunday ye fourth of May Hee consecrated ye chappell of Rawden, and Preached there: In ye afternoon he consecrated ye Chappell Yard, and after evening prayer he confirmed several persons in that chappell. On Sunday (? Monday), ye fifth of May, he returned to his Graces Pallace at Bishopthorp, having laid three nights at ye parsonage of Guiesley."

STAINBURN (St. Mary). One bell.

✱ ⁽⁸⁵⁾ IOHANNES EST NOMEN MEUM
(lower) Ⓞ R U 14 in. dia.

WESTON (All Saints). Two bells.

1. (No inscription, but apparently a very old bell, 19 in. in height and 16 in. diameter.)
2. ✱ ⁽⁸⁶⁾ CAMPANA ⁽⁸⁷⁾ BEATE ⁽⁸⁷⁾ MARIE ⁽⁸⁷⁾

(e) Deanery of Ripon.

RIPON CATHEDRAL (St. Wilfrid). Ten bells.

These are in the south-west tower, and have—

1. JOHN KEARSLEY CIV: RIPON AMABILIS OB: 1890
(lower) R KEARSLEY H C BICKERSTETH AND H KEARSLEY
[D.D. IN MEMORIAM
(lower) J SHAW & CO BRADFORD 1891
2. J SHAW & CO BRADFORD 1891
(lower) ✱ TO THE GLORY OF GOD AND IN MEMORY OF
[ANN CROSS WHO DIED 1890
(This bell was given by Miss Cross, of Coneygarths.)
- 3, 5, 6 & 8. LESTER & PACK OF LONDON FECIT 1761
(No. 8 has incised on it, "12 2 15," its weight.)
- 4 & 7. CAST BY JOHN WARNER & SONS LONDON 1866

(lower)



PATENT

9. THE RIGHT REV^D ROBERT DRUMMING ARCHBISHOP
(lower) (i) A boar's head (Dean Wanley's crest), with the inscription—
"F. WANLEY. DD. DEAN. OF. RIPON"
(ii) A mitre.
(iii) A hunting horn, with the letters "RIPON" interspersed (the arms of the city), with the inscription—"JOHN. TERRY. ESQ. MAYOR"

10. THE REV^d IN^o DERING SUB DEACON GUL^{us} LAMPLUGH HENRY
[GOODRICKE HUGH THOMAS IN^o FOGG CHRIS. DRIFFIELD

(lower). AND JAS. WILKINSON PREBENDS

LESTER & PACK OF LONDON FECIT 1761

(lower) (i) The seal of the church, an Agnus Dei.

(ii) The arms of Aislabie of Studley.

(iii) The arms of Lawrence of Kirkby Fleetham

(*Ar. a cross raguly gu.*).

The weights of the bells of Lester & Pack's ring which still remain, viz. 1 (3), 3 (5), 4 (6), 6 (8), 7 and 8 (9 and 10), are as follows:—

	Cwt.	qrs.	lbs.		Cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
(1)	6	2	3	(6)	12	2	15
(3)	7	2	2	(7)	15	2	0
(4)	8	3	26	(8)	19	3	8

The bells are now hung in an iron frame, but the old wooden frame formerly had the inscription:—"Francis Wanley, D.D., Dean; James Harrison, of Raisen in Lincolnshire, Bell Hanger; John Hutchinson, Matthew Beckwith, and Thos. Fothergill, Agitators. 1762."

Thomas Gent in his *History of Rippon* (1733) gives the following inscriptions as on the then bells:—

1. OMNIS SPIRITVS LAVDET DOMINVM HALLELVIAH IOHANNES
[DRAKE ECCLESIAE COLLEGIATÆ DE RIPON SVBDECANVS 1673
33 in. dia.
2. ✠ Sancte Wilfride Ora Pro Nobis
36½ in. dia.
3. ✠ Pisticus et Hardus dicor hocor et Leonardus et terno
[numero ecclesie sumus ordine vero
36½ in. dia.
4. GLORIA IN ALTISSIMIS DEO 1663
38 in. dia.
5. IACOBVS SMITH EBORACENSIS FECIT 1663
42½ in. dia.

As to the Rev. John Drake, Sub-dean, see *Memorials of Ripon*, Surtees Society, ii, 282.

These bells were in the south-west tower. In the north-west tower was a large bell, 51 in. diameter, said to have been brought from Fountains Abbey. It had—

✠ J. H. S. Ora mente pia Pro Nobis Virgo Maria
Alexander Episcopus Ebor Dei Gracia

Archbishop Alexander Neville held the see 1373-1388.

In a cupola at the north-west angle of the central tower ("St. Wilfred's Steeple," as Gent calls it) was a bell 25 in. diameter, bearing—

VOCO VENI PRECARE

A fragment of this bell remains in the Minster vestry. It is said that this fragment, which bore the date (1)710, was shown at an exhibition as a portion of an *eighth* century bell; but someone who saw it, and knew that the cupola bell had been recently broken up, found by experiment that the fragment had been part of it.

The bells described by Gent were taken down in 1761, and recast by Lester & Pack into a ring of eight, weighing altogether 4 tons and 3 lbs. The recasting cost £557 11s. 11d., towards which the Corporation contributed £50. Nos. 3 and 5 of this ring, now represented by the two bells by Messrs. Warner, had—

3. LESTER & PACK OF LONDON FECIT 1761

5. LESTER & PACK FECIT 1761 IOHN HUTCHINSON

[ALDERMAN MATT^{HW}BECKWITH THO^S FOTHERGILL

(lower) (i) The arms of Beckwith (an antelope proper; in the mouth, a branch—motto, "Coram viris sinceram"). Beckwith was Mayor of Ripon 1755-67.

(ii) The arms of Hutchinson (?) (a head dishevelled). Hutchinson was Mayor of Ripon four times.

On a board still remaining in the ringing chamber is—

"Orders made and agreed upon the second day of February, in the year of our Lord 1764, by the Society of Ringers, and to be observed by strangers and others that enter this belfry.

"Every person refusing to keep his hat off after having been requested by any member so to do, shall forfeit sixpence. Every person making a bell sound with hat or spur on shall forfeit sixpence. Every person swearing, giving the lie, offering to lay wagers, guilty of any other abusive or indecent language, or behaving himself in any disorderly manner, shall forfeit one shilling.

"Every person guilty of the malicious and unwarrantable practice of spoiling or besmearing the painting, cutting and marking the wood or plastering of this belfry, or otherwise obliterating or defacing any part thereof, shall forfeit two shillings and sixpence.

"And lastly, all the above forfeitures for every time such respective offence may be committed shall be immediately paid to the President or Treasurer for the time being of the said Society, or in his absence

to such member thereof here present then to be appointed to receive the same, and it is earnestly requested by the said Society that all persons here assembled would be very still and keep strict silence whilst they are ringing."

A list of the members of the said Society anno Domini 1764:— Thomas Hunter, Verger; Thomas Dowson, Thomas Fothergill, John Gilbertson, Thomas White, Robert Askwith, Jos. Turkington, John Orton, Edward Harrison, Matthew Thirlwall.

In the Ripon Fabric Rolls are to be found many entries with regard to the bells, particularly as to the "Lady" bell referred to above as formerly hanging in the north west tower.

The third bell appears to have been recast in 1540, at a cost of £8, by George Heathcote, of Chesterfield (to whom we may assign marks ⁽¹¹⁾ and ⁽²⁷⁾), as appears by the following memorandum (*Memorials of Ripon*, iii, p. 289):—

"Thys byll mayd the xv day of August, ye yere of or lord god Mcccc and xl, wytnessz y^e s^r Rawlynge Sysgyswyche cham'lane of ye college churche of Rypon, haythe delyu³yd unto Mast^r Crystofer Dragley, p^rsedentt, and Mast^r Marmaduke Bradley, p^rbend, of ye sayme churche, iiij pownd of good ynglysche money in full contentacyon and paymentt of eyghtt pounds for the castyng new of on bell callyd ye thyrde bell, as ys specyfyed in a payre of Indenturs mayd by twyxtt ye p^rsedentt and ye chapytor of ye on p^rtye, and George Heathcote, of Chestrfeld, belfoundr, of y^e oy^r p^rtye.

"p^r me, Cristoferū
Dragley.

p^r me, M^rmaducū Bradley,
manu p^r ppia & noie sig. 9

"Summa iiij*li*."

It seems to have been the custom to ring four bells at funerals, as John Arnclif, who died in 1478, by his will left a legacy:—

"Sacristae pro pulsacione iiij^{or} campanarum in die sepulturae ejus scilicet prout consuetudo est."

RIPON (Holy Trinity). One bell.

FEARE GOD 1594 I W
cir. 34 in. dia.

This church was erected and endowed in 1827 as a chapel of ease to the Minster, but where this bell came from I have not discovered.

RIPON (Hospital of St. Mary Magdalene).

There is no mention of any bell in the inventories of the goods of this hospital in 1306, 1329, and 1335, but there appears afterwards to have been a bell, with—

"Sum Ego pulsata Rosa mundi vocata"

Dean Waddilove, who was appointed to the mastership of the hospital in 1792, is said to have appropriated this bell, and to have substituted a *wooden* bell, which still remains in a chest in the old chapel. (Baring Gould, *Yorkshire Oddities*, ii, p. 96.)

RIPON (Hospital of St. John Baptist).

The chapel of this hospital formerly had a bell, with—

CAMPANELLA HOSPITALIS S IOHANNIS IVXTA RIPON 1663 I W M O

There is no mention of any bell in the inventory taken in 1370 of the goods of this hospital.

ALDFIELD. One bell.

GEORGE DALTON YORK FECIT 1775
18 in. dia.

There is no room in the present turret for another bell, but on the schoolhouse is a bell, about 15 in. diameter, with—

GLORIA IN ALTISSIMIS DEO 1669

PATELEY (St. Cuthbert). Seven bells.

In May, 1893, six bells, supplied by Charles Carr, of Smethwick, Birmingham, were hung in this church tower. The tenor weighs 12½ cwt., is in the key of G flat, and bears the inscription—

TO THE GLORY OF GOD AND IN LOVING MEMORY OF
[GEORGE H HARKER A.D. 1893

BLESSED ARE THE PURE IN HEART

These bells were given by Mr. and Mrs. Harker, of Harefield, in memory of their eldest son, George Hodgson Harker, who died 8th January, 1892. They were dedicated and first rung on 27th May, 1893.

There is in the vestry a bell which formerly hung in the old church tower. It has—

✠ (79) Sancte I H C (80) Petre I H C (80) Ora I H C (80)
[Pro Nobis
18 in. dia.

SAWLEY (St. Michael). Two bells.

In 1769 this church was rebuilt and a bell obtained. In 1879, when the church was again rebuilt, this bell was rehung by Messrs. Mallaby with a new bell, which was obtained by them.

SKELTON (St. Helen). One bell.

About 14 in. diameter, without founder's mark or inscription, but apparently from a York foundry about 1750.

WINKSLEY (St. Cuthbert and St. Oswald). One bell.

Small and without inscription.

(f) Deanery of Wetherby.

BARDSEY (All Saints). Three bells.

1. IN IVCNDITATE SONI SONABO TIBI DOMINE 1671
(lower) SS (i) I : F (e) VIC : R : W I : H CHVRCHS
Ebor WARDEN
2. LAVS DEO W: ANDREW VICAR THO: TATE
[W: SMITHSON CHVRCH 1723
WARDEN
(lower) SS (i)
Ebor
3. IOHN BENSON VICAR RO MARSHALL
[IO WINTERBYRNE CHVRCH 1719
WARDEN
(lower) SS (i)
Ebor

COLLINGHAM (St. Oswald). Three bells.

1. GLORIA IN ALTISSIMIS DEO 1731
2. GLORIA IN ALTISSIMIS DEO 1679
SS (i) R D R S CHVRCHS
Ebor WARDEN
3. SOLI DEO GLORIA PAX HOMINIBVS INET 1650 W C H B

COWTHORPE (St. Michael). Three bells.

1. {^G
Dalton } 1757 16 in. dia.
York
2. * MY . SOVND . THE . MEANE . YET . DOTH . ASPIRE .
TO . SOVND . MENS . HARTS . AND . RAISE . THEM . HIRE .
1622 . R . K . W O [(58) without R O]
18 in. dia.
3. O * thou * blyssid * trinite * of * bryan * rodlyff *
[haf * pyte
(f) (g) (h) (i) (j)
20 in. dia.

The stop between the words of the inscription is intended for a chess rook, the badge of the Rouclyffs.

This is a most interesting bell. Sir Bryan Rouclyff, who commemorates himself on it, was the son of Guy Rouclyff, Recorder of York, by Joan, daughter of Thomas Burgh, of Kirtlington, Notts. Sir Bryan Rouclyff was made a Baron of the Exchequer in 1458. He married Joan, daughter of Sir Richard Hamerton, of Wigglesworth-in-Craven. In 1455 he petitioned Archbishop Booth for leave to

(e) Rev. John Fentiman, instituted 22 March, 1661; afterwards vicar of Irby.

(f) Our Lord in glory.

(g) Arms of Rouclyff:—*Arg. on a chevron between three lions' heads erased gu. a mullet or pierced of the second.*

(h) The Blessed Virgin and Child.

(i) Arms of Hammerton:—*Arg. 3 hammers, 2 and 1, sa.*

(j) Probably a founder's mark. (See Plate xix.)

rebuild Cowthorpe Church, and by August, 1458, it was ready for consecration. This bell may therefore be taken as of the latter date, and is the earliest *English* inscription I have found.

Further particulars as to Sir Bryan, and a full account of his most interesting memorial brass in Cowthorpe Church, will be found in the *Yorkshire Archaeological Journal*, xv, 10.

HAREWOOD (All Saints). Four bells.

1. (16) (14) **H**⁽⁶⁾ec **A**⁽⁷⁾mpana **B**eata **S**acra **T**rinitate
[**R**iat **H**⁽⁶⁾ (18) **D**⁽⁷⁾ (15) (9) (21)]
36 in. dia.
2. SOLI DEO GLORIA PAX HOMINIBVS 1661
(lower) T P MINISTER I I R W A D CHVRCH
WARDENS
38½ in. dia.
3. DALTON OF YORK FOUNDER 1778
42 in. dia.
4. (Clock bell on tower roof.)
LESTER & PACK OF LONDON FECIT 1759

KIRK DEIGHTON (All Saints). Six bells.

These are by Messrs. Taylor & Co., of Loughborough, and were cast in 1863. They weigh 40 cwt 2 qrs. 20 lbs. The three old bells taken down in 1863 had no inscriptions, but only "small crosses, &c.," as I am told. They weighed 5 cwt. 2 qrs. 10 lbs., 6 cwt. 3 qrs. 23 lbs., and 9 cwt. 3 qrs. 20 lbs. respectively.

KIRKBY OVERBLOW (All Saints). Three bells.

1. IESVS BE OVR SPEED 1634
2. PACK & CHAPMAN OF LONDON FECIT 1769
3. ✠ GOD IS MY DE FEN DER 1598

PANNAL (St. Robert). Three bells.

1. TE DEVM LAVDAMVS 1703 SS (1)
Ebor
2. GLORIA DEO IN EXCELSIS 1669 (4)
3. DEVS SVPER OMNIA HONORANDVS 1669 (4)
(lower) B B I C CHVRCH
WARDENS

This church is said to have received three bells from Fountains Abbey, but of course not any of the above three.

SPOFFORTH (All Saints). Four bells.

1. VENITE EXVLTEMVS DOMINO
1693 N : T CHVRCH
WARDEN
- (lower) SS (1)
Ebor

2. *Celorum rite placeat tibi rex sonus iste*
(lower) (18)
3. ✠ (77) GOD SAVE OVR CHVRCH 1609
(lower) WL IW TB GAR WO (32)
4. ✠ (77) NON FORMAM SPECTAS DOMINO SED SUPLICE FLECTAS
[CLAMITO TE TEMPLUM QUOD VENERERE DEUM
[WW WI LW TB WR RB RE CAR 1609

In the moulding of this bell at least three sorts of letters were used—plain Roman, English text, and a sort of hybrid; and many of the letters are upside down.

By his will, dated 6th July, 1521, James Holyngley bequeathed—
“To the byeng of a grete bell at Spofford vjs. viij*d*.”
(*Test. Ebor.*, v, 249.)

When the Trinitarian Priory at Knaresborough was dissolved it is said to have had twelve bells, of which four were given to Spofforth.

The death-bell is here rung, ending with 8 strokes for a man, 9 for a woman, and 10 for a child.

(g) Deanery of Whitkirk.

BARWICK-IN-ELMET (All Saints). Three bells.

The old bells had—

1. *Fac tibi Baptista sit ut acceptabilis ista*
(With a head, probably of St. John Baptist.)
(Weight, 8 cwt. 1 qr. 26 lbs.)
Possibly this was a similar bell to No. 1 at Kirk Fenton.
2. VENITE EXVLTEMVS DOMINO 1668
(Weight, 11 cwt. 3 qrs. 19 lbs.)
3. *In Iucunditate soni sonabo tibi Dñe et in dulcedine*
[vocis tuo nōe 1604 w. o. (32) (4)
(Weight, 15 cwt.)

Nos. 1 and 2 were recast in 1844 by Messrs. Mears, and now weigh 8 cwt. 0 qrs. 6 lbs. and 12 cwt. 1 qr. 14 lbs. respectively.

GARFORTH (St. Mary). Three bells.

1. GLORIA IN ALTISSIMIS DEO 1760
CHARLES RECTOR RICH. DAWSON } CHVRCH
WIGHTON DAV SCHOLES } WARDENS
 { Seller }
 { Ebor }
2. ROB: HARRISON RAN: DAWSON
VOCO VENI PRECARE 1716
(lower) SS (1) twice
 Ebor

3. THO^S MEARS OF LONDON FECIT 1794

30 in. dia.

In ringing the death-bell it is customary here to give very elaborate differences, as follows:—

Age.	Minute bell rung.				Bells.		
					First.	Second.	Third.
Under 10	5 minutes,	followed by strokes on			1	1	1
10 to 30	10	"	"	"	5	7	9
30 " 60	15	"	"	"	7	9	11
Above 60	20	"	"	"	9	11	13

KIPPAX (St. Mary). Three bells.

1. FILI DEI MISERE MEI 1638
2. SOLI DEO GLORIA 1638
3. SOLI DEO GLORIA 1636

It is the custom here to ring a peal on 29th May.

In ringing the death-bell, after tolling the tenor bell, the bells are struck as follows:—

	First bell.	Second bell.	Tenor.
For a person under 14 years...	5 strokes	7 strokes	9 strokes
For one over that age	... 7 "	9 "	11 "

METHLEY (St. Oswald). Three bells.

1. JAMES HARRISON OF BARTON ON HUMBER FOUNDER 1813
- 2 & 3. 1813

At the Survey of 1552 there were three bells.

There is a tradition that when, in the early part of the seventeenth century, the Savile family removed from Stainland to Methley, the bells from Stainland chapel were also removed to Methley.

ROTHWELL (Holy Trinity). Eight bells.

In 1837 six bells were procured from Mr. John Taylor, of Oxford. After a few months' use the tenor was cracked, and in 1838 it was recast and the trebles added. The tenor now bears the inscription—

TO SPEAK WITH MELLOW TONE AND NEVER SWEAR
JOHN TAYLOR TAUGHT US WITH A FATHERS CARE
TONGUES SCREWS AND CLAPPERS KEEP WELL IN PLACE
THEN FOR AN AGE SOUND WELL IN GRACE

The weights of the bells are:—

	Cwt.	qrs.	lbs.		Cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
(1)	5	3	6	(5)	6	3	7
(2)	6	0	27	(6)	7	-	7
(3)	6	0	8	(7)	9	1	18
(4)	6	1	5	(8)	13	2	7

In 1654 there seem to have been three bells, and in that year the tenor was recast, and all rehung. Items in the Churchwardens' Accounts, supplied by the late Mr. W. C. Lutis, are as follows:—

Charges in going to Doncaster to the bellfounder (probably William Cuerdon, who was at this time working at York, &c., with Abraham Smith, but two years later was carrying on business alone at Doncaster, and died there in 1678)	vs. vjd.
Charges when the bellfounders came to Whitkirk, and divers neighbours met them, to agree the articles about casting the bell	ixs.
Charges about hiring the carriage of the bell to York	js.
Payed to the bellfounder for casting the bell	xl <i>vi</i> . iijs. iiij <i>d</i> .
For carrying the bell to York and bringing it back again	xviijs. iiij <i>d</i> .
Charges upon ourselves, our horses, in going to York, upon the bellfounders and their workmen there, and upon the draught men there and in the way	xixs. ij <i>d</i> .
Charges upon the workmen and neighbours about taking down and drawing up the bell	xvs. iiij <i>d</i> .
Charges for getting, bringing, and carrying again the ropes, pullies, and takles, to take down and draw up the bell again with	ij <i>s</i> . iiij <i>d</i> .
To Will'm Strickland and his men for their work about all the bells and putting them all in frame ...	j <i>li</i> . vjs.
Payed to Henry for all the ironwork about the bells and steeple	j <i>li</i> . ix <i>s</i> . ij <i>d</i> .
Payed more to Strickland and his man for fastening the great bell in the and for mending the wheels, and for laying the lower chamber floor again	iiij <i>s</i> . x <i>d</i> .
More to the Clark for drawing articles between the bellfounders and us about casting the great bell...	js.

(For a sample of "articles" see South Kirkby, diocese of York.)

The rehanging does not seem to have been satisfactory, for it required attention the following year—

"Paid to Will'm Strickland for mending ye hanging of the bells and for mending the wheels and for cotterills and flortoches and other iron work	℥ s. d. o 5 6"
--	-------------------

In 1682 the middle bell was recast—

“Pd for taking downe, carrying to Yorke, casting, bringing
again, and hanging the midle bell, with charges at
seu'al times about the same 18 1 2”

On 12th January, 1763, it was ordered that two sufficient oak beams be put under the floor of the steeple next below the framing of the bells to support the said floor, and a new sole tree under the great bell, and also a new upright post in the same sole, and the whole framing to be stayed and amended at as small expense as may be, at the discretion of the churchwardens, and that Henry Atkinson the younger be employed for working the said reparation.

In 1780 John Hardwick, of Colton, agreed to rehang the great bell in wood, brass, and iron for £2 12s. 6d., “to be referred to Mr. Smeaton, if necessary,” Mr. Smeaton being the great engineer of Eddystone Lighthouse fame, then resident in the parish.

On 25th July, 1802, two of the old bells being broken, it was resolved to have three new ones. The old bells weighed 31 cwt. 2 qrs. 20 lbs., and £173 19s. 1d. was allowed by Mr. Mears for the metal. The new (present) bells weighed 24 cwt. 2 qrs. 5 lbs., and at 1s. 5d. per lb. cost £192 14s. 9d., in addition to £3 8s. 9d. for clappers and £10 16s. 5d. for carriage and other expenses.

Total, £206 19s. 11d.

Amongst the disbursements entered in the Churchwardens' Accounts are the following:—

		£	s.	d.
1653-4.	Pd to the Ringers for ringing upon ye 5th of November	0	5	0
	Pd for candles for ye Clarke to ring 7 of ye clocke with	0	1	0
1659-60.	Pd to James Nicolson for towling ye sermon bell	0	4	0
	Given to ye Ringers for ringing upon ffriday, ye 4th of May instant, upon the news of ye agreement between ye King and Parliament...	0	0	6
1664-5.	Paid to the Ringers for ringing on the coronacon day	0	4	6
1668-9.	Paid to the Ringers for ringing on St. Geo. his day	0	2	6
1678-9.	Paid to the Ringers for ringing on the Kings coronacon day, the ffast day, and thanksgiving day	0	12	6
1686-7.	Pd to the ringers for the whole yeare, with some charges with them	1	6	8

It is curious to note that ringing on 5th November survived the death of Charles I. The bells were not rung on St. George's Day in honour of the saint, but because it was the anniversary of the coronation of the King (James II).



INSCRIPTIONS FROM BILSDALE AND KIRKDALE CHURCHES.



1. SEAL OF MICHAEL SOOTHILL, 1556 (P. 100).

2. SEE P. 102.

3. SEE P. 106.

4. SEAL OF THE SHERIFF OF YORK, 1397 (P. 118).

EARLY INSCRIPTION IN BILSDALE CHURCH.

YOUNG, in his *History of Whitby* (ii, 748), after giving an account of the well-known inscription in Kirkdale Church, proceeds: "The church, or chapel, of Bilsdale, presents us with another commemorative inscription, also unpublished. It was found in 1813, at the rebuilding of the chapel, the stone being taken out of the wall, into which it had been thrown as a common stone, at some distant era, when the chapel had been rebuilt. It is now happily rescued from the oblivion to which it had been consigned, and placed in the front of the chapel, the station which it must have originally occupied."

This stone now occupies a similar position in the present church, which has been entirely rebuilt since Young's time. It is placed inside the porch, close up to the roof, so that the inscription on it can only be read with difficulty. With the object of rendering the stone more visible, it should be moved to the other end of the porch, and placed immediately over the actual door of the church.

The stone is apparently taken from the inferior oolite, though it is darker and more finely grained than the local sandstone. It measures 24 inches by 12½. The letters are not very deeply cut. It reads as follows:—¹

✠ COOND'DIT ECLE^a
 SIATM WILLELMVV^s
 NOBILIS ISSTAM INTEME
 RRATE NOOMMIINNE SC
 E VIIRGINNIIS DIILDE ✠

That is:—

Cond[i]dit ecclesiam Willelmus nobilis istam
 Intemerate nomine sancte virginis Hilde.

Except for the absence of the cæsure in the second line the verses are passable hexameters. The excessive reduplication of the letters, which proceeds on no principle and is applied to consonants as well as vowels, appears to be unique, and can only be attributed to the

¹ The Society is indebted to Mr. Robert Garbutt, Seave Green, Bilsdale, for a photograph of this most interesting stone, from which the plate has been made.

unskilfulness of the carver. It is strange to meet in the same inscription different forms of the letters S, E, and M, and in the case of the first one in the same word. The T in the first line differs from the form used in the other parts of the inscription. The letter O has a dot in the centre, which is unusual, as has C in the penultimate line. As far as is known no inscription or manuscript exists with these peculiarities, so that as far as the form of the writing is concerned it is impossible to decide on its date.

The occurrence of the proper name William is a certain proof that it cannot be of a date earlier than the Conquest. This name appears only three times in the index to the *Cartularium Saxonium*. In the Yorkshire Domesday one pre-Conquest tenant, at Utley, in Craven, bore this name. Bilsdale was a chapelry in the parish of Helmsley, the church of which was given to Kirkham Priory by Walter Espec at its foundation in 1122. It is very improbable that any private person would build the church after it had passed into the possession of that priory. Thus it seems the date must be between the years 1066 and 1122.

The date, however, can be defined within more narrow limits than these. Bilsdale itself is not mentioned in Domesday, but at that time, 1086-7, there were three manors in Helmsley, under which Bilsdale would be included; two belonging to the King, and the third to his brother, Robert, Earl of Mortain. The advowson of Helmsley Church with its chapels would, no doubt, belong to the owners of the manor. By the attainder, in 1106, of William, the second Earl of Mortain, the third manor came to the Crown. Nothing is known of the history of Bilsdale or Helmsley till the foundation of Kirkham, some thirty years after the date of the great Survey, when they formed part of the possessions of Walter Espec. The date of this inscription then lies between Domesday, 1086-7, and the foundation of Kirkham Priory in 1122.

The next question to be considered is, who was the "noble William" who built this church? Owing to the silence of history for the thirty years during which this stone may have been erected, it is impossible to give a certain answer. One conjecture may be dismissed as unlikely. The first prior of Kirkham was William, an uncle of Walter Espec, who had been rector of Garton-on-the-Wolds, and it may be suggested that the foundation of the church may be attributed to his liberality. Unless the exigencies of verse

compelled and excused the use of the epithet "noble," as applied to a man in orders, this suggestion may be ruled out of court, as this epithet, at least in later times, was always applied to laymen. If, however, the suggestion is correct, the date of the inscription must be not long after 1122, as abbot William reigned less than two years.¹

Abbot William being excluded, one of the owners of the manor, before the mother church of Helmsley was granted to Kirkham, was the most natural person to build the church. Walter Espec's Christian name precludes him, and it is exceedingly improbable that either the Conqueror or his son had anything to do with the work, or the Earl of Mortain, so it must have been some lord who owned the property after it passed out of the royal hands, and before it came to Walter Espec. The parentage of Espec is nowhere given, but when it appears that Wardon, in Bedfordshire, where he founded a Cistercian abbey in 1136, belonged at the time of the Survey to a certain William Spech, it is impossible to doubt that the founder of the monasteries at Kirkham, Rievaulx, and Wardon, was the heir of the Domesday baron. The possible solution of the question then is, that the manor of Helmsley with its dependencies, including Bilsdale, was granted by the Crown, at some date after 1106 and before 1122, to William Spech, who was in due course succeeded by his heir, Walter Espec; and that it was this William to whom is due the building of the original Bilsdale Church.

With the object of showing how the art of stone cutting had deteriorated in the sixty years succeeding the Conquest, a plate is given of the well-known inscription at Kirkdale, distant some dozen miles from Bilsdale Church. Unluckily the plate does not do justice to the original, or to the photograph from which it is taken.² It is very interesting, as from the mention of Tostig the earl, it must have been cut in 1065. The inscription runs thus:—

✠ ORM . GAMAL . CAN . 7 TO FALAN . 7 HE
SVNA . BOHTE . SCS . HIT LETMACAN . NEÞAN . FROM
GREGORIVS . MIN GRVNDE XPC . 7 SCS GREGORI
STER . ÐONNE HI VS . IN AEDÞARD DAGVM CNG
T . ÞES AEL TO BRO IN TOSTI DAGVM EORL ✠
7 HAÞARÐ MEÞROHTE . 7 BRAND PRS
ÞIS IS DÆGES SOL MERCA ÆT ILCVM TIDE .

¹ *Rievaulx Chartulary* (Surtees Soc.), p. 264.

² From a photograph kindly lent by Mr. S. A. Farrer, Brighouse.

That is, in modern English :—

Orm, the son of Gamal, bought St. Gregory's Church when it was all broken and fallen down, and he caused it to be built anew from the ground, for Christ and St. Gregory, in the days of Edward the king and Tosti the earl, and Hawarth wrought me, and Brand the priest. This is the day's sun marks at every hour.

TESTAMENTARY BURIALS.

May 17, 1407. Thomas Barker de Billesdale. Sep. in cimiterio capelle de Byldesdale. Domino Willelmo, capellano, xij*d.* Ad vnam candelam exhibendam coram Trinitate in capella predicta, vs. (*Reg. Test.*, iii, 269*d.*)

May 20, 1476. Willelmus Horsley de Bylesdale. Sep. in cimiterio capelle de Bilesdale, Ricardo Graye, vicario ibidem, meum optimum animal, nomine mortuarii mei. (*Ibid.*, iv, 91*d.*)

Oct. 24, 1542. Lawrence Kirke of Billisdale. My soull to God Almightye, to his mother, Marie, and to all the hevynlie company, and my bodie to be buried in the churche erthe of Sancte Ilde in Billisdale. My curate, Sir Thomas Swaill, a witness. (*Ibid.*, xi, 653*d.*)

NOTES ON YORKSHIRE CHURCHES.

By the late SIR STEPHEN GLYNNE, BART.

(CONTINUED FROM P. 502, VOL. XV.)

ST. JOHN, LAUGHTON.

Sept. 20, 1860.—Less than a mile from Laughton-en-le-Morthen is this neglected church, used formerly only for occasional service, but now likely to be better employed and cared for. It has a nave and low aisles, chancel, and western tower. The tower is Perpendicular, embattled with small buttresses, divided by three strings, with three-light window on the west, and closed door, belfry windows single. The arcade of the nave is Early English, with pointed arches on circular columns with moulded caps and toothed respond at north-west. The clerestory is large and out of proportion, having three windows of three lights. The tower arch rises at once from the walls. The chancel arch resembles those in the arcade, and there is a Perpendicular rood screen. The north aisle is continued one bay along the chancel. The chancel has a bad east window.

The south doorway is Norman of late character, has shafts with capitals of foliage, the door has the original ironwork. The font is Perpendicular, richly panelled. There are tombs in the chancel.

ST. LAWRENCE, ADWICK-LE-STREET.

Feb. 19, 1862.—This church has a nave with north arch, chancel with north chapel, western tower, and south porch. The nave was undergoing a restoration when this church was visited. The doorway within the porch is Early Norman, the arch upon shafts with very large square abaci, and having cylindrical mouldings.

The nave generally is not of early date. It is rather unusually wide, and the arcade has three pointed arches on octagonal pillars. The clerestory has square-headed Perpendicular windows of two lights. The windows of the north aisle are Late Perpendicular, quite debased. On the south is one of three unfoliated lights and tracery, one square-headed debased. The nave roof is low pitched. The tower arch pointed on octagonal corbels.

The chancel arch is somewhat similar. The chancel is divided from its north chantry chapel by two small Decorated arches on a pile of four close-clustered columns, and a third arch next the nave short and odd-shaped. The chancel has a two-light plain window on the south without foils, and a better one of Decorated character. There is a double sedile at the south-east, which seems Early English, on a single shaft with square abacus to the capital. The ceiling is flat. The south-west window of the chancel has two lights, each with the flattened trefoil head, not very ecclesiastical in appearance. The north chapel has at the east end two lancets, with a circle above them, and also a single lancet on the north. The roof of this chapel is new, and it contains a Perpendicular high tomb panelled with quatrefoils. The organ is placed here. The roofs have no parapets. The tower is good Perpendicular, embattled, with four pinnacles, has corner buttresses, a west window of three lights, but no door, belfry windows of two lights. The porch is mean.

ST. HELEN, BURGHWALLIS.

Feb. 19, 1862.—A small church. Plan: Chancel and nave without aisles, south porch, and west tower. The tower is Early Norman, has thick walls and no buttresses, a splayed early window on the west, and no door. It is of three stages, diminishing upwards, the belfry window of two lights with circular central shaft having abacus. The tower is covered with rough cast. The arch to the nave is obtuse upon imposts. The upper part has a later battlement and four pinnacles. In the north wall of the nave is seen externally a little herring-bone masonry, and there are no windows on the north of the nave. On the south are some Late Perpendicular windows with square heads of three lights.

The chancel arch is very plain and pointed. There is a pretty good Perpendicular rood screen. The east window is Perpendicular of three lights. On the south of the chancel there is a wide lancet of doubtful character, and a small piscina pointed in a square frame. Near the east window a stem bracket, and on the south a stone seat with elbow, large enough to admit three persons. There is a brass of a knight, and within the sacrum may be seen the original altar stone, with five crosses nearly obliterated.

The font has a circular bowl, with moulding round the top and base, and on an octagonal base. The porch has the stone arched roof with ribs not uncommon in this district. The door within is modern, as also the priest's door.

ST. LUKE AND ALL SAINTS, DARRINGTON.

Feb. 19, 1862.—This church is in many ways very interesting. The plan is a nave with north and south aisles. Chancel with north chapel. Tower engaged in the west end of the nave and south porch. The tower is originally Norman, and seems to have opened to the nave formerly by only a very narrow arch, part of which is still to be seen, on shafts with scalloped capitals and abaci, but a larger pointed arch has at a subsequent period been opened above it. The tower opens to the north aisle by an obtuse arch, to the south aisle by a pointed one. The west respond of the south arcade is also a Norman impost. The nave has beyond the tower on each side an Early English arcade of three tall and handsome arches upon circular columns having moulded capitals and bases. The roofs look modern, and are covered with slates. There is no clerestory. In the south aisle are some very good Decorated windows of three lights, having reticulated tracery. At the east end of the same aisle is a single lancet, beneath which is a moulded horizontal ledge and a pretty piscina having a foliated ogee surmounted by a horizontal battlement, and springing from shafts with capitals, and the whole set upon a moulded projecting ledge. The nave is neat, but fitted with pews and a west gallery, though some of the ancient carved bench ends still remain. The windows of the north aisle are square-headed and Perpendicular, but one set higher up the wall is Decorated, of two lights. The west windows of the aisles are lancets.

The chancel arch is pointed, on octagonal columns with capitals. The chancel is large and handsome. The east window of five lights, good Perpendicular. On the south are three windows, the centre one Decorated of two lights, with some remains of good old stained glass; the others plain Perpendicular of three and five lights, that next the east has the sill prolonged and panelled below, forming a sedile. Near it is a small rude piscina with trefoil head. These windows have panelling beneath them externally. There is an Early English priest's door on imposts.

The north chapel is an addition to the original chancel, opening to it by a wide pointed arch broken in the wall, upon octagonal columns, of which the eastern has nail heads in the capital. Eastward of this the wall looks as if it must have been an outer one, and has a lancet open now into the chapel.

The chapel itself opens to the north aisle of the nave by a pointed arch rising straight from the wall, above which is a feature highly curious and singular, viz. a stone gallery approached by a

staircase within a square tower on the north-west side of the chapel or chantry. This gallery must have led to the roodloft, and is lighted by three small arched openings on each side, looking into the chantry and into the aisle of the nave. The chantry chapel is also curious from having a stone arched roof with ribs, something like the south transept of Minchin Hampton. The roof is high pitched, and has in its apex on the west side a lancet seen over the roof of the aisle. The east window is Decorated, of three lights, lately restored. Near it is an enriched corbel. The northern windows are Perpendicular, of three lights, merely mullioned and foiled. At the east end are two very fine stone effigies: a knight, cross-legged, bearing a shield charged with a saltier, and a lady with joined hands.

The south porch is a fine Decorated one, of solid character and lofty, having a stone vault with the arched stone ribs so often seen in this part of Yorkshire. Within it a fine Early English doorway, having three orders of moulding and shafts with moulded round capitals.

The tower is low and not imposing, it seems to have some Norman ingredients, but is partly debased. The belfry windows on the south and east are Norman, the west windows and door Late Perpendicular.

ST. OSWALD, HORTON-IN-RIBBLESDALE.

May 6, 1862.—The plan is a nave and chancel without architectural division and aisles continued to the west end, a western tower and south porch. The exterior is chiefly Late Perpendicular, and the walls covered with white stucco, but within are earlier features. The windows are mostly late and square-headed, and without foils, but the west window of the north aisle is of two lights, cinque-foiled. The east window is of three lights, very ordinary and Late Perpendicular.

The arcades within are Late Norman. On the south the arches are semi-circular and quite plain, the piers circular and rather slender, with square abaci. The southern arches are chamfered, the northern are not, but otherwise resemble those on the south. The third pier on the north is octagonal, with square capital sculptured with shield and fleur-de-lis. The fourth arch on the north is elliptical and of two orders. The eastern arch on both sides is very wide and lofty, just pointed, rising from an octagonal pillar. Over the south arcade is a queue clerestory, with blind square-headed windows. The north aisle windows are modern. The interior is encumbered by pews and whitewashed. The roof ordinary, the tower

arch pointed. The font, Norman, has a round bowl diminishing downwards on a square base, and sculptured with longitudinal bands of chevron. The tower is low, of plain Perpendicular character, embattled, with corner buttresses and no string course, has at the west a poor three-light window and plain doorway, and belfry windows of two lights, and under them small single trefoil-headed windows.

ST. MICHAEL, HUBBERHOLME.

May 7, 1862.—This rude church is in a romantic valley amidst mountainous and picturesque scenery. It consists of a body and equal north and south aisles, with west tower and south porch. The east end presents one ungraceful wide gable containing three windows, the central square-headed and Perpendicular, of three foliated lights, that of the north aisle of two, of the south three lights, all square-headed. The other windows on the south are mutilated or modern, on the north they are late and square-headed, one of five, one of three, one of two lights.

The arcades within are very rude and dissimilar. On the north are four low chamfered pointed arches with slight curvature, on short octagonal piles with capitals. The fourth arch (within the chancel) is much wider than the others, with low spring and no impost, and has an extraordinary appearance from its width and lowness. The third arch on the same side has been strengthened by some addition to the pier. On the south the arcade is of four very clumsy round arches set very awkwardly upon octagonal columns, without real capitals but coarsely wrought wedges set on alternate faces. The date of this very rude work is difficult to fix. There is a break in the arcade on the north to mark the chancel, which is enclosed by a rough rood screen with the loft. On the loft facing east is some open wood panelling, and some of like kind in the screen. Above the loft facing west the decalogue, &c., are inscribed on boarding. There are some traces of more rude wood screen work. In the east angle of the south aisle are traces of rude stone steps. The roof is plain, of flat pitch, the interior whitewashed, badly pewed and generally untidy and neglected. Along it stretches a frightful stove. The tower arch is very rude and small, obtusely pointed, on imposts. The font has an octagonal bowl on octagonal stem and round base. On the bowl are quatrefoils, on one side two heads, on another a fleur-de-lis. The whole of the walls are of rough stone, the roof covered with lead. The tower is low and rude, with quasi-battlement and one string course, without buttresses, the belfry windows square-headed, of two lights, other openings mere slits.

The churchyard has a sweet, tranquil appearance, bounded by the river, with view of a picturesque bridge and fine woody hills. The porch bears the date 1696, and is flagged. In the churchyard is an ancient dial.

ST. OSWALD, ASKRIGG.

May 7, 1862.—This church has the common arrangement of nave and chancel undistinguished, with north and south aisles extending quite to the east end, a western tower and south porch. The prevailing features are late local Perpendicular. The aisles have plain moulded parapets, the clerestory is embattled and is extended entirely to the east end. The walls of the aisles and the windows have been lately renewed. The southern windows are not the same as those on the north, but all of two lights. The east window is of five lights, and has an embattled transom, those of the clerestory are square-headed, of three lights. The roof is of flat pitch, panelled of plain character, with brackets. The tower arch is pointed, very plain and rude. The arcades are not quite similar. On each side five pointed arches, those on the south are chamfered, with octagonal pillars having capitals. On the north the arches are wider and stilted, but lower and with slighter curve, upon circular columns. In the south aisle is a piscina, with a trefoiled arch. The pews are new. The tower has strong arched stone vestry, with ribs. The tower is like a Welsh one, plain and without buttresses or string course, embattled, with four pinnacles, the belfry windows square-headed of two lights, on the north and south are slit openings, on the west a new window. There is a priest's door south of the chancel. The south porch plain. The font modern.

In the town of Askrigg is a good stone house with gable and a long range of stone roof, date 1657.

ST. ANDREW, DENT.

May 6, 1862.—This church is not unlike the last-named, having the three equal aisles and a western tower and south porch. The whole is of rough work, apparently of sixteenth century. The roof is of strong stone tiles, with dormer windows introduced. The east window, like that of Askrigg, is of five lights, with embattled transom and no foils nor tracery. The windows are square-headed, without foils, of two and three lights. The arcades are of six bays, and there is an expansion of the aisles at the two eastern bays on each side, perhaps marking the chancel. The arches are pointed, the two western piers are circular, with octagonal capitals, the next pier

octagonal without capital; the two next piers octagonal with capitals. The eastern portion of the north aisle is used as a vestry, elevated upon a vault. At the east of the south aisle appear in the wall some rough high stone steps, the use of which is obscure; there are also two rude openings in the wall. The font is small. The seats are mostly open benches, very plain and rude, with backs to them. The pulpit has the date 1614. On the north is a plain obtuse arched doorway, the hood with hatched moulding, probably Early English. The south porch has an outer doorway with continuous hatch mouldings. There is a pew with date 1619. The tower is low and embattled, the belfry windows of two lights, square-headed and labelled. The exterior walls are whitewashed. On the north of the churchyard is a schoolhouse, and on the same side a charming view over the valley, the church standing on a sort of terrace.

ST. ANDREW, SEDBERGH.

May 7, 1862.—A large church, arranged according to the local fashion much as the two last named, externally having for the most part a Late Perpendicular character, but with much of earlier work within. The aisles go to the east end, as also does the clerestory, and the chancel is scarcely defined. There are north and south porches, and a western tower. In the north porch there is an obtuse niche over the door. The aisles and clerestory are embattled; at the west of the north aisle is a flat-faced buttress of Early English character. The tower is small and Early English, with later battlements and four short pinnacles; under the parapet is a corbel table. On the west side is a Perpendicular three-light window, the belfry windows of three lights, square-headed and labelled; more recent buttresses have been added. The window at the west of the south aisle is Early Decorated of two lights, that at the west of the north aisle of three trefoiled lights with label over it on heads. The other windows are Perpendicular, mostly ugly and square-headed, and of four lights. The clerestory windows are all square-headed, without foils.

The interior has an irregular effect from the dissimilarity of the arcades. The northern arcade has eight arches, the southern only six. The latter are all Early save the two eastern, the first from the west wider, but very plain, on a clustered respond; the others have better mouldings and hoods, the columns circular, with square capitals and rather short. Of the northern arches the six western are all semi-circular, and the two eastern are very narrow; the more western pillars are circular, with capitals. Beyond the two western arches is a

break, and a wall pier with imposts, the four next arches are of superior character, with mouldings, and the piers circular on square bases, with octagonal capitals. The western respond is a plain impost moulding. The fifth and sixth arches are somewhat mis-shaped, and the sixth is not a whole arch, but quite ill-formed. The seventh arch is good Norman, with circular column, the eighth is pointed, Early English, and plain, with a hood. The south-east arch facing the aisle has a hood on corbel heads. The south arcade turns inwards towards the east.

The eastern arch on the south is wide and pointed, on an impost respond, and the two next are very wide and somewhat of elliptical form, the one is of plainer character than the others, the columns circular, with stilted bases of square form. In the south aisle near the east is a rude aperture on the wall and a bracket. The east window has a flat arch. The chancel has some good ancient seats and parciose screens on the north, new stalls, and the steps to the altar of fine black marble. The roof is of flat pitch. The tower arch is plain and pointed, on imposts with rude figure. Near the south door is a stoup. The font has an octagonal bowl of black marble, with concave sides charged with shields, the stem also of marble with concave sides. An ancient poor box has the date 1633. Three bells and a barrel organ.

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THE FEAST DAYS OF ST. HILDA.

By MR. GEORGE BUCHANNAN.

ON reading Dr. Leadman's interesting paper (pp. 33-49) I was struck by one or two matters as to which I should like to add a few words.

First with regard to the Feast of St. Hilda, which is, as stated in the York Kalendars, the 25th of August. I remember more than forty years ago being puzzled, when copying for another purpose some ancient charters, by finding that King Henry II had granted to the Abbot and Convent of Whitby with other liberties "feriam ad festum S. Hyldae" (*Whitby Chartulary*, Surtees Society, vol. i, p. 148), and that this fair, when subsequently confirmed or otherwise referred to, was always associated with the Feast of St. Hilda. Now the actual fair at that time, though but the shadow of a shade, was regularly and formally proclaimed, and always on the 25th of August. Yet there was no trace of St. Hilda's Feast in the old form of proclamation, nor any mention in histories or documents of a change in the date of the fair. And although in Charlton's *History of Whitby* (p. 139) the author states that the fair is held "on St. Hilda's Day or August 25th," and adds the interesting statement that the date was not altered on the change of style, he says (p. 37) that "the Church of Rome has always observed and still continues to observe the festival of Hilda's translation on the 15th day of December."

Dr. Young's *History of Whitby*, however, corrected Charlton as to the tradition of the Church of Rome, and explains how the mistake arose, that is, by mistranslation of "die quinta decima Kalendarum Decembrium," the date of St. Hilda's death as recorded by Bede (Young, vol. i, page 211). The date of St. Hilda's death (17th November) is thus restored as the date of her Feast. But Dr. Young also states (*Ibid.*, p. 574), "There are two fairs held in Whitby, the one begins August 25th, said to be *St. Hilda's Day*, the other is held at Martinmas; each lasts three days, but very little business is done at either. The first is the regular fair, held by proclamation; the last has come in by custom."

It is needless to say that when I had access to the *York Missal* and *York Breviary* in the Surtees Society's editions, I found ample

confirmation of Dr. Young's rather doubtful words above quoted, and that the traditional date of the fair, still observed for that purpose, was indeed the date of the Feast of St. Hilda, to which were assigned a proper mass and office. But in that case what was I to make of the positive statements as to the observance of the 17th of November?

The answer is that there were in fact *two* commemorations of St. Hilda, one on the 25th of August, and one on the 17th of November, and that the former was the Feast of the Translation, the latter commemorating the death of the Saint. This is made clear by the Award of Henry de Percy, Earl of Northumberland (*Whitby Chartulary*, vol. ii, p. 501), in which the parties are said to have appeared "*devaunt nous, avant dit Counte, en la feste del Translacion de Seint Hylde—cest assavoir le xxv jour daugst.*" Furthermore we find that the Feast of the Translation was termed "*dies S. Hyldae in Autumpno*" (*Guisborough Chartulary*, Surtees Society, vol. ii, pp. 213, 214, 220, 221), and that the 17th of November was called the Feast of St. Hilda in Winter, if, as seems probable, that was the date intended by the Grant in 43 Henry III to Peter de Mauley, third of that name, of a fair at Egton yearly for eight days, beginning on the eve of St. Hilda *in Winter* (Graves' *History of Cleveland*, p. 281, quoting *Carl. Antiq.*, ii, p. 8*n*). The Church at Egton was dedicated to St. Hilda, and the connection between fairs and the commemoration of the local saint is too well known to need comment. Graves adds that St. Hilda's Fair has been discontinued for some time, but there are four fairs which are still kept annually, namely on the Tuesday before May Day; upon St. Bartholomew's Day; on the Tuesday before St. Martin's Day; and on the Tuesday before the Purification. Through the kindness of John Foster, Esq., of Egton Lodge, I have been able to ascertain that these dates were assigned by a charter of King William III to Henry, Viscount Longueville, then owner of the Egton estate, which now belongs to Mr. Foster and his family. And it will be observed that one of these dates (St. Bartholomew) is the Eve of St. Hilda in Autumn, and another, the Tuesday before St. Martin's Day (that is November 23rd, the date still called Martinmas), must closely approach the date of the Winter Feast of St. Hilda, though it is not likely that anything but custom led to its selection by Lord Longueville.

That Dr. Young is correct in stating that November 17th, that is the Winter Feast, the death-day of St. Hilda, is that on which she has

been commonly commemorated, is clear from the authorities cited in the notes to Dr. Leadman's paper, other than the *York Missal*, and *Breviary*. These (and others) are also referred to in the notice of St. Hilda in the *Menology of England and Wales, compiled by order of the Cardinal Archbishop and the Bishops of the Province of Westminster*, published in 1892.

The Translation of St. Hilda, commemorated on August 25th, is doubtless the translation of her relics, supposed to have been acquired from Glastonbury, as referred to by Dr. Leadman in his note on p. 44. If we had the "*liber Tomae de Sancta Hilda*," once in the library of the abbey at Whitby (*Whitby Chartulary*, vol. i, p. 341), we should at least know what was believed in the monastery as to the miraculous Translation, the commemoration of which seems to have overshadowed even that of the death of the Saint.

Of the local veneration of St. Hilda few traces remain, but little things are sometimes worthy of notice, and one such matter may be mentioned. Children in Whitby used to be told, and may yet be told for aught I know, that if they wished for anything very much they were to cross their shoes towards the Abbey, before they went to bed, and they were sure to get it.

Another circumstance which readers of Charlton and Young may observe is that the Saint is constantly called Lady Hilda. And by that title and no other she was certainly known to Whitby folk in days not distant. Compare the use of "Our Lady" as applied to the Blessed Virgin.

Possibly also the same thing is suggested by the language of the legend on the Hartlepool seal, figured in Dr. Leadman's paper, which Dr. Young actually rendered by "Let Lady Hilda help her servants" (*Young*, i, 142). This, by the way, is evidently a rhyming "Benediction," as appears when it is printed thus:—

"Subveniat famulis
Nobilis Hilda suis."

Compare a similar Benediction in the *Aberdeen Breviary*:—

"Conserva famulos
Virgo Maria tuos."

Perhaps, as the Fair at Whitby has now finally vanished, room may be found for a copy of the Proclamation as it was last used, if only for the sake of its quaint English. It will be observed that the

disappearance of St. Hilda's Day from the Kalendar at the Reformation led to the rather cumbrous use of the Feast of St. Bartholomew as fixing the date *after* which the Fair was to be held. It came in fact to be called "Bartlemytide Fair."

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas there has been, time out of mind, an ancient fair held and kept by the Predecessors of Sir Charles William Strickland, Baronet, in the Town of Whithy, for three successive days following the Feast day of St. Bartholomew yearly (except the first day following the Feast day fall out to be on a Sunday then to begin and be held the day after) for the selling and buying all manner of wares merceries and merchandises goods and chattels, paying the lawful and accustomed tolls and payments for the said wares merceries and merchandises goods and chattels brought there to be sold.

Sir Charles William Strickland, Baronet, now Lord of this Town and Manor Doth hereby give Notice and Proclaim the said Fair to be held and kept for 3 days according to the ancient use and custom of the said Lord and Burgesses of the said Town of Whitby;

And in the name of the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty Doth hereby strictly charge and command all manner of persons whatsoever coming and resorting to this present Fair that they and every of them during the continuance of this present Fair do keep and preserve the public peace without making any assault affray brawling cheating or quarrelling with any person or persons whatsoever or doing or committing any act whereby the public peace may be disturbed. Also that no manner of person or persons whatsoever sell any corrupt unlawful or unwholesome victuals for men women or children's bodies to any person or persons whomsoever or presume to sell any wares merceries and merchandises goods and chattels being deceitful or use any unlawful or deceitful weights or measures to the deceiving of any person or persons whatsoever upon pain and peril that shall fall thereon.

And the said Sir Charles William Strickland Doth hereby Order and appoint a Court of Pie Powder to be kept at the Office of
of Whitby aforesaid Steward for the Lord of
the Manor aforesaid where all matters of difference or controversies arising or accruing during the holding of the said Fair shall be remedied according to Law and Justice. God Save the Queen and
the Lord of the Manor.

G. B.

To the list of ancient dedications (p. 44) named by Dr. Leadman must be added that of the Church or Chapel of Sneaton, near

Whitby (*Whitby Chartulary*, vol. ii, p. 414). The fact that this was dedicated to St. Hilda had been entirely lost until the publication by the Surtees Society of the *Whitby Chartulary* (Young's *History of Whitby*, vol. i, p. 375*n*). For want of this knowledge the Church had been very informally dedicated by the Lord of the Manor, who rebuilt it in the last century, to St. Andrew, and the present writer cannot but admire the national feeling which led Colonel Wilson to wish to associate the Church with the patron saint of his own country, Scotland. How it came to pass that in the Diocesan Kalendar St. John was afterwards named as the patron does not appear; but at any rate, of the three Saints who thus are made to contend for possession, Saint Hilda has certainly the oldest, and, as it would seem, the best title.

Amongst the place-names formed from the Saint's name, or the masculine form, Hildir, a list of which is given on p. 33*n*, Hinder-skelfe, now Castle Howard, was omitted.

SOME LEGENDS OF ST. NICHOLAS,

WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE SEAL OF POCKLINGTON
GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

BY CANON J. T. FÖWLER, D.C.L., F.S.A.

THE seal¹ is 2½ inches in diameter, and represents, on a geometrical pavement, a scene or *tableau* of John Dowman, archdeacon of Suffolk, founder of the school, kneeling, in a long flowing robe with a hood, and with his hands raised and clasped together in prayer at a desk, before which, on a lozenge, is a shield charged with a monogram composed of the initials of his name:—I.D. Before him are three carved brackets or corbels, each containing a standing figure on it. In the centre, Our Lord as a child, with cruciferous nimbus and naked, lifting up both his hands in benediction; on his breast an oval plaque bearing the monogram, iĥt, on his right stands the Virgin crowned, the Child on her right arm; on his left St. Nicholas, bishop of Myra, in albe, chasuble, etc., and mitred; in his right hand a crosier, his left hand raised in benediction, with the thumb and two fingers extended; at his left side three children in a tub, one of the usual emblems of the saint. In the field, on which are eight or nine objects resembling triple tongues of fire, the holy name, iĥc, repeated five times. Round the margin is the inscription, which has a rose in place of the usual initial cross, and 'cōie' instead of the usual 'cōe,' so that we must read "Seal of the community of the fraternity," etc.

✱ Sigillū : cōie · frater · nōis · ihū · bte · marie · sci ·
nich · de · poklington

The iconography of the seal is quite what we might expect it to be. The central figure is the Holy Child Jesus; and Dean Colet founded "St. Paul's School," as it came to be called, in honour of "the Child Jesus," in 1512, two years earlier than the foundation of Pocklington School. The other figures, besides that of the founder, are those of SS. Mary and Nicholas, who were regarded as patrons

¹ The plate of the seal has been taken from a photograph, kindly lent by Mr. A. D. H. Leadman, F.S.A., Oak House,

Pocklington. There is a sulphur cast from the matrix in the collection of casts at the British Museum.



SEAL OF POKKINGTON GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

of schools; King's College, Cambridge, and Eton, for example, and in our own time Lancing, have been dedicated in their honour. SS. Mary and Nicholas are associated in the dedications of seven ancient English churches, but the idea out of which the association arose does not lie upon the surface, and it is not easy to say what it was, unless it was that St. Mary was the mother of the Child Jesus. But there are at least two reasons why St. Nicholas should have come to be regarded as the patron of children. One is thus given in the *Festial* or *Liber Festivalis* in the sermon for St. Nicholas' day:—

"We rede that he had a fadir that was called Epiphanus. ande his modir was called Joh'na the whiche hadde saint Nicholas bitwene hem.

"And whan he was borne thaie avowed chastite. and delid no more to gidir: but helde hem plesid on this oo childe the whiche thaie made to be c'stined.

"And yet thay wolde not calle him Nicholas whiche is a manys name.

"And so all his liue daies he was callid the name of a childe. and the v'tue y'with. that is to saie meke and si'ple: and without malice.

"And while he vsid the cradill he fastid Wedinsdaie and fridaie. the whiche daies he wolde sowke but ons on the daie. and so helde him paied (pleased). and contynewed so forth all his liffe in thise vertues with his childis name. And unto this daie children haue him in remembran'ce speciali bfore all other saintes in the yere."¹

This story is found in the *Golden Legend* and in the *Breviaries* of Rome (ancient and modern), Sarum, York, Liège (1746), but not in those of Quignon (1549), Soissons (1742), Bourges (1783), or Paris (1836). In the Liège *Breviary* (1746) it is related in the First Lesson, and is compactly given in the third verse of the hymn, thus:—

"Quarta et sexta FERIA,

"Semel sugebat ubera:

"Post in ætate tenera

"Hac usus abstinentia."²

This association with children would afterwards be emphasised by the legend of the boys in the tub, now to be considered.

St. Nicholas is represented on the Pocklington seal, as he usually is, with three little boys in a tub standing by his side. The legend

¹ *Durham MS.* Cosin V. iii. 5. fo. 56.

² *Pars Hyemalis*, 458.

referred to was one of the most popular of all that related to this saint, but it was one of those for which there was the least authority. It does not even appear in the *Golden Legend*, in which are many stories concerning St. Nicholas that are hardly, if at all, less extravagant. Nor is it referred to in the *Sarum* or *York Breviary*, nor in any others that we have consulted; it was just a piece of folklore that in all probability arose out of representations of something that might easily have happened, as we shall see. There is no mention of it in the other lives of the saint, Leonard Justinian's, John the Deacon's, and that of Metaphrastes, but all these contain a credible story of three rescued officers, which appears in the *Golden Legend* and in the *Sarum*, *Roman*, and other *Breviaries*. It is to this effect: that the Emperor Constantine sent three officers of his army to put down a rebellion in Phrygia. They arrived at Myra, where Nicholas, the bishop, entertained them honourably. As they were sitting down to the feast it was told to St. Nicholas that the prefect had condemned three innocent men to death. He at once arose, and, followed by his guests, arrived at the place of execution just in time to save the lives of the three men. Such is the substance of the story, which is told with a great many more details than need here be related. But the sequel of it in the *Sarum Breviary* is that the three officers were afterwards unjustly accused to Constantine and sent to prison, where, expecting to be put to death, they called upon God and St. Nicholas. The saint appeared to the Emperor in the visions of the night, rebuked him severely, and made him set the prisoners free.

We now come to what is supposed by many to be a later and highly distorted version of the same legend, which may here be given first in the words of Mrs. Jameson,¹ and then in some early forms.

"As he was travelling through his diocese to visit and comfort his people, he lodged in the house of a certain host who was a son of Satan. This man, in the scarcity of provisions, was accustomed to steal little children, whom he murdered, and served up their limbs to his guests. On the arrival of the bishop and his retinue, he had the audacity to serve up the dismembered limbs of these unhappy children before the man of God, who had no sooner cast eyes on them than he was aware of the fraud. He reproached the host with his abominable crime, and going to the tub where their remains were salted down, he made over them the sign of the cross, and they rose up whole and well."

¹ *Sacred and Legendary Art*, ii, 454.

Cahier¹ quotes from the Norman poet Wace (*circa* 1180) the earliest version of the above story that we have yet met with. What is here translated will be found below in the original French.

"The meaning of the salting tub and the three small children is, according to the Norman poet Wace, as follows:—

'Three clerks were going to school,
I will not make a long tale about them,
Their host slew them by night,
Hid the bodies, took their goods:
Saint Nicholas by God's help knew it;
Instantly he was there, as it pleased God,
He demanded the clerks of the host;
He could not hide them, but showed them to him.
Saint Nicholas by his prayer
Put the souls back into the bodies;
For that he did this honour to the clerks,
The clerks celebrate his festival upon his day.'

.

"As to the fact in itself, which is not to be found in Greek (authors) for all their enthusiasm for St. Nicholas, I suspect that it may be explained by the aid given by the great bishop of Myra to the three officers condemned to death by Constantine. Captives are often represented in the middle ages in a small tower, and perhaps owing to a desire to make the scene more vivid, the tower was cut through the middle. As those protected by a great personage were often reduced to small proportions by the artist, in order to make the intercessor stand out, may not the tower have become a tub and adult clients been changed into small boys?"

About seventy years later the story is introduced in one of his sermons by no less a person than St. Bonaventura² (1221-1274), to the following effect:—

"The more the blessed Nicholas followed Christ in any way, the more did he walk in His steps in the working of miracles. For among all the saints of his own times he was renowned for the greatest, indeed stupendous miracles, as Holy Church says of him in the collect, 'O God, who hast adorned the blessed Nicholas by

¹ *Caracteristiques des Saints* (Paris, 1867), page 304, col. 2.

² S. Bonaventurae Opera, Tom. 3, Sermo i (*circa finem*). For the original Romae, 1596, page 242. De S. Nicholao Latin, see below.

innumerable miracles,' some of which are given in the *Legenda*,¹ while some have been narrated above. But I will tell you one which is not in the *Legenda* itself, but is written elsewhere. There were two scholars, noble and wealthy, who, carrying with them much gold, were travelling to Athens to study philosophy; desiring, however, first to see St. Nicholas and commend themselves to his prayers, they came to the city where the bishop resided. But the innkeeper, seeing that they were so rich, and impelled by an evil spirit, slew them, cut them up as they do pigs, and salted their flesh in a tub. St. Nicholas, being informed of this by an angel, soon arrived at the house of the innkeeper, showed him what he had done, rebuked him strongly, and at length by his prayers brought the boys to life again. Because then in the working of miracles he imitated Christ, that can be quoted concerning him which is said of Christ: 'They shall come unto thee that despised thee, and shall bow themselves down at the soles of thy feet.'² Therefore let us beseech the Lord" (*ends here*).

It will be noticed that only two youths are mentioned by St. Bonaventura. The same form of the story is given in P. Giryet et P. Guérin, *Les Petits Bollandistes, vies des Saints*, Paris, 1869, tome 12, p. 95, where also another version is given, in which there are three scholars resuscitated in like manner on the way from Nicæa, where St. Nicholas had been taking part in the first General Council. The editors remark that there is no ancient evidence for these prodigies, but only popular tradition, and that perhaps the two stories have related to a single miracle differently reported by different authors.

The number three recurs again and again in the legends of St. Nicholas; there were three poor maidens whom the saint kept from a life of shame by providing them with marriage portions; three officers, as we have seen, witnessed the rescue of three condemned prisoners, and were afterwards rescued themselves; and lastly three children, according to the most generally accepted version of the tub legend, were murdered, salted, and brought to life again. Cahier (see above) thinks that the story and representations of the three children in the tub have arisen out of representations of the three officers of Constantine. Baring-Gould refers them to the three prisoners at Myra.³ It is a small matter. We may be pretty sure that the salting tub story has arisen out of a misunderstanding of representations of three men in a round tower.

¹ That is, the *Legenda Sanctorum* in the Breviary, in which are contained the Lessons read at Matins on the Festivals of the Saints.

² Isaiah lx, 14.

³ *Lives of the Saints*, December (1877), page 67.

Dom Guéranger gives long extracts from a twelfth century office of St. Nicholas, but in these we find no mention of the legend of the children in the tub, though prominence is given to such things as the refusal of the breast. *The Liturgical Year*, tr. by Shepherd (Dublin and London, 1867), vol. i, pp. 355-369.

St. Nicholas was the patron of children, and especially schoolboys, as we have seen¹; of poor maidens, because of the three to whom he showed such kindness; of sailors, because he calmed a storm at sea and helped the sailors; of travellers and merchants, for the same reason, and because he multiplied corn in a time of dearth. He was accounted a protector against thieves, and losses by robbery and violence, because of legends in which he appears in that capacity. He is the chief patron of Russia, also of Bari, whither his body was conveyed in 1087, of Venice, of Freiburg, and of many other towns and cities, particularly of seaports and towns engaged in commerce. Hence the churches of St. Nicholas at Newcastle-on-Tyne, Great Yarmouth, Old Shoreham, South Ferriby, and elsewhere. But there are about 372 old churches in various parts of England named in his sole honour. A frequent "attribute" of St. Nicholas is three golden balls, sometimes three purses of gold, in allusion to the three marriage portions that he secretly put in at the window for the three poor maidens mentioned above. The three balls now used as a sign by pawnbrokers are supposed to have some time been a device adopted by merchants, of whom pawnbrokers are in some sort the successors. The three balls do not appear upon the Pocklington seal, the saint being sufficiently indicated by the children in the tub.

PASSAGES TRANSLATED ABOVE.

CHARACTERISTIQUES DES SAINTS,

par Le P. Ch. Cahier. Paris, 1867. Page 304, col. 2.

Voici la signification du saloir et des trois petits enfants, d'après le trouvère normand Wace.

Trois clers alloient à l'école,
N'en ferai pas longue parole.
Lor ostes par nuit les ochist,
Les cors mucha, l'avoir en prist.
Saint Nicholas par Dieu le sot;
Sempres fu là, sicom Dex plot,

¹The Boy Bishop was elected on St. Nicholas' Day, and maintained the outward state of a bishop until the Holy Innocents' Day.

Les clers à l'oste demanda ;
 N'es pot céler, se li mostra.
 Saint Nicolas par sa prière
 Mist les ames el cors arière.
 Por che c'as clers fist cele honor
 Font li clers sa feste a son jor.

.

Quant au fait en lui-même, qu'on ne retrouve pas chez les Grecs, si enthousiastes de saint Nicolas, j'y soupçonne une interprétation du secours prêté par le grand évêque de Myre aux trois officiers condamnés à mort par Constantin. Les captifs sont fréquemment représentés, au moyen âge dans une petite tour ; et pour peu qu'on ait voulu rendre la scène plus visible, la tour aura été coupée par le milieu. Les protégés d'un personnage étant souvent réduits par l'artiste à de petites proportions pour faire ressortir l'intercesseur, la tour ne sera-t-elle pas devenue un baquet, et les clients adultes n'auront-ils pas été changés en petits garçons.

SANCTI BONAVENTURAE OPERUM, TOM : 3.

Romae: Ex Typographia Vaticana MDXCVI. De S. Nicolao Sermo I,
 (circa finem), page 242.

Quarto beatus Nicolaus secutus est aliquid Christum, quantum ad vestigia potestatis in opere signorum. Nam inter sanctos omnes temporibus suis maximis miraculis claruit, et stupendis, sicut de eo sancta Ecclesia in oratione dicit: Deus, qui beatum Nicolaum innumeris decorasti miraculis, de quibus quaedam in Legenda sunt posita, quaedam supra narrata. Nam ego unam ponam, et alibi scriptum est, quam in ipsa Legenda. Nam duo scholares nobiles et divites, multumque secum auri deferentes, Athenas ad philosophandum pergentes, prius sanctum Nicolaum videre volentes, ut se eius orationibus commendarent, in civitatem in qua degebat Episcopus, advenerunt. Quos hospes tam divites cernens, maligno spiritu pulsatus, eos occidit, et more porcorum in frusta concidit, et eorum carnes in vase saluit. Quod sanctus Nicolaus dum ab Angelo cognovit, in domum hospitis mox accessit, et quidquid fecerat indicavit: eumque valde redarguit, et tandem orando pueros suscitavit. Quia ergo in opere miraculorum imitatus est Christum, potest de eo exponi illud de quod de Christo dicitur: Venient ad te, qui detrahebant tibi, et adorabunt vestigia pedum tuorum. Rogamus ergo Dominum.

MONUMENTAL BRASSES IN THE NORTH RIDING.

By MILL STEPHENSON, B.A., F.S.A.

THE North Riding contains twenty-three brasses with effigies, which may be classed thus :

- 5 Ecclesiastics (Romaldkirk, Sessay, West Tanfield, Thirsk, and Wensley).
- 4 Armed figures with ladies (Catterick (2), Helmsley, and Hornby).
- 3 Armed figures alone (Aldborough, Roxby, and Wath).
- 1 Judge and lady (Wath).
- 3 Civilians and ladies (Hauxwell, Leake, and Topcliffe).
- 1 Civilian alone (Kirkleatham).
- 3 Ladies alone (Forcett, Kirby Moorside, and Sheriff Hutton).
- 3 Children alone (Kirkleatham, Sheriff Hutton, and Wycliffe).

23

To these may be added the devices (now lost) at Hornby, and a small late shrouded figure in the churchyard at Thornton Watlass.

Of the ecclesiastics, two are in mass vestments, one at Wensley, the other a half effigy at Thirsk ; two, at Sessay and West Tanfield, are in processional vestments, and one, formerly at Romaldkirk, is in amice, albe, and cope. The only fourteenth century armed figure is that at Aldborough ; in the fifteenth there are examples at Catterick, Helmsley, Hornby, Wath ; and in the sixteenth at Roxby. The judge and lady at Wath are almost effaced. The only early civilian is at Topcliffe, the rest are all late. The single figures of ladies are all of the seventeenth century, the best being the finely engraved plate at Forcett. There is a curious but worn pair of children in swaddling clothes at Sheriff Hutton, with the date in arabic numerals ; a girl of four years of age, but represented as a grown-up person, at Kirkleatham, and a boy of fourteen at Wycliffe. Two fine Flemish examples occur, one at Wensley, worked on the English fashion without any background, probably the finest figure of a parish priest in existence ; the other at Topcliffe, a typical Flemish plate, but not particularly rich in detail nor of large size. It is, however, the only

early canopied brass remaining in the Riding. The earliest example of the local Yorkshire school is the fine armed figure at Aldborough, *circa* 1360; in the next century are the curious armed figures at Catterick and Wath, and possibly the priest formerly at Romaldkirk, the children at Sheriff Hutton, and the inscriptions at Gilling and Kirklington, with probably some others. Most of the late inscriptions are the work of local engravers, some are signed, as at Bedale, Ingleby Arncliffe, and Thornton-le-Street. Three palimpsests have been noted—a small plate now in the Scarborough Museum, the Flemish brass at Topcliffe, and the brass of Thomas Magnus at Sessay. The two former are probably examples of shop waste re-used, the latter of plunder from the dissolution of the monastic houses and chantries. Builders of churches or founders of chantries occur at Catterick, Romaldkirk, Roxby, Sheriff Hutton, and Thirsk. Founders of schools, although not so specified on the brasses, are at Bedale and Sessay. One of the brasses at Helmsley, two at Wath, the one at Thirsk, and an inscription at Sheriff Hutton are almost effaced by constant wear. The fine figure at Aldborough has at some time been treated in the most barbarous manner, great iron nails having been driven through the eyes and dotted round the body. The tomb of John Lewelyne at Romaldkirk was ruthlessly destroyed in the early part of the last century, and the brass scattered. A small inscription disappeared from Stanwick St. John during a restoration in 1868, and for many years the brasses at Catterick have been concealed by the organ. The Flemish brass at Topcliffe, which was getting much worn, has recently been lifted from the floor, together with its original slab, and fixed against the wall.

The writer is especially indebted to Messrs. William Brown, F.S.A., W. J. Kaye, F.S.A., and J. Challenor Smith, F.S.A., for numerous rubbings, without which it would have been impossible for him to have completed this paper. He is also indebted to many more friends for assistance and advice; to Mr. J. W. Clay, F.S.A., for the notes from *Dodsworth's MS.*; to Mr. Everard Green, F.S.A., Rouge Dragon, for the notes from *Dugdale's MS.*, now in the College of Arms; to Mr. J. G. Waller, F.S.A., for permission to reproduce his engravings of the brasses at Aldborough and Topcliffe, and to Mr. T. M. Fallow, F.S.A., for the loan of the blocks illustrating Kirkleatham and Roxby.

AINDERBY STEEPLE.

I.

WILLIAM CALEYS, RECTOR, c. 1460.

Inscription only. Size of plate $19\frac{1}{4}$ by 5 inches. Now on the nave wall:

*Hic iacet dn's Will's Caleys quo'dam
rector isti' ecc'ie confessor Johannis d'ni
lescrop quot' ai'abus p'piciet' deus. Amen.*

William Caleys was instituted on March 28, 1437, on the presentation of John, Lord Scrope. The date of his death is unrecorded, but his patron, Sir John le Scrope, Lord Scrope of Masham, to whom he was confessor, died in 1455.

II.

On the south side of the churchyard is a fine and interesting casement of early date. The slab, which measures 6 feet 6 inches by 2 feet 10 inches, shows the indents for a floriated cross rising from three steps, a crosier with fine crocketed head resting on its dexter arm, and a narrow inscription fillet crossing the top. The cross is 5 feet 10 inches, the crosier 5 feet 7 inches in length, and the inscription fillet measures 2 feet 7 inches by 2 inches. This slab, which local tradition assigns to an abbot of Jervaulx, is engraved in T. D. Whitaker's *History of Richmondshire*, vol. i, page 260, and the Rev. C. Boutell's *Christian Monuments*, page 53. In Whitaker's time it was in the "middle aisle" of the church.

ALDBOROUGH,¹ NEAR BOROUGHBIDGE.

I.

WILLIAM DE ALDEBURGH, c. 1360.

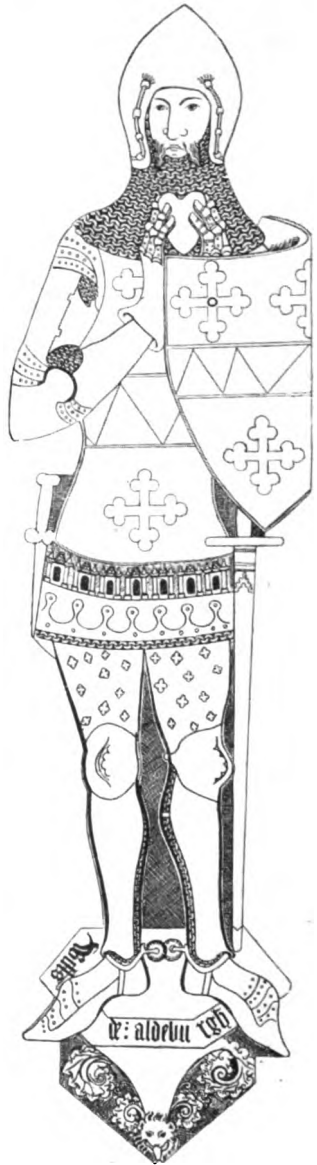
A large full-length effigy in armour, holding a small heart, and standing upon a crocketed bracket, which has a leopard's face for a finial, and is inscribed round the edge with the name *Will's de Aldeburgh*. This fine figure, which was most barbarously treated at the time of its removal in 1827, is an excellent example of the work of the early local school and of the gradual growth of plate armour; it is also interesting as being the latest example of a figure bearing a shield. Both the shield and the jupon are charged with the arms of ALDEBURGH, of Aldborough, (*Az.*), *a fess per fess indented . . . and . . . , between three crosses botony (or), the dexter cross charged with an annulet . . . for difference*. The indented lines of the fess are clearly shown on the shield but not on the jupon, although there can be

¹ This should have been included in the West Riding series, as the greater portion of the village is in that Riding.

no doubt that they were originally so shown on this latter garment when the colouring was complete. The pointed bascinet is attached to the camail by means of laces passing through staples, as is clearly shown on the brass. The body is protected by a hawberk of mail, with probably a breastplate, but this is hidden by the emblazoned jupon. The arms are cased in plate with mail gussets at the armpits and elbows, and the gauntlets, probably of leather, have long cuffs and are divided into fingers, the backs of the hands and fingers being protected by steel plates. Between the jupon and the hawberk appears the pourpoint studded with small bosses. The legs are clothed in mail, the thighs being covered with pourpoint work enriched with small quatrefoils. The knee pieces are of curious shape and the shins defended by steel plates. The sollerets are long and pointed, and have rowell spurs. Round the hips is a belt of open metal work, designed in the form of small castles or turrets, supporting the sword and misericorde, the first appearance of this latter weapon. On the left arm is a semi cylindrical shield charged with his arms as above.

The figure including the bracket measures 6 feet 2 inches in length, and is now fastened to the wall of the north aisle. It seems to have been moved from "a white stone about three yards long" on the floor of the Aldeburgh chapel in 1827, when great nails were ruthlessly driven through the eyes and dotted over and round the body.

There is a beautiful engraving of this brass, in fact the only correct one, in Messrs. Wallers' *Series of Monumental Brasses*, and here reproduced by permission of Mr. J. G. Waller, F.S.A. It is also figured in the *Oxford Manual of*



WILLIAM DE ALDEBURGH, c. 1360.
ALDBOROUGH,
NEAR BOROUGHBIDGE.
(About one-twelfth full size.)

Monumental Brasses, p. lxx (incorrect, no annulet in arms); the Rev. H. Haines' *Manual of Monumental Brasses*, Introduction, p. clvi (incorrect in detail and heraldry); *Gentleman's Magazine*, N. S., vol. xxxiv, part ii (1850), p. 44 (from Haines' block), and N. S., vol. v, part ii (1858), p. 8 (from block in *Oxford Manual*); J. Hewitt's *Ancient Armour*, vol. ii, p. 124 (from block in *Oxford Manual*); J. R. Planché's *Cyclopædia of Costume*, vol. i, p. 53 (detail of armour), and vol. ii, p. 104 (effigy but incorrect, no annulet in arms); and the *Yorkshire Archaeological Journal*, vol. ix, p. 179 (from Haines' block amended, but still incorrect in detail and no annulet shown in the arms).

William de Aldeburgh, judging from his arms, appears to have been a cadet of the house of Aldeburgh of Aldborough, but the early history of this branch of the family is obscure. Messrs. Waller in their account of the brass seem to have confused him with the better known Sir William de Aldeburgh of Harewood, who figures largely in Scottish affairs at this period.¹

II.

In the Rev. C. Boutell's *Christian Monuments and Slabs in England and Wales*, page 104, is engraved the fine casement of a cross brass, which still lies at the east end of the north aisle. The cross rises from three steps, and at the intersection of the arms is a shield. Two other arms like branches of a tree issue from the main shaft of the cross, and from these are suspended four shields. Four quatrefoils, originally containing the symbols of the Evangelists, are also on the slab itself, and not as usual forming the angles of the marginal inscription, which in this case encloses the whole design.

BEDALE.

I.

RICHARD YONG, 1583, AND WIFE ELIZABETH, 1619.

Inscription only. Size of plate 14 by 6 inches. Now on the wall of the north aisle.

HIC IACENT RIC'US YONG
QVI OBIT 5^o APRIL : 1583
& ELIZABETHA VXOR DEFVNC-
TA IO : SEPT : 1619. QVORVM
AI'ABVS INDVLGEAT DEVS.

A late example of the use of the formula, "quorum animabus," &c.

¹ The same confusion occurs in Sir George Duckett's paper on the "Arms of Aldeburgh" in the *Yorkshire Archaeological Journal*, vol. vi, p. 420.

II.

JOHN WILSON, Esq., 1681.

Inscription with shield of arms. Size of plate $24\frac{1}{2}$ by $15\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
On wall of north aisle.

Hic juxta positus est

IOHANNES WILSON ARMIGER

(FILIUS IOHANNIS WILSON

SACRÆ THEOLOGIÆ PROFESSORIS

*Ac hujus ECCLESIAE quondam RECTORIS)**Beatæ Resurrectionis spe reconditus.**Dum vixit**Iuris, Consultus Legum peritissimus**Omnimodæ doctrinæ dotibus ornatus,**Clientibus sincerus, Amicis certus,**Ac singulari erga omnes modestia insignitus,**Miles in Bello Regi fidus, ac fortis**Cessante Bello Iustitarius pacis studiosus,**Ac publicæ justitiæ strenuus assertor.**Diem clausit extremum.**Septembris 24^{to} Anno D'ni 1681. Ætatis suæ 57.*

A MARIA VXORE amantissima, ac MARIA unica FILIA

*Maxime deploratus.**J. Mann Ebor. Sculp^t*

Arms: (Sa.), a wolf rampant (or); in chief three estoiles of the
last. WILSON.

III.

PETER SAMWAIES, RECTOR, 1693.

Inscription with shield of arms. Size of plate 17 by 12 inches.
Chancel floor.

*Epitaphium in memoriam Petri Samwaies**D.D. Rectoris huius ecclesiæ annos 31 qui obiit 6^{to}**die Aprilis Anno Domini 1693. Ætatis suæ**Hic jacet augustus samwaies qui clarus in arcto**Emicuit comites sede vacante dolent**Dum tamen Hic inter coelestia sydera regnat**Spe fruimur titulo sede micante novo**Mortuus et monitum jam prætereuntibus hoc dat**Tu bene fac Deſte Crimina Disce mori.**Dan. 12. 3*

P. fecit. Ric. Crosse. Scul^t
1694.

Arms: (Sa.), on a fess between three crosses flory (or), as many martlets of the field. SAMWAIES.

Crest: A lion's jamb erect and erased (or) holding a mallet (gu.).

Peter Samwaies was instituted rector on the 31st of December, 1660. He was the founder of a grammar school at Wath, near Ripon.

BROTTON.

THOMAS PRESSICK, 1710.

Inscription with shield of arms, the latter much broken and damaged. Size of plate in its present condition 12 by 8½ inches. Now affixed to a plain stone cross in the churchyard, but probably removed from the old chapel, destroyed in 1740.

Here lyeth y^e body of Tho Pressick

Blacksmith who departed this life

March y^e 24th Anno Dom' 1710

Aged 74 years

Wrong him not when he is gone

For whilst he liv'd he wronged none

Mors mea vita mihi.

Sufficient of the small shield at the top of the plate remains to show that it bore the arms of the COMPANY OF BLACKSMITHS, (Sa.), a chevron (arg.) between three hammers (az.), crowned and handled (or).

BURNESTON.

ELEANOR HARRISON, 1668.

Inscription only. Chancel floor.

Ellianora Thomæ Harrison de Ellerthorpe

Armig' et Mariæ Vxoris delectæ filia

primogenita postquam moribus piis et

exemplari modestiâ parentes beaverat

Anno virginitalis suæ 16^o cælestes nuptias

consum'avit Anno D'ni 1668.

BYLAND ABBEY.

A large casement, 8 feet 4 inches by 3 feet 4 inches, now much broken, with indents for the figure of an abbot, 48 inches in height, in mass (?) vestments, with crosier over left shoulder, triple canopy

with side shafts and some device, apparently the Annunciation, on two plates between the finials, a foot inscription below the figure, and two shields at the upper corners of the slab. Most of the rivets still remain in the stone. Probable date about the middle of the fifteenth century.

CATTERICK.

I.

JOHN DE BURGH, Esq., 1412, AND WIFE KATHERINE.

Inscription and one shield of arms, three other shields lost. Size of inscription plate 22 by 4½ inches, of shield 7 by 5½ inches. On floor of north aisle.

Hic jacent Joh'es de Burgh Armig' et Katerina ux'
eius qui Joh'es obiit 10 die mensis Januar' Anno
d'ni mill'mo CCCC^o XII^o quor' ai'abz p'piciet' d's Amen.

The only remaining shield, which is on the lower sinister corner of the slab, bears . . . *a saltire* . . . , probably for Neville.

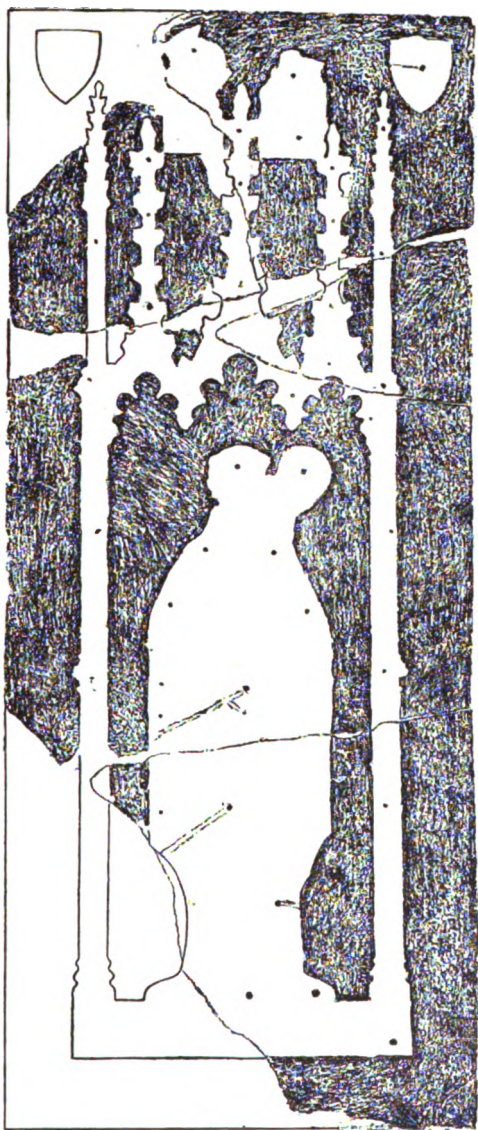
John de Burgh, who assumed his mother's name, was the eldest son and heir of Richard de Richmond by Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of William de Burgh. He married Katherine, daughter of Roger Aske, and dying on the 10th of January, 1412-13, was probably buried in the old church and subsequently moved into the "porche" or chapel of Our Lady, built on the north side of the new church. His widow was one of the contracting parties for the new church, the contract bearing date 18 April, 13 Henry IV. See *Catterick Church*, by the Rev. James Raine and Anthony Salvin.

II.

WILLIAM BURGH, Esq., 1442, AND HIS SON WILLIAM BURGH, Esq., 1465.

This memorial, a curious and typical example of the Yorkshire school of brass engravers, consists of the armed figures of father and son, each 36 inches in height, a foot inscription 36 by 5½ inches, and four shields of arms, of which two are lost.

The figures, with the exception of some small details, are alike. Both father and son are represented bareheaded, their heads resting on helmets, and are armed in gorgets with mentonières, breastplates strengthened with demi-placcates, the son having in addition a lance rest, large overlapping shoulder pieces with invecked edges, large elbow pieces, and shellback gauntlets with long peaked cuffs. To a short skirt of three taces are attached two large and pointed tuilles with a baguette of mail in the centre. The knee pieces are large with plates above and below, the thigh and shin pieces plain,



CASEMENT OF BRASS TO AN ABBOT, 16TH CENTURY.
BYLAND ABBEY.
(About one-sixteenth full size.)

and the sollerets, composed of overlapping plates, are long and pointed, with rowel spurs buckled over the insteps. The various fastenings of the armour are clearly shown, whilst the swords are suspended from narrow belts which cross the taces diagonally. The daggers are unusually large, and both figures stand upon lions.

Inscription :

Hic iacent Will's Burgh armiger filius et heres Joh'is Burgh
qui obiit quarto die noue'br' A° d'ni M°
CCCC° XLII° Et Matilda uxor eius que obiit III° die mensis
nouembr' anno d'ni M° CCCC° XLII° Et Will's
Burgh armiger filius et heres p'd'ci Will'i qui obiit ultim' die
me's' dece'br' a° d'ni M° CCCC° LIY° Et Elena uxor
ipi' Will'i filii Will'i p'd'ci que obiit XX° die me's' Junii a° d'ni
M° CCCC° XLII° q'r'z om'i al'abz p'piciet' o'ipotens de' ame'.

According to Raine¹ the two remaining shields bear BURGH, (*Arg.*), on a saltire (*sa.*) five swans of the field, quartering RICHMOND, (*Arg.*), a fess engrailed between six fleur-de-lys (*sa.*).

This curious brass is now (1902) on the floor of the north aisle, but completely concealed by the organ. There is a faint rubbing of the figures and inscription in the collection of the Society of Antiquaries, and engravings may be found in T. D. Whitaker's *History of Richmondshire*, vol. ii, page 28, and in the Rev. J. Raine and A. Salvin's *Catterick Church*, plate xi.

William Burgh, son and heir of John and Katherine Burgh (No. i), and one of the contracting parties for the rebuilding of the church, married Maud, a daughter of — Lascelles of Sowerby; she died the 12th of November, 1432, and he on the 4th of November, 1442. Their son William married Ellen, daughter of John Pickering; she died on the 20th of June, 1446, and he on the 31st of December, 1465. All were buried in the porch or chapel of Our Lady.

III.

WILLIAM BURGII, ESQ., 1492, AND WIFE ELIZABETH.

Full-length effigies, turned sideways, of William Burgh, one of the founders of the chantry of St. James, who died in 1492, and wife Elizabeth. William Burgh is represented in armour, standing on a mound, bareheaded, with long flowing hair, and wears a collar of mail, breastplate, shoulder pieces differing in shape, the left with an upright ridge, elbow pieces of moderate size, shellback gauntlets with long

¹ *Catterick Church*, page 20, where is a woodcut of the Richmond coat. The shields are not shown on the rubbing

in the collection of the Society of Antiquaries.

peaked cuffs, short taces and mail skirt, over which are strapped three small tuiles, plain thigh and shin pieces, small knee pieces with plates behind, and large round-toed sabbatons with gussets of mail at the insteps and rowel spurs screwed into the heels. The sword and misericorde are suspended diagonally behind the body, but without any visible means of support. The lady wears the early form of pedimental head-dress, a close-fitting gown, cut low at the neck, with tight sleeves and large fur cuffs. Round the waist is a narrow girdle with long pendent end.

The inscription reads thus:

*Hic iacet Will'ms Burgh Armiger unus fundator' istius cantarie
q' obiit M^o die augusti
A^o d'ni M^o CCCC^o LXXXX^o cui ai'e p'piciet' de'. Et orate
p' bono statu Elizabeth ux'is eius.*

The form, "Orate pro bono statu," or "Pray for the good estate of," although frequent in painted glass, is rarely found on brasses. The male effigy is 36 inches in height, the female 35 inches, and the inscription plate measures 26 by 2 inches. The brass, which is a good example of the local school, is engraved in *Whitaker*, vol. ii, page 28, and *Raine*, plate xii, who also states, page 20, that "the armorial bearings upon this stone have been removed." The stone is now (1902) under the organ in the north aisle. There is a faint rubbing of the brass in the collection of the Society of Antiquaries. William Burgh, eldest son and heir of William Burgh by Ellen, daughter of John Pickering, founded in conjunction with Richard Swaledale the "porch" or chantry of St. James on the north side of the church in 1491, and dying on the 17th of August, 1492, was therein buried. He married Elizabeth, a daughter of Christopher Conyers of Hornby, who survived him, as is shown by the wording of the inscription.

IV.

GRACE LOWTHER, 1594.

Inscription only. Size of plate 18 by 7 inches. Now mural, under the sedilia on the south side of the chancel.

GRATIA BELEINGAMII FILIA, VIDVA CLIBVRNI, GERARDI
LOWTHERI VXOR, LECTISSIMA FEMINA SYMMÆ PIETATIS,
INVICTÆ PATIENTIÆ, CHARITATIS IN PAVPERES MAXIMÆ,
VERBORVM PARCIOR, EXIMIE PRVDENTIÆ, SINGVLARIS IN
MARITOS OBSEQVII, MORTIS ADEO MEMOR, VT SEPTEM POS-
TREMIS HVIVS PERIGRINATIONIS SVÆ ANNIS NVNQVAM
ITER FACERET, QVIN LINTEVM SEPVLCRALE CIRCVM-
FERRET : OBDORMIVIT IN DOMINO AÑO ÆTATIS SVÆ 36

1594.

From the Visitation of 1584-5, the lady appears to have been a daughter of James Bellingham, of Westmorland, and widow of Edmund Cliburn, of Killerby. According to the inscription she afterwards married Gerard Lowther.

V.

JOHN SWALDELL, 1630.

Inscription only.¹ Now under the pews on the north side of the nave.

HERE LYETH JOHN SWALDELL GRANDCHILDE TO
RICHARD SWALDELL WHOSE PREDECESSORS BYVLT
HALFE THE SINGINGE QVYER WTHIN THIS CHVRCHE
WHO DIED THE SECONDE OF MARCHE ANNO DOMINI 1630.

The "predecessor" who "bvylt halfe the singinge qvyer" was Richard Swaldall, who in conjunction with William Burgh founded the chantry of St. James on the north side of the church in the year 1491, and to whose memory Dodsworth, on the 20th of October, 1622, saw the following inscription in the "midle ile on a marble":—

"hic jacet Ricardus Swaldall yoman semifundator cantarie infra ecclesiam Sancte Anne de Cattryk qui obiit xx die Maii anno domini M^cCCCC^oLXXXIX cujus anime propicietur Deus."

CAYTON.

On the chancel floor is an inscription, together with the symbols of the Evangelists, but completely effaced. On the same stone is a modern inscription to John Wyvill, Esq., of Osgodby, who departed this life 29th January, 1705, aged 78.

COXWOLD.

JOHN MANSTON, ESQ., 1464, AND WIFE ELIZABETH.

Inscription 24 by 4½ inches, and shield 5 by 6 inches. Nave floor.

Orate pro ai'abꝫ Joh'is Manston arm'g' qui obiit VI^o die mensis
Octobris anno d'ni M^cCCCC^oLXIII^o Et Elizabeth uxoris
ei' que
obiit die mens' A^o d'ni M^cCCCC q'r' ai'abꝫ p'piciet' d' am'

The shield is much worn. It appears to have borne a *bend indented* impaling a coat which is now entirely obliterated. The arms of MANSTON. are variously given as, *Sa.*, a *bend embattled* (or

¹ Raine and Salvin's *Catterick Church*, page 17.

² *Dodsworth MS.* (Bodleian), vol. 160, fo. 271. For this note the writer is indebted to Mr. J. W. Clay, F.S.A.

embattled counter-embattled, or indented) *arg.* By will, proved at York, 17 November, 1464, John Manston desires to be buried "in cimiterio ecclesie parochialis de Cukwould," and leaves his wife Elizabeth the residue of his goods, and makes her executrix. Her maiden name is unknown.

The inscription is reproduced in the *Reliquary*, N. S., vol. v (1891), page 39, from which source the above particulars have been obtained.

CRATHORNE.

THOMAS CRATHORN, Esq., AND WIFE ELIZABETH, *c.* 1410-20.

Inscription 18 by 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches, and shield 6 by 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Chancel floor.

*Hic iace't Thomas Crathorn Armig' et Eli-
zabeth ux' ei' quot' ai'abz p'picietur deus.*

Arms: (*Arg.*), *on a saltire (gu.) five crosses patty (or).* CRATHORN.

Thomas Crathorn is said to have been living in 1398, and to have married Elizabeth, a daughter of Peter Bagot.

EASBY.

ELENOR BOWES, 1623.

Inscription and shield of arms. Size of plate 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ by 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, of shield 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ by 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Mural, at the east end of the south aisle.

HERE LYETH ELENOR BOWES DAUGHTER TO SIR
RICHARD MYSGRAVE OF HARTLAY-CASTLE KNIGHT
SHE WAS ONLIE HEIRE TO HIM AND TO HER BROTHER M^r
THOMAS MYSGRAVE WHO DIED A WARD IN QVEENE
ELIZABETHS TIME IN THE NINTEENE YEARE OF
HIS AGE, SHE WAS HINDERED FROM POSSESSING Y^e
INHERITAVNCE BY COMPOSITION AND INTAILES. SHE
WAS GRANDCHILD TO THOMAS FIRST LORD WHARTO
SHE WAS WIFE TO WORTHIE M^r ROBART BOWES OF
ASKE ESQ³ BEEING THRESVROR OF BARWICK & AMBAS-
SADOR FOR SCOTLAND Y^e MOST PARTE OF ONE & 20
YEARES. SHE LIVED COMFORTABIE HIS WIFE ONE
& 30 YEARES & A HALFE. SHE REMAINED HIS WIDOWE
AT ASKE ABOVT 5 & 20 YEARES. SHE DEPARTED THIS
LYFE IN Y^e HOLIE PROFESSION OF GODS TRVTH IN Y^e 77
YEARE OF HER AGE THE 25TH DAY OF IVLII ANO Dⁿⁱ

1623.

Arms: (*Az.*), *six annulets, 3, 2, and 1 (or)*, for MUSGRAVE.

Robert Bowes was the fifth son of Richard Bowes, captain of Norham, by Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of Roger Aske, and only surviving brother of Sir George Bowes, Knight. He was a well-known public man, being member of parliament for Carlisle, ambassador to Scotland, and treasurer of Berwick, at which place he died, and was there buried on December 16, 1597. He was twice married, firstly to Anne, a daughter and co-heiress of Sir George Bowes, of Dalden, and secondly to Elenor, daughter and heiress of Sir Richard Musgrave, of Hartley Castle, Cumberland, who survived him, and was buried at Easby. For a full account of his services to the State see *The Correspondence of Robert Bowes*, published by the Surtees Society, vol. xiv (1842).

FELISKIRK.

I.

Inscription only. Size of plate 22 by 10 inches. Chancel.

William Turbutt, gent, 1673, æt. 26; by his wife Anne he had two sons, William and Richard.

II.

Inscription only. Chancel.

Joseph Duckenfield, vicar for 19 years, 1739, æt. 58.

FORCETT.

MRS. ANNE UNDERHILL, 1637.

A well-engraved quadrangular plate $28\frac{1}{2}$ by $23\frac{1}{2}$ inches, with recumbent figure of Mrs. Anne Underhill under a canopy composed of a square topped arch of classic design, with figures of Labour and Rest standing on the capitals of the side shafts, an heraldic achievement in the centre, and a long inscription filling up the background.

Mrs. Underhill is represented with her head supported on two cushions and hands clasped in prayer. She wears a large calash or hood over the head and shoulders, a ruff, peaked bodice, and gown with close sleeves and turned-back cuffs.

"Labour" is represented by an almost naked figure of a boy with long curly hair in the act of digging with a spade, his garment slung over his shoulder. "Rest" is a draped figure, also of a boy with long curly hair, leaning on a fork, the prongs of which rest on a human skull.

The inscription reads thus :

M. S.

Here lyeth interred M^r Anne Vnderhill
daughter of Richard Leuer of litle Leuer
in the countie of Lanc: Esq. late wife of Thomas
Shuttleworth Esq., by whom shee had issue 3 sonnes
& 3 daughters viz: Richard Shuttleworth
of Gawthropp in y^e said countie Esq. Nicholas
Shuttleworth of Forcett, Esq. & Vghtred Shuttle
worth Esq. deceased late councellor at lawe
& one of y^e Bench of y^e Hon^{ab} scocietie of Lin-
colnes Inne Anne married to James Anderton
of Claiton in y^e said countie Esq. The Ladie
Ellenor married to S^r Ralphe Ashton of Whalley
in y^e said countie Barronet, & Elizabeth married
to Mathew Whitfeild of Whitfeild in y^e countie
of Northumber: Esq. Shee deputed this mortall
life in y^e faith of our Lord Iesus Christ & hope of
a blessed resurrection to eternall glorie y^e 12th day
of May A^o: Dñi: 1637. being of y^e age of 68 yeares.

Death is the way unto life.

The heraldic achievement consists of a lozenge bearing the arms of LEVER, (*Arg.*), *two bends (sa.)*, *the upper engrailed, the lower plain*, with a helmet surmounted by the crest of the same family, *on a twisted trumpet a cock with wings expanded*, and surrounded by heavy mantling. The brass is on the south wall of the nave.

Anne, daughter of Richard Lever, Esq., of Little Lever, co. Lanc., first married Thomas Shuttleworth, Esq., by whom she had three sons and three daughters, whose names and alliances are set out in the inscription. She afterwards married — Underhill, and died 12 May, 1637, aged 68.

GILLING, NEAR HELMSLEY.

ROBERT WELLYNGTON, RECTOR, 1503.

Inscription only. Size of plate 25 by 7½ inches. Chancel floor.

Orate p' ai'a magistri Roberti Wellyngton
olim prebendarii p'bende de blueskell r'cor'
de Bolton p'ercy et rector' isti' eccl'ie q' obiit
xiiij^o die me's' februarii A^o do' m^o CCCC^o III.

A good specimen of the lettering of the local school at this period.

Robert Wellington was instituted to the rectory of Gilling on March 28, 1483, collated to the rectory of Bolton Percy on November 6, 1490, and to the prebendal stall of Ulleskelf at York on October 20, 1492. By will, dated February 16, 1503-4, proved February 23 following, he desires to be buried in the parish church of the Holy Cross of Gilling, "w^hin the q^uwher, if it happyn me ther to departe," and "y^t a marbyll ston be bought and laid upon my grave." This will, together with a full account of the testator, is printed in *Testamenta Eboracensia*, vol. iv, page 225 (Surtees Society, vol. liii).

GUISBOROUGH.

SUSANNA PYCKERING, 1641.

Inscription only. Size of plate 19 by 7 inches. Nave floor.

A VERTVOVS WIFE, THIS MARBLE STONE DOTH HIDE,
ASSVREDLY, A SAINT IN HEAVEN SHEE'S TRYDE;
RELIGIOVS WAS HER LIFE, THE LIKE HER END,
IN SEEKING CHRIST, SHE MOST HER TIME DID SPEND.
IF READER THOV HER NAME DESIRE TO KNOW?
SVSANNA CHASTE THE SAME, PYCKERING IOYN'D TOO.
Obiit 22^o Sept: A^o 1641.

HAUXWELL.

THORESBY MEMORIAL, 1611.

In the year 1611 Henry Thoresby, bencher of Lincoln's Inn and a master in Chancery, erected this plate to the memory of his parents and also as a record of certain benefactions given by himself. The memorial consists of a quadrangular plate 23½ by 17 inches, bearing on the upper portion the figures of a civilian and lady kneeling to a small prayer desk, on which lie open books. Above the desk is a shield of arms bearing THORESBY, (*Arg.*), *a chevron between three lions rampant (sa.), armed and langued (gu.), impaling a chevron between three birds . . .*

The man is represented in civil dress, with ruff, doublet, and gown with long false sleeves, and has beard, moustaches, and short curly hair. The lady wears the Paris head, ruff, under and over gown, the latter with large turned-back collar. Below is the following inscription :

HENRY THORESBY BENCHER OF LINCONS INN AND ONE OF THE M^{RS} OF Y^E CHAVNCERY IN ORDINARY SONNE & HEIRE OF WILLIAM THORESBY ESQ AND ANN HIS WIFE, ONE OF Y^E DAUGHTERS OF M^R IOHN SCROOPE A YONGER BROTHER OF THE LORDE SCROOPE OF BOVLTONN, WHOS SAID PARENTS LYE BVRYED OV^R AGAINST THIS MONVMENT, CAUSED THERE TOMBE TO BE REPAYRED & BVTFIED AND THIS INSCRIPTION TO BE SETT IN Y^E WALL OV^R AGAINST THE SAME ASWELL FOR THE REMEMBRANCE OF THERE BVRIALL THERE, AS ALLSO FOR A DECLARATION THAT TWO¹ SERMONS YEARELY ARE APPOINTED IN THIS CHURCH ATT TWO¹ CERTAINE DAYES & THAT CERTAINE MONIES THEN & ATT SV¹ OTHER TYMES ARE TO BE DISTRIBUTED YEARELY TO CERTAINE POORE OF Y^E SAID P^RISH BY Y^E GIFTE & DIRECTI^O OF Y^E SAID HENRY HIS LAST WILL FOR Y^E PV^RPOSE

1611.

The plate, which is much corroded, is in a stone frame on the north wall of the chancel. It is erroneously entered in the Rev. H. Haines' *Manual of Monumental Brasses* as at Otley.

The writer is unable to assign the impaled coat in the shield. William Thoresby married Ann, daughter of John Scrope, a younger brother of Lord Scrope of Bolton, whose arms one would expect to be the well-known coat of Scrope, differenced in some manner to denote a younger branch. Henry Thoresby married Jane, daughter of John Palmer, of Clerkenwell; he died in 1615, she in 1616, and there was formerly a monument² to their memory in Hackney Church, but the shields thereon contain no coat resembling the one in question.

HELMSLEY.

I.

JOAN, WIFE OF WILLIAM CHETWYND, 1410.

Inscription only. Size of plate 23 by 4½ inches. Now mural, North Chapel.

*Hic facit Johanna quondam uxor Willⁱ Chetwynd
que obiit octavo die mensis Januarii Anno dⁿⁱ
M^o CCCC^o X^o cui' ai'a in sinu Abrahe requiescat ame'.*

¹ Originally spelt "tow," and altered to "two."

² Engraved in R. Thoresby's *Ducatus Leodiensis*, page 72.

The wording of the concluding sentence is unusual. The arch of the canopy of the fine brass to Laurence de St. Maur, 1337, at Higham Ferrers, Northants., is inscribed, "Susciat me xpistus qui vocavit me et in sinu Abrahe angeli deducant me." The same idea occurs as late as 1571 on the inscription to John Thompson, prebendary, in St. George's Chapel, Windsor:

"Whose soule we hope abides in blisse, of heavenly joye and rest
With prophets and with patriarkes in faithfull Abrams brest."

and again at Eton College, 1572, probably from the same workshop, on the brass to Thomas Smith:

"Whose soul we hope dothe now remain in Abrams brest."

II.

A MAN IN ARMOUR OF THE MANNERS (?) FAMILY AND WIFE, *c.* 1465.

A large stone, 8 feet 8 inches by 3 feet 2 inches, formerly in the north aisle but now on the floor under the arch between the tower and the west end of the nave, bears the nearly effaced figures of a



CREST OF THE MANNERS FAMILY.
HELMSLEY.

man in armour and his wife. Above their heads is a fine achievement of arms, the shield, now lost, suspended from the buckle, also

lost, of the helm. The helm itself is draped with mantling, and from the wreath rises the Manners' crest, *a bunch of peacock's feathers between two wings*. The inscription plate, 27 by 4 inches, the scrolls from the mouths of the principal figures, three children, each inlaid separately and about 8 inches in height, apparently two sons and a daughter, the latter the centre figure, and four shields of arms at the corners, are all lost. The man, 28½ inches in height, so far as can now be made out, is bareheaded, with short hair, and is clad in armour of the period *circa* 1460-65. He appears to have worn a plate gorget, over which is a collar, possibly of suns and roses, large shoulder pieces with projecting ridges, large elbow pieces, short skirt of taces with large pointed tuilles, large knee-pieces and long pointed sollerets with rowel spurs. His sword is suspended diagonally in front of the body, and a small dagger is fastened to the lowermost tace on the right hand side. His feet rest on a lion.

The lady, 27 inches in height, appears to have worn a small horned head-dress with veil, and a high-waisted, close-fitting gown with tight sleeves. On the right-hand corner of her dress is a small dog.

The brass is usually attributed to Sir Robert Manners, of Etall Castle, Northumberland, who in 1469¹ married Eleanor, eldest sister and co-heir of Edmund, Lord Roos, and daughter of Thomas, Lord Roos, by Philippa, eldest daughter of John, Lord Tiptoft, Earl of Worcester, by which alliance the barony and estates passed from the Roos family to that of Manners. Sir Robert died in 1495² and his wife in 1487,³ but the style of armour and costume fits neither of these dates.

III.

FRANCIS WHELEWRIGHT, 1671.

Inscription only, enclosed within a narrow ornamental border. Size of plate 18¾ by 14¾ inches. Mural, north aisle.

Nere this place lyeth the body of Francis Whelewright late of this Towne gentleman (Sonne of Stephen Whelewright late Vicar of this Parish) who Departed this Life the 11th of September Anno D'm 1671, And by his last will gave to the Poore of this Towne five Poundes to be Distributed within A weeke after his Death, and five Poundes to the Poore Stocke, and Fifty

¹ The licence to the vicar of Wressell to marry in the chapel or oratory, within the manor-house of Wressell, Sir Robert Manners, knight, lord of Etall in Northumberland, and Eleanor Roos, *domicella* of John, Earl of Westmorland, is dated

June 13, 1469. *Test. Ebor.*, vol. iii, page 340.

² *Inquis. post mortem*, 8 October, 11 Henry VII.

³ *The Complete Peerage*, by G. E. C.

Poundes to be lent at Interest for ever, and the Interest to be Distributed every Sondag in the Church to fourtene Poore Protestant Persons of the same Towne, every one A Penny in Bread and the Advantage to the Clarke for his Paines; and gave many good Legacies to his Relations in this Towne and elsewhere.

There is a maker's name on the bottom of the plate, apparently that of Thomas Mann, of York, but very indistinct.

IV.

WILLIAM MOORE, 1685.

Inscription only, enclosed within an ornamental border. Size of plate 14 by 8½ inches. Mural, South Chapel.

HERE LIES THE BODY OF WILLIAM MOORE
SON OF WILLIAM MOORE GENTLEMAN
WHO WAS BORNE THE EIGHTTEENTH OF
FEBRVARY ONE THOVSDAND SIX HVND-
RED EIGHTTY TWO AND WAS BVRYED
THE EIGHTTEENTH OF FEBRVARY
ONE THOVSDAND SIX HVNDRED
EIGHTTY FIVE
QVI IN LIMINE VITÆ IN CÆLVN TRANSILIEBAT.

V.

CHRISTOPHER AGAR, 1729.

Inscription only. Size of plate 12 by 9½ inches. Mural, north aisle.

HERE LIES THE REMAINS OF CHRISTOPHER
AGAR WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE NOVEMBER
THE 10, 1729, AFTER A SHORT AND VIOLENT
FEVER IN THE 40 YEAR OF HIS AGE.

THE GRATEFUL TRIBUTE OF ONE FRIENDLY
TEAR IS ALL I CRAVE OF THEE KIND READER HERE
SEE HOW UNTIMELY DEATH HAS SNATCHED
ME HENCE, THE JUST DECREE OF ALL WISE
PROVIDENCE, MANY DEAR FRIENDS ON EARTH
I'VE LEFT BEHIND, A PARTNER TOO WHO WAS
SINCERE AND KIND. OH MAY MY FATE A
SERIOUS WARNING PROVE AND CAUSE THEM
FOR TO SEEK A SAVIOURS LOVE, EVEN JESUS
LOVE, WHOSE BLOOD ALONE CAN SAVE FROM
SIN, ETERNAL DEATH AND FROM THE GRAVE.

VI.

JOHN PEIRSON, 1770.

Inscription only. Size of plate $11\frac{1}{4}$ by $9\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Mural, South Chapel.

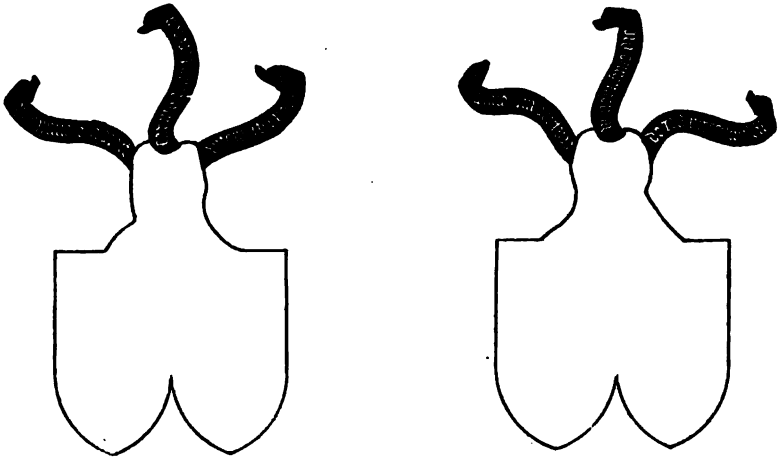
*Here lyeth y^e Body
of Mr Iohn Peirson late of
Whitby who gave y^e Candlestick
To y^e Church he departed this
Life y^e 12th of December 1770
Æ 70 years*

HORNBY.

I.

CHRISTOPHER CONYERS, ESQ., AND WIFE ELLEN, 1443.

Of this brass, which was laid down on the death of Ellen Conyers, only the inscription and two sets of scrolls, three over each device,



hic iacent cristoforus conyers armig qui obiit die mart
a die m cccc et lxxviii et elen uxor eius que obiit die mart
augusti a die m cccc lxxviii quor animas precor de amen

CHRISTOPHER CONYERS AND WIFE ELLEN, 1443.

HORNBY.

(About one-sixth full size.)

remain. The lost devices seem to have consisted of pairs of shields, with possibly hands holding hearts above. From each heart proceeds

three scrolls, those on the dexter reading: *pcto'rꝝ remissione'*—*carnis resurreccio'em*—*bitam eternam*, and those on the sinister: *rede'ptor me' bibit*—*in nobissimo die*—*de t'ra surrectur' su'*.

The inscription is thus:

*Hic iacent Cristoforus Congers Armig' qui obiit die me's'
A° d'ni M° CCCC° Et Elena uxor eius que obiit VI° die me's'
Augusti A° d'ni M° CCCC° LIII° quor' ai'abꝝ p'piciet' d's Amen*

The brass lies on the floor of the South Chapel. The inscription plate measures $25\frac{1}{2}$ by $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and the devices, including the scrolls, about 21 by 14 inches.

According to the Visitation of 1563-4, Ellen was a daughter and co-heiress of — Ryleston.

II.

THOMAS MOUNTFORD, ESQ., 1489, AND WIFE AGNES.

Full-length effigies of Thomas Mountford, in armour, legs and feet lost, wife in widow's dress, foot inscription, a group of eight sons and a group of seven daughters. Three shields and four quatrefoils, probably containing the symbols of the Evangelists, lost.¹

Thomas Mountford is represented bareheaded, with long hair, and wears a collar of mail, a breastplate strengthened by demi-placcates, shoulder pieces composed of overlapping plates, elbow pieces of moderate size, gauntlets with long peaked cuffs, short skirt of taces with fringe of mail, and two small rounded tuilles. The sword is suspended from a narrow belt diagonally in front of the body, and the handle of the dagger just appears on the right of the taces. The whole of the left leg, the greater part of the right, and the beast at his feet are lost. His wife Agnes is attired in the usual widow's dress, the veil head-dress, barbe, kirtle and mantle. Of the eight sons, the first, sixth, and seventh are small figures, 5 inches in height, in civil dress, and probably died in infancy; the rest are larger, 7 inches in height, the second, third, and fifth being in armour similar to that of the father. The fourth is in civil dress with a large pouch attached to his girdle, and the eighth appears as a priest in academical costume. The seven daughters are uniform in size, the sixth being attired as a nun, whilst the rest appear in butterfly head-dresses and close-fitting gowns cut low at the neck.

¹ In a copy of Haines' *Monumental Brasses*, once the property of the late Rev. W. C. Lukis, of Wath, and now in the possession of the writer, is this note:

"Helmet and crest (lost) within circular label (nearly all lost)." This is now covered by the stone effigies, which partly lie over the slab.

The inscription reads thus :

Here lieth Thom's Mountford Esquier & Agnes his wyff which
 Thom's deceased ye **XXth**
 day of January the yere of oure lord God A **M^o CCCCXXXX**
 and the **V** yere
 of the Reggne of oure sou'aggne lord king henry the **VIII** on
 whose soules ih'u haue m'cy.

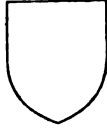
The male figure was originally 28½ inches in height, but is now only 18 inches, the female is 27½ inches, the inscription plate 24 by 3½ inches, and the groups of children 7 by 9½ inches. The brass is now on the floor of the chapel at the east end of the south aisle, the slab partly covered by two stone effigies. Dugdale¹ noted two shields of arms on this stone, one bearing MOUNTFORD, (*Arg.*), *semy of crosses crosslet (gu.)*, a *lion rampant (az.)*; the other . . . *three covered cups* . . . Dodsworth² noted "on a marble in brass" the arms of Mountford "paled with three cups covered."

According to the Visitation of 1563-4,³ Thomas Mountford married Agnes, daughter and heiress of John de Kyllom, whose arms were—(*Az.*), *three covered cups (or)*, which agrees with the coat formerly on the brass. It also gives the names of the sons and daughters, viz.: Thomas, who married Isabel, daughter of Sir John Norton; Henry "clericus"; John and John "gemelles obierunt"; William; . . . and (? Edmond) "obiit puer"; Christopher; George, married Alice, daughter of Thomas Franke; Cecyli; Margaret, married John Dodsworth; Jane, married Christopher Conyers; Elenor, married William Tankart; Ann, married John Swale, junior; Margaret, married Thomas Layton; and Elizabeth, married firstly to Thomas Thornton and secondly to Peter Aykrig. This agrees with the number of children on the brass; in the case of the sons, the small figures, one, six and seven, may be taken to represent the three who died young, the first armed figure represents the eldest surviving son, Thomas, the priest being no doubt Henry, the remaining three being represented as the other two armed figures and the civilian with a pouch. Of the daughters, the nun is probably Cecily, the only unmarried one.

¹ *Yorkshire Church Notes*, MS. Coll. Arm., fol. 144 b.

² *Dodsworth MS.* (Bodleian), vol. 160, fol. 270, under date 21 October, 1622.

³ Harleian Society, vol. xvi, page 214.



This effigy of Thomas Mountford, 1489, and his wife Agnes, is
 the only one of its kind in the country. It is the only one of its kind
 of the effigy of a knight in armor, and the only one of its kind
 of the effigy of a knight in armor, and the only one of its kind



THOMAS MOUNTFORD, 1489, AND WIFE AGNES.
 HORNBY.

(About one-ninth full size.)

III.

HENRY HARRISON, 1668.

Inscription only. Size of plate 29 by $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches. On floor of South Chapel.

*Henricus filius natu minor Thomæ Harrison de Allerthorpe
Militis et Margaritæ filiæ honestissimi Baronis D'arcy et Conyers
Qui duxit in uxorem Elizabetham filliam unicam et hæredem
D'arcy*

*Conyers Armig: de Holtby in hac Parochiâ: Ex quâ genuit, et cui
reliquit*

*duos filios et quatuor fillias, et obiit 35^o Anno ætatis suæ 1668
Quam transiens ætas, quam p̄manens æternitas.*

Henry Harrison, youngest son of Sir Thomas Harrison, knight, of Allerthorpe, by Margaret, daughter of Baron D'arcy and Conyers, married Elizabeth, only daughter and heiress of D'arcy Conyers, Esq., of Holtby in the parish of Hornby, by whom he had two sons and four daughters, and died in 1668, aged 35 years.

INGLEBY ARNCLIFFE.

ELIZABETH MAULEVERER, 1674.

Inscription only. Size of plate $11\frac{3}{4}$ by $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Now in the churchyard, on the site of the old chancel.

*I ask't and had what I desir'd forever,
I sought and found cælestiall joy forever,
I knock't and heaven was opened unto me,
And there I rest in god eternally:
All that desire to find eternall rest
Do as I haue done and be for ever blest.
This Epitaph of Elizabeth Mauleverer
senior, was made by herselfe 18^o
January 1661, who died 22 May 1674.
Tho: Mann Eboraci sculp^t*

Elizabeth Mauleverer was the eldest daughter of George Metcalfe, of Northallerton, and wife of Timothy Mauleverer, of Arncliffe. For a full account of Ingleby Arncliffe and the Mauleverer family see the *Journal*, vol. xvi, pp. 121-226.

KIRBY KNOWLE.

Nine small inscriptions, alike in shape and design, each with a shield of arms at the top and a cherub's face and wings at the bottom. Size of plates $9\frac{1}{2}$ by $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches. All on the chancel floor.

I.

JAMES DANBY, 1676.

*Here lyeth Buryed the body
of Mr James Danby who
dyed the 16 of December
1676: in the 76 yeare of his
Age
Memoria Pii Æterna*

Arms: (Arg.), three chevrons braced (sa.), on a chief of the second so many mullets as the first, a crescent . . . for difference. DANBY.

II.

THOMASINE DANBY, 1678.

*Here lyeth Buryed the body
of Mrs Thomasine Danby wife
of Mr James Danby who
Dyed the 4th of October 1678
in the year of her age.
The
Memory of the just shall be had
in Everlasting Remembrance.*

Arms: DANBY as in No. I impaling . . . on a chief . . . three beasts' heads erased . . . The year of age is blank.

III.

DAME URSULA ROKEBY, 1707.

*Here lieth Dame Ursula
Rokeby Widow of Sr Tho^s
Rokeby Kn^t formerly one
of the Justices of the Kings
Bench She was Daughter
& Coheir of James Danby
Esq^r She died 16 Aug 1707
Aged 74.*

Arms: ROKEBY, (Arg.), a chevron (sa.), between three rooks ppr with DANBY on an escutcheon of pretence.

IV.

MILCAH ROKEBY, 1726.

*Here lyeth Mrs Milcah
Rokeby Widow of Mr
Joseph Rokeby Merch^t
and Daur & Coheir of
James Danby Esqr
She died Octr
1726 Aged 89.*

Arms as on No. III.

V.

ELIZABETH BUXTON.

*Here lieth
Mrs Elizabeth Buxton
Widow of John Buxton
Esqr & sister of Joseph Rokeby
Esqr she died
Aged*

Neither date of death nor age filled in. Arms: BUXTON, (*Arg.*),
a lion rampant, the tail elevated and turned over the head (*sa.*),
impaling ROKEBY.

VI.

JOSEPH ROKEBY, 1741.

*Here lieth Joseph Rokeby
Esqr son of Mr Joseph Rokeby
and Milcah his Wife he died
12th Aug. 1741 Aged 64.*

Arms: ROKEBY, with a crescent for difference.

VII.

URSULA OAKLEY, 1758.

*Here lieth Mrs Ursula
Oakley Widow of the Rev^d
Mr Will^m Oakley & daughter
of John Buxton Esqr & Eliz.
his Wife she died 30 April
1758 Aged 61*

Arms: OAKLEY, (*Arg.*), on a fess between three crescents (*gu.*) as
many fleur-de-lys (*or*), impaling BUXTON.

VIII.

JOSEPH BUXTON, 1766.

*Here lieth Joseph Buxton
Esq^r youngest son of John
Buxton Esq^r & Eliz. his Wife
Daw^r of Mr Joseph Rokeby
& Milcah his Wife he died
12 Oct^r 1766 Aged 67*

Arms: BUXTON.

IX.

VAULT OF SMYTH FAMILY, 1770-1824.

*Vault of
the Smyth Family
of New Building
in the Parish of
Kirby Knowle
A.D. 1770 to A.D. 1824.*

Arms: (*Arg.*), a cross (*gu.*), between four peacocks (*az.*), a label for difference. SMYTH.

KIRBY MOORSIDE.

LADY BROOKE, 1600.

A quadrangular plate, 22 $\frac{3}{4}$ by 11 inches, bearing in the centre the figure of Lady Brooke kneeling on a cushion to a small prayer desk, on which is an open book. The lady wears the Paris head-dress, ruff, long peaked bodice and gown, all plain. Behind are the kneeling figures of five daughters similarly attired, but without cushions. In front are the figures of six sons, kneeling on cushions; all are bare-headed, with short curly hair, and wear knee-breeches, doublets, cloaks and swords. The pavement on which the figures kneel is worked in squares. Above, cut in stone, are the following verses:

READER

PREPARE FOR DEATH FOR IF THE FATALL SHEARES
COULD HAVE BENE STAYD, BY PRAYERS, SIGHES, OR TEARES
THEY HAD BENE STAYD AND THIS TOMBE THOV SEEST HERR
HAD NOT ERECTED BEENE YET MANY A YEARE.

And below, also cut in stone, the following inscription:

HERE LYETH THE BODY OF MY LADY BROOKE WHO WHILE SHEE
LYVED
WAS A GOOD WOMAN, A VERY GOOD MOTHER, & AN EXCEIDING GOOD

READER

PREPARE FOR DEATH FOR IF THE FATAL SHEARES
COULD HAVE BENE STAYD BY PRAYERS, SICHES, OR TEARES
THEY HAD BENE STAYD AND THIS TOMBE THOV SEEST HERE
HAD NOT ERECTED BEENE YET MANY A YEARE.



HERE LYETH THE BODY OF MY LADY BROOKE WHO WHILE SHEE LYVED
WAS A GOOD WOMAN, A VERY GOOD MOTHER & AN EXCEI DING GOOD
WIFE HER SOVLE IS AT REST WTH GOD FOR SHE WAS SVRE Y^R HER REDEMER
LYVED & THAT THOUGH WORMES DESTROYED HER BODY YET SHE
SHOULD SEE GOD IN HER FLESH SHE DYED THE 12TH OF IVLY 1600.

LADY BROOKE, 1600.
KIRBY MOORSIDE.

(About one-sixth full size.)

WIFE, HER SOVLE IS AT REST WTH GOD FOR SHE WAS SVRE Y^T HER
REDEMER

LYVED & THAT THOVGH WORMES DESTROYED HER BODY, YET SHEE
SHOVL'D SEE GOD IN HER FLESH SHE DYED THE 12TH OF IVLY 1600

The whole composition is mural in the chancel, the brass plate rather rough from oxidation. There is an engraving of the brass in *A Guide to Ryedale, &c.*, page 43.

Owing to the indefinite wording of the inscription and the want of armorial bearings, it is almost impossible to identify Lady Brooke with any certainty. Mr. J. W. Clay, F.S.A., suggested to the writer the possibility of the lady being the widow of Robert Brooke, twice Lord Mayor of York, who died in 1599, and was buried in the church of All Saints' Pavement in that city. His inscription mentions his wife Joan, or Jane, and their sixteen children, whereof eleven were living at the time of their father's death. According to York custom, the wife of a Lord Mayor was styled "Lady" for the rest of her life, as the old couplet says:

"The mayor is a lord for a year and a day,
But his wife is a lady for ever and aye."

Mr. J. Challenor Smith, F.S.A., kindly took up the search at this point, and investigated the will of the Lord Mayor and that of his widow Jane, in neither of which is there any mention of Kirby Moorside. In the probate following the will of her husband the lady is styled "domina," but not so in her own will, which bears date September 28, 1603, and was proved September 3, 1604. In this document she expresses a desire to be buried in the church of All Saints' Pavement with her husband, but the register of that church contains no entry of her burial. The plague was then raging with great violence in the city, as is proved by numerous entries in this register, so that it is possible she may have fled into the country to escape its ravages.¹ The registers now existing at Kirby Moorside commence in the year 1622. Mr. Smith, however, found a transcript for 1600 in the Diocesan registry at York, but the only entry of burial for July in that year is one for Agnes Lyon, widow, on the 4th of July. No transcript for 1604 could be found. It is a curious coincidence that the lady at Kirby Moorside should be represented with six sons and five daughters, and that the Lady Mayoress also had six sons and five daughters living at the time of her husband's

¹ "In 1604 no less than 3512 persons died of the plague in York; the markets were all cried down, the Lord President's

Courts adjourned to Ripon and Durham, and many of the citizens left their houses." *History of York*.

death, but the assumption of identity can only be supported by the theory of an error in the date of the year of death recorded on the brass.

KIRKLEATHAM.

I.

THOMAS LAMBERT, 1453 (?), AND WIFE AGNES. ENGRAVED c. 1470 (?).

Inscription only, in raised black letter, much worn. Size of plate $21\frac{1}{2}$ by $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Nave floor.

Orate pro ai'abz Thome Lambert et agnetis ux'is sue de
 Kyrk letham
 qui quidem Thomas obiit qui'to (?) die mensis septembris
 Anno domini
 mill'mo **CCCCLIII** (?) et dicata (?) agnes obiit . . . die
 mensis Martii
 Anno domini mill'mo **CCCCLIII** (?) quorum ai'abz
 p'piciet' d's amen

Thomas and Agnes Lambert were, no doubt, the parents of William Lambert, vicar of Gainford and master of the college of Staindrop. In his will, proved 23 April, 1485,¹ he leaves "ad fabricam ecclesiæ de Lethom, pro animabus parentum meorum, lxxvj. viijd." He had probably already placed this brass to their memory. The style of lettering and the coarse hatching of the background point to a date well into the second half of the fifteenth century.

II.

DOROTHY TURNOR, 1628.

Small round-topped plate, 11 inches in height, bearing the full-length figure of Dorothy, daughter of John and Elizabeth Turnor, who died 26 February, 1628, aged 4 years 2 months and 6 days. She is represented standing on a pavement worked in squares, and wears a French hood, large ruff, slightly peaked bodice, a gown with lace cuffs, and a mantle or cloak hanging from the shoulders.

Below is the following inscription on a plate measuring $13\frac{1}{2}$ by $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches:

HERE LYETH Y^e BODY OF DOROTHY
 DAUGHT' OF IOHN TVRNOR GENT AND
 ELIZA: HIS WYFE, WHO DEP'TED
 THIS LYFE THE 26TH OF FEBRVARY
 AN^o DÑI 1628. BEING OF Y^e AGE
 OF 4 YEARES 2 MONETHES & 6 DAYS.

¹ Printed in full in *Test. Ebor.*, vol. iii, page 254.



HERE LYETH ^E ^C BODY OF DORATHY
 DAUGHT^r OF IOHN TURNOR GENT AND
 ELIZA: HIS WYFE, WHO DEPTED
 THIS LIFE THE 26TH OF FEBRVARY
 AN^o DNⁱ 1628. BEING OF ^E YAGE
 OF 4 YEARES 2. MONETHES & 6 DAYS

DOROTHY TURNOR, 1628.
 KIRKLEATHAM.

(About one-quarter full size.)

This brass, which lies on the chancel floor, is reproduced in the *Reliquary*, N. S., vol. viii (1894), page 117, together with the following account of the family:—"John Turner, the father, was originally of Norton, in the county of Hereford. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Coulthirst, and in 1623 purchased the manor and estate of Kirkleatham from Sir William Bellasis, to whom they had been granted by Queen Elizabeth. Dorothy was the third daughter of John and Elizabeth Turner, who had a large family of thirteen children. Two of her brothers rose to a certain amount of fame. John, the eldest, succeeded to the estate. He was a successful barrister, and eventually serjeant-at-law and recorder of York. William, the third son, went to London, and entered into business as a woollen draper in St. Paul's Churchyard. He there amassed a considerable fortune, and rose to be alderman, sheriff, and in 1669 lord mayor of London, having received the honour of knighthood in 1662. In 1676 he founded the hospital at Kirkleatham."

III.

ROBERT COULTHIRST, 1631.

Large full-length effigy of Robert Coulthirst, gent., of Upleatham, "free of ye marchantaylors of London," died August 7, 1631, æt. 90, with marginal inscription and four shields of arms. The figure measures 3 feet 10 inches in height, the shields 6 by 5 inches, and the whole composition 6 feet by 2 feet 6 inches.



ROBERT COULTHIRST, 1631.

KIRKLEATHAM.

(About one-fourteenth full size.)

Robert Coulthirst is represented as an aged man with moustache, long pointed beard and curly hair, holding in his right hand a book and in his left a long staff or stick, and standing on a pavement worked in squares alternately plain and diapered. He wears a ruff, a doublet with close sleeves and lace cuffs, and an over gown trimmed with fur, and having long false sleeves.

The four shields are alike, each bearing the arms of the MERCHANT TAYLORS' COMPANY of London, (*Arg.*), *a royal tent between two parliament-ropes (gu.), lined ermine, the tent garnished (or), tent-staff and pennon of the last, on a chief (az.) a lion passant guardant (or).*

The marginal inscription, with fleur-de-lys in the corners, surrounds the whole, and reads thus:

HERE LYETH BVRYED THE BODY OF ROBERT COVLTHIRST
FREE OF Y^E MARCHANTAYLORS OF LONDON AND LATE OF
VPLEATHAM GENT: WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE Y^E 7TH OF
AUGUST 1631 BEING OF THE AGE OF 90 YEARES WHOSE
SOVLE RESTETH WTH Y^E ALLMIGHTEY.

This brass, now mural on the south wall of the chancel, is reproduced in the *Reliquary*, N. S., vol. vi (1892), page 49.

KIRKLINGTON.

I.

JOHN WANDYSFORD, ESQ., 1463, AND WIFE ELEANOR.

Inscription only. Size of plate 14½ by 6 inches. South aisle.

Orate p' ai'abz Joh'is Wandysford
Armig'is et alienore uxoris eius
qui obiit q'rt^o die maii A^o d'ni M^o
CCCC^o sexagesimo t'cio.

A good example of the work of the local school of this date.

John Wandysford married Eleanor, a daughter of Thomas Montford.

II.

SIR CHRISTOPHER WANDISFORD, 1686.

A small inscription on the east wall of the south aisle.

*Here lies buried the body of
Sir Christopher Wandisford Baronet
March 12th 1686.*

Sir Christopher Wandisford, created a baronet on August 5, 1662, was the second son of Christopher Wandisford, by Alice, daughter of Sir Hewett Osborne, and married Eleanor, daughter of Sir John Lowther.

LEAKE.

JOHN WATSON AND WIFE ALICE, c. 1530.

Two effigies and a foot inscription. John Watson, sometime auditor to Lord Scrope of Upsall, is represented full face, with long curly hair, and wears a long gown faced with fur and with full sleeves and fur cuffs. To his girdle is attached a gypciere and rosary.

The lady is represented turned three-quarters to the left, and wears the pedimental head-dress and a gown, with close-fitting sleeves and fur cuffs. Round the hips is a girdle, with long pendent end.

Inscription :

Of go^r charite p^y for y^e soules of Joh'n Watson su^{ty}
me Auditor to y^e lord Skroope of upsall and Alice
his wife w^t ther child whos soules Jesu p^{don}.

The male effigy measures 15½ inches in height, the female 15¼ inches, and the inscription plate 17 by 3½ inches. The brass, which is much worn, lies on the nave floor, but has apparently been relaid, since the lady now turns her back on the man. As the inscription expressly mentions "w^t ther child," and as the man is full face and the lady side face, it is probable that there were originally three figures, the man being in the centre, the lady on his left, and the child (now lost) on his right hand.

Nothing is known either of John Watson or of his wife Alice.

MASHAM.

CHRISTOPHER KAY, 1689.

Inscription on a narrow plate, 16 by 8 inches, with small achievement of arms at the top. Now fastened to the west wall of the nave.

This curious inscription, apparently the work of an amateur, possibly of Christopher Kay himself, contains an acrostic, the first letter of each line when read downwards forming the christian and

It is noted in the Rev. H. Haines' *Manual of Monumental Brasses*, part ii, page 231, and is thus described in the Rev. W. Athill's *Church of Middleham* (Camden Society, 1 S., vol. 38):—"There is under the altar step a portion of a brass inscription, nearly obliterated, a line seems to be hid by the steps; the part seen appears to be:

Hic iacet magist' Thomas Bynh'm frat'
ordinis

The corner pieces of brass are all lost."

II.

CHRISTOPHER COLBY, DEAN, 1727.

Inscription with small achievement of arms. Size of plate 17 by 13 inches. Chancel wall.

*Near
this place lies
Christopher Colby, A.M.
late Dean of Middleham
Second son of John Colby Esq
of Bowbridge Hall who died
July the 9th 1727 Aged 83 years
He was a kind Husband
tender Father and a Learned
and Pious Divine. Near him
lieth Margaret his Widow
John Gabriel Moore Ann
and Frances their children.*

Arms: (Az.), a chevron between three escallops within a bordure engrailed (or). COLBY.

Crest: An arm in armour, the hand holding a broken sword.

Christopher Colby was installed dean in 1681.

III.

EDWARD PLACE, 1785.

A small plate, 5½ by 4 inches, now on the wall under No. II, probably marked the burial place of Edward Place, dean from 1754 to 1785. The plate bears a crest, a fleur-de-lys on a wreath, and the initials

E. P.
Ob: 28 Ap: 1785
Æ: 58.

RICHMOND.

I.

THOMAS CAWING (?), 1506.

Inscription only; much worn. Size of plate $19\frac{1}{4}$ by 4 inches. Formerly on the chancel floor, now on the west wall of the tower.

Grate p' ai'a Thome Cawing (?) quonda' istius [burgi]
 S[enescall]i qui obiit ~~XXXX~~ die Aprilis A° d'ni ~~MM~~
 CCCC° ~~VI~~° cui' ai'e p'picietur de' Amen.

C. Clarkson in his *History of Richmond*, page 177, calls him "Cawling," and suggests in a note that it may be "Cowling."

II.

CHRISTOPHER PEPPER, 1635.

Inscription only. Size of plate 20 by $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Formerly in the south aisle, now on the west wall of the tower.

HERE LYETH THE BODY OF CHRISTOFER
 PEPPER ESQUIER WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE
 THE 28TH DAY OF MARCH AN° DNI 1635
 INTO THY HANDS I COMMEND MY SPIRIT FOR THOV
 HAST REDEEMED ME O LORD THOV GOD OF TRVETH.

The last line is now covered by a gaspipe.

Clarkson, page 173, says: "At each corner were inlaid shields of arms on brass plates, which had nothing to do with Pepper. The slab and arms belonged to a much earlier tenant."

ROMALDKIRK.

JOHN LEWELYNE, RECTOR, c 1470.

Of this most interesting brass not one fragment now remains in the church. It is here described from an old rubbing in the collection of the Society of Antiquaries.

Full-length effigy of John Lewelyne, head gone, holding a large clasped book and vested in amice, albe, and richly diapered cope. This combination of vestments is of rare occurrence; another precisely similar figure, probably from the same workshop, is at Beeford in the East Riding.¹

¹ Illustrated in the *Yorkshire Archaeological Journal*, vol. xii, page 198. It is to the memory of Thomas Tonge, LL.B., rector of Beeford, who died in 1472.



prayer for the soules of Thomas Boynton of Roxby: who was
 buried this day the first to be buried: was which soules
 may be saved in or to be saved the more benighted soules of a lord
 and lady and every on whose soules this is a great mercy



THOMAS BOYNTON, ESQ., 1523.
 ROXBY CHAPEL.

(About one-eighth full size.)

Marginal inscription, mutilated in places, in raised black letter, with sprigs of foliage between each word and the symbols of the Evangelists, that of St. John lost; at the corners:

..... Joh'is Lewelyne quonda' Rectoris isti' eccl'ie
 tor' et perochianor' suor' qui fundabit unam
 Cantariam perpetuam ad altare australe infra predictam Eccl'iam
 fundabit insuper una¹. fabricaturam unius pontis
 supera tisam qui obiit

The figure without the head measures 30 inches in height; when complete it was 34 inches. The quatrefoils, which bore the symbols of the Evangelists, are $4\frac{3}{4}$ by $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches, and the fillet of the marginal inscription is one inch in width. There is a poor engraving of the brass in T. D. Whitaker's *History of Richmondshire*, vol. i, page 131.

The high tomb in the chancel on which the brass originally lay appears to have been destroyed about the year 1828, and the top slab let into the chancel floor and boarded over. The various pieces of the brass were apparently given away as curiosities. About the year 1895 the chancel was restored, and the top slab with the case-ment of the brass taken up and inserted in the north wall. One of the symbols of the Evangelists, St. Mark, is said to be in private hands in the village, and other fragments, including the figure, are said to be preserved in the private chapel of Lartington Hall. The chantry founded by Lewelyne was doubtless that at the east end of the south aisle. It was dedicated to St. Thomas the Apostle, and endowed with a yearly stipend of £3 6s. 8d., for the payment of which the revenues of the abbey of Eggleston were chargeable at the Dissolution. Local tradition still recalls the existence of a chapel at the south end of Eggleston bridge, which chapel and bridge were doubtless built by the rector and the parishioners of Romaldkirk and Middleton.

ROXBY CHAPEL.

THOMAS BOYNTON, Esq., 1523.

Effigy 25 inches in height, foot inscription $19\frac{1}{4}$ by $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches, and four shields of arms, each $5\frac{1}{2}$ by 5 inches. Thomas Boynton, the founder of the chapel and "ye fyrst corse that was beryed in yt," is represented in armour, bareheaded, with long hair and with bare hands. The figure, which is clumsy and ill proportioned, is armed in a collar of mail, breastplate, skirt of taces, with fringe of mail,

¹ Whitaker supplies the words "capellam ad finem" here.

over which are three very small leaf-shaped tonleteis. The pauldrons, or shoulder-pieces, differ slightly in shape, that on the left shoulder having an upright ridge. The elbow-pieces also differ slightly. The knee-pieces are very large and the sabbatons round-toed, with gussets of mail at the insteps, and large rowel spurs. The sword, the greater portion of which is lost, is supported by a narrow belt crossing the hips diagonally and having a somewhat complicated fastening.

The inscription, now some little way below the figure, is an interesting record. It reads thus:

Pray for the soule of Thom's Boynton of Ragsby Esquier who
caused this chyrche fyrst to be halowed and was y^e fyrst corse that
was berred in yt and decessed the XXX day of marche the yer' of
o^r lord
god Ɔ^r V^c and XXX on whose soule Jhu' haue mercy amen

At the four corners of the stone are shields, each bearing the arms of BOYNTON, (*Or*), a fess between three crescents (*gu.*).

The brass, which has been relaid, lies in the centre of the floor of the chapel. It is reproduced in the *Reliquary*, N. S., vol. vii (1893), page 99.

Thomas Boynton was the eldest son of Henry Boynton, Esq., by Margaret, daughter and co-heiress of Sir Martin de la Sea, and married Cecily, daughter of James Strangeways, of Sneaton, near Whitby. His will is printed in *Test. Ebor.*, vol. v, page 110.

SCARBOROUGH MUSEUM.

In the museum of the Scarborough Philosophical and Archæological Society is preserved a curious little palimpsest plate, found in 1810 near the site of the destroyed Benedictine church of St. Nicholas. On the *obverse* side is an inscription, in late Lombardic characters, to Brother William of Thornton, thus:

FR WILLES
DE THOR
TON

On the *reverse* is the numeral ix or xi, with an ornamental stop, being a portion of a marginal inscription from a large Flemish brass of the fourteenth century. The plate is very small, being only 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ by 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches. The obverse is engraved in T. Hinderwell's *History of Scarborough*, second edition (1811), page 125, and both sides are reproduced in the *Journal of the Oxford University Brass Rubbing Society*, vol. i, page 255.



By the virtue of the Thomas Magnus Archdeacon of the East Riding
in the West Riding of Yorkshire & prior of this church the which
died the xxviii day of August A.D. 1550 & whole soul god pray



THOMAS MAGNUS, ARCHDEACON OF THE EAST RIDING, 1550.
SESSAY.

(About one-eleventh full size.)



**PALIMPSEST PORTIONS OF BRASS TO THOMAS MAGNUS,
SESSAY.**

(About one-eleventh full size.)

SESSAY.

THOMAS MAGNUS, ARCHDEACON OF THE EAST RIDING AND RECTOR
OF SESSAY, 1550.

Full-length effigy in cassock, surplice, almuce and cope. A late example of the use of processional vestments. The hood of the cope appears on the shoulders, and the morse bears the word *IESVS* in large capital letters. From his hands proceeds a scroll, bearing *Iesu fili dei miserere mei* in black letter.

Inscription :

Here lyethe Maister Thomas Magnus Archdeacon of thest Rydyng
in the Metropolitane Chyrche of Yorke & p'son of this Chyrche
whiche

Dyed the XXVIIth day of August A° d'ni M° CCCC° L.
whose soule god p'don

At the four corners of the slab are quatrefoils, the upper dexter and lower sinister bearing the Holy Lamb with cross, and the upper sinister and lower dexter the stalk and flower of the columbine.¹ Below the inscription is a shield charged with the arms of MAGNUS, *Bendy of six (vert) and (gu.), on a fess (or) a lion passant guardant between two cinquefoils of the second*, and above is the motto *As God wyl* in black letter.

The figure including the scroll is 25½ inches in height, the inscription plate measures 24½ by 3½ inches, the quatrefoils 5 by 4½ inches, and the shield 6¾ by 5½ inches. The brass lies on the chancel floor, and is engraved in J. Gill's *Vallis Eboracensis*, page 352, and R. A. S. Macalister's *Ecclesiastical Vestments*, page 147 (effigy only).

In March, 1902, the whole brass was loose in its casement, and on examination the greater portion proved to be palimpsest. For this information and for a rubbing of the palimpsests the writer is indebted to Mr. W. J. Kaye, F.S.A. With the exception of the trunk of the figure, the whole brass is made up of fragments of earlier brasses. The head and a greater portion of the scroll is in one piece and cut out of an earlier figure, but is too fragmentary to say what the figure may have been. The inscription plate appears to have been cut out of the centre of a large figure of a lady, probably wearing a mantle, as a portion of the cord and tassels for fastening this garment appears at one end of the plate. The shield may possibly have come from the same figure, as it bears lines of similar

¹ "In the old church was glass containing his rebus, an Agnus Dei with M thereon. Above was the motto as on

the arms, and the herbage was full of columbines." Tonge's *Visitation* (Surtees Society, vol. xli), page 59 (*note*).

drapery. Two of the quatrefoils are cut from a coped priest, the orphrey of the cope being ornamented with foliage and circles bearing letters; two letters (J and E) remain. The other two quatrefoils are made up of bits, one bearing portions of drapery from the feet of a figure, the other a portion of similar drapery and a large Lombardic I, with traces of some other letter, but obscured by the solder used to fasten the pieces together.

Thomas Magnus was a man of considerable note. He was the son of John and Alice Magnus, and was born at Newark-upon-Trent. He was appointed archdeacon of the East Riding in 1504, was chaplain to Henry VIII, canon of Windsor, and held numerous other clerical appointments. He was constantly employed in the service of the State, being in 1524-25 ambassador to Scotland. In 1529 he founded the free school at Newark. For a full account of his services see the *Dictionary of National Biography*.

SHERIFF HUTTON.

I.

THOMAS AND ALICE GOWER, c. 1480 (?).

On the floor of the South Chapel is a large stone, now partly covered by pews; in the centre is a much worn three-line inscription in raised black letter, on a hatched ground. Above is the indent for a shield about $9\frac{1}{2}$ by 8 inches, and at the top corners, and presumably at the bottom corners also, are indents for quatrefoils, which probably bore the symbols of the Evangelists. The inscription, which is in the form of a scroll with rolled ends, measures $19\frac{1}{2}$ by 6 inches, and is now almost illegible, but the following letters and words can still be traced:

Qui Recu Mil . . . xp'e Thome Miserere
Gow
A Et fore Summi

Dodsworth,¹ who visited this church in August, 1623, notes this inscription, but even then it seems to have been in a worn condition, for he failed to completely decipher the second line, and there seems to be something lacking in the date in the third line. He notes it as "on a marble," and gives the following transcript:

"Qui recubant militi Christe Thome miserere
Gower et Alicie e perpetue
Anno tunc Domini semel MC et fore summi."

¹ *Dodsworth MS.* (Bodleian), vol. 160, fol. 210 b. For this note the writer is indebted to Mr. J. W. Clay, F.S.A.



Vestibulum fieri qui fecit et ista capellam
 hic cantariam Sistræ perpetuam
 fundans. xpc Thome Wytham miserere. Inexp
 Agneti Spouse. qui humil hic reuoluit.

THOMAS AND AGNES WYTHAM, c. 1480.

SHERIFF HUTTON

(About one-fifth full size.)

The identity of the persons commemorated is uncertain. Administration to the goods of Sir Thomas Gower, late of Sheriff Hutton, knight, intestate, was granted to his son Thomas Gower on 16 May, 1486.

II.

THOMAS AND AGNES WYTHAM, c. 1480.

Inscription and shield of arms. Size of inscription plate 19 by 6 inches, of shield $7\frac{1}{4}$ by $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches. On the floor of the North Chapel, which is now boarded over, but a trap-door enables the brass plates to be seen.¹

The inscription, in raised black letter, records the building of a vestry and the erection and foundation of a chantry chapel by Thomas and Agnes Wytham, and is undated. It reads thus:

Vestibulum fieri qui fecit et ista capellam
 Hic cantariam Sistere perpetuam
 fundans xp'e Thome Wytham miserere sueq;
 Agneti Sponse qui simul hic recubant.

The shield is charged with the arms of WYTHAM, (*Or*), *three popinjays (vert?) over all a bendlet (gu.)*,² impaling THWENG, (*Arg.*), *on a fess (gu.) between three popinjays (vert) as many escallops of the field.*

Thomas Wytham, of Cornburgh, near Sheriff Hutton, chancellor of the Exchequer, married Agnes, a daughter and co-heiress of William Thweng, of Cornburgh, and in conjunction with her founded, as the inscription records, the North Chapel and its eastern compartment, now used as a vestry. By will, dated 1 March, 1474-5, and proved 18 April, 1481,³ Thomas Wytham desires to be buried "in ecclesia de Sherifhoton, in quadam capella ibidem per me noviter constructa, sub lapide marmoreo ante altare ibidem per me disposito." He was dead before 22 November, 1480, for on that date a commission was issued to William, bishop of Dromore, to veil Agnes, widow of Thomas Witham.⁴ On 12 January, 1490-1, Agnes Wytham, then living at

¹ Gill in his *Vallis Eboracensis*, p. 428, describes the stone as having "at its angles grooves for small scrolls, now robbed of their brasses."

² The birds in the Wytham coat are generally termed eaglets or sheldrakes, but are here clearly shown as popinjays,

and were probably derived from the Thweng arms.

³ Printed in full in *Testamenta Eboracensia*, vol. iii, page 264.

⁴ *Test. Ebor.*, vol. iii, page 265 (*note*) and page 345.

Cornburgh, made her will, desiring her body to be buried "in the chancell of Seynt Nicholas in Sherifhoton, in the tumb which my husband, Thomas Witham, is bered in." This will was proved 5 October, 1495.¹ They apparently died without issue, as there is no mention of any children in either will. The licence to Thomas Wytham to found a chantry at the altar of the Blessed Confessors, St. Nicholas and St. Giles, in the chapel of the same confessors, built by the said Thomas in the church of Sherifhoton, or in other church in the county of York or Lincoln, to pray for Margaret, Queen of England, the said Thomas and Agnes his wife, and Joan, late the wife of William Thwenge, is dated 5 November, 1447.²

On the 13th of June, 1481, a licence was issued to Sir Guy Fairfax, Brian Roucliff, baron of the Exchequer; Richard Pigot, serjeant-at-law; Miles Metcalfe and William Chamberleyn, feoffees of Thomas Witham, deceased, to found a chantry at the altar of the Holy Trinity and the Blessed Nicholas in the church of Sherephoton to pray for the said Thomas and Agnes his wife.³

III.

DOROTHY AND JOHN FENYS, 1491.

A small quadrangular plate, 11 by 7 inches, slightly rounded at the top, bears the effigies of two children, male and female, in swaddling clothes, their heads resting on cushions. Below, on a plate measuring 12½ by 7 inches, is the following inscription:

hic Dorethea fenys cu' f're Joh'e quiescit
 In celis lauro Donat' uterq; virefcit
 Thomas Dacre Baro (?)⁴ sua consors
 Anna parentes Illorū fuerat clara
 virtute fruentes A° d'ni 1491.

The date is in Arabic numerals. The brass, which is much worn in places, lies on the floor of the nave. Dorothy and John Fenys were probably children, who died in infancy, of Sir Thomas Fiennes or Fenys, Lord Dacre, by his wife Anne, daughter of Sir Humphrey Bourchier, of Benningborough.

¹ Printed in full in *Test. Ebor.*, vol. iii, page 265 (note).

² *Yorkshire Chantry Surveys*, vol. i, page 93 (note), Surtees Society, vol. 91.

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ Dodsworth is the authority for this word, which is now almost effaced.

IV.

MARY HALL AND INFANT SON, 1657.

Small full-length effigy of Mary, wife of Henry Hall, Esq., of Lilling, in the parish of Sheriff Hutton, holding in her left arm her "little sonn," who is represented in swaddling clothes, with plain bib, large collar and cap. They were buried on the 1st of September, 1657, the mother having probably died in childbirth. She is represented with long curls, and wears a long flowing kerchief as a head-dress, a plain falling collar, peaked bodice, and a gown, with full sleeves and large turned-back cuffs.

Below is the following inscription, slightly mutilated at the bottom left-hand corner:

HERE LYETH THE BODY OF
MARY THE LATE AND MOST
DEARE WIFE OF HENRY
HALL OF THIS PARISH ESQ
WTH THEIR LITTLE SONN
BVRIED THE FIRST OF
SEPTEMBER 1657.



MARY HALL, 1657.
SHERIFF HUTTON.
(About one-eighth full size.)

The effigy of the mother is 19 inches in height, the infant $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches, and the inscription plate measures 12 by $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The brass, which is very poorly engraved and probably of local origin, lies on the chancel floor. There is a space of two inches between the figure and the inscription, and the figure is curious as having no groundwork beneath the feet.

STANWICK ST. JOHN.

EDINE, WIFE OF SIR RALPH PUDSAY, 1485.

Lost, stolen, or destroyed during a "restoration" in 1868.

Inscription only. Size of plate 16 by $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Formerly on the chancel floor.

Hic iacet Edina quonda' ur' Radulphi Pudsay
d'ni de Barforde militis que obiit Anno d'ni
mill'mo CCCCXXX^o Cuius ai'e p'piciet' d' ame'.

A rubbing of this plate is preserved in the collection of the Society of Antiquaries of London.

WEST TANFIELD.

THOMAS SUTTON, M.A., RECTOR OF TANFIELD AND CANON OF
WEST CHESTER, c. 1490.

Full-length effigy in cassock, surplice, almuce and cope.

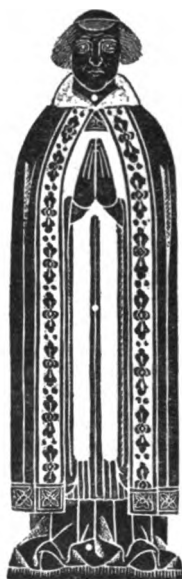
Black letter inscription, in four lines :

Dum vixit Rector de Tanfeld Noi'e Thomas
Sutton. En iacet hic graduatus & Ille magist'
Artibz. ac etiam Canonicus hic qz Westchester
Sic Norton' victor fundite vota p'cor.

The word "victor" presents a puzzle which the writer has been unable to solve. Thomas Sutton was appointed a canon of the collegiate church of St. John the Baptist, Chester, on 26 October, 1458, and resigned in 1489, his successor being appointed on 15 May in that year.¹

The brass, of which the effigy is 19 inches in height and the inscription plate measures 13 by 4½ inches, lies on the chancel floor. It is engraved in T. D. Whitaker's *History of Richmondshire*, vol. ii, page 174.

In the Rev. H. Haines' *Manual of Monumental Brasses*, part ii, page 229, mention is made of a brass to "A man in armour, c. 1480, inscription lost." This is an error; no such brass exists in the church.



Dum vixit Rector de Tanfeld Noi'e Thomas
Sutton. En iacet hic graduatus & Ille magist'
Artibz. ac etiam Canonicus hic qz Westchester
Sic Norton' victor fundite vota p'cor.

THOMAS SUTTON, RECTOR, c. 1490.

WEST TANFIELD.

(About one-seventh full size.)

¹ G. Ormerod's *History of Cheshire*, 2nd ed. (1882), vol. i, page 310.

THIRSK.

ROBERT THRESK, PRIEST, 1419.

On the floor of the south aisle is a curious but nearly effaced brass to Robert Thresk, rector of Market Bosworth, Leicestershire, remembrancer in the king's exchequer, and founder of a chantry in the church of Thirsk. In the upper part of the stone, on a plate $20\frac{1}{4}$ by $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches, is the following inscription, now almost illegible, but fortunately preserved by Dugdale, who visited the church on August 22, 1665¹:

hic iacet Rob'tus Thresk cl'icus nup' Rector Eccl'ie de
[fundator istius cantarie]
Bosworth [et rememorator regis in sce'io] qui obiit **XXII**
III de'ce'br A° d'ni M° CCCC° **XX** cui' ai'e p'picietur d's amen

Both Dugdale and Dodsworth give the words "fundator istius cantarie" in the second line; but as there is no space for them in this line, which, although much worn, still shows traces of the word "rememorator" following the word "Bosworth," it must be conjectured that these words were interpolated in smaller letters between the lines, and have been completely worn out.

Eighteen inches below the inscription is the small half effigy of a priest in mass vestments, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height, supported by two angels. Below this, on a plate 18 by $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches, now much worn, are the following four verses, which are recorded by both Dugdale and Dodsworth:

Es testis xpe q'd [non] iacet hic lapis iste
Corpus ut [ornetur sed spiritus ut] memoretur
h'c tu qui trans'is [vir vel] mulier puer an sis
pro me funde p'ces q'a sic michi sit benie spes²

Robert Thirsk was collated to the rectory of Market Bosworth on 4 January, 1407, his successor being appointed 18 December, 1419. His will is in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, *Marche*, fol. 46. The chantry at Thirsk was dedicated to St. Anne.³

¹ Dugdale's *Yorkshire Church Notes*, MS. Coll. Arm., fol. 145 b. For this copy of the inscription the writer is indebted to Mr. Everard Green, F.S.A., Rouge Dragon. The inscription is also

given in *Dodsworth's MSS.*, vol. 160, fol. 254, in the Bodleian, Oxford.

² These verses, slightly varied, occur on a brass in the Temple Church, Bristol.

³ *Yorkshire Chantry Surveys*, vol. i, page 90 (Surtees Society, vol. 91).

THORNTON-LE-STREET.

I.

DAME BRIGITT LATON, 1664.

A quadrangular plate, 23 by 20 inches, bearing an inscription on the upper portion and a skull and crossed thigh bones between two wreathed shields of arms on the lower portion.

Pietatis & eximie virtutis Femeine D'ne Brigittæ
 filie Witthi Penington Af: ex antiqua Familia Penington
 orum de Mulcastre prosata Ambrosio Pudsey de
 Bolton in Crauen Af: primo nuptæ, cui
 vnicum filium eiusdem nominis attulit, & duas
 filias, sctit, Annam & Elizabetham. Quarum
 prima Thomæ, natu maximo filio Thomæ Laton
 Militis, dein Waltero Robti Strickland Militis Secundo
 genito Matrimonii copulâ, adiuncta fuit, Alteram
 vero Rogerus filius & hæres Iohis Talbot
 de Thornton Af: cepit in uxorem Postremo dea (*sic*)
 D'na Brigitta Thomam Laton Militem in
 maritum secundum, nupsit: cui peperit Carolum
 & Brigittam Laton. Qui Carolus, pietatis
 motu, in charæ Matris defunctæ memoriam
 hoc curari fecit, obiit ipsa
 VIII Calend Maii
 Anno ætatis suæ LXIIJ
 Annoq' Dñi M.D.C.LXIIIJ.

Arms: (Dexter) PUDSEY, (*Vert*), a chevron between three mullets (*or*), impaling PENINGTON, (*or*), five fusils in fess (*az.*).

(Sinister) LATON, (*Arg.*), a fess between six crosses crosslet fitchy (*sa.*) impaling PENINGTON.

The plate is enclosed within a stone frame on the south wall of the chancel.

Brigitt, daughter of William Penington, of Mulcaster, first married Ambrose Pudsey, of Bolton-in-Craven, who died 2 October, 1595, and by him had one son, Ambrose, and two daughters, viz.: Anne, who married firstly Thomas, eldest son of Sir Thomas¹ Laton, and then Walter, second son of Sir Robert Strickland; and Elizabeth, who married Roger Talbot. Brigitt Pudsey subsequently married Sir Thomas Laton, and by him had one son, Charles, who erected this tablet to his mother's memory, and one daughter, Brigitt. She died in 1664, aged 63.

II.

ROGER TALBOT, Esq., 1680.

Inscription, 37 by 11 inches, and achievement of arms on a plate 7 by 6 inches. In a stone frame on the east wall of chancel.

Memoriae Dicatum

Juxta hic reconduntur ossa Rogeri Talbot Armigeri, primogeniti filii Johannis Talbot (ex parte Regis Caroli (1)) Chiliarchæ, defuncti, Qui cum patre (adhuc juvenis) multis in præliis obsidionibusqz Regi fideliter adhæsisset & in campo (ad extremum usqz) viriliter pugnavisset. (Exactis jam inimicis, evectoqz ad solium patris Caroli 2) Hic in numero Justiciariorum (pro pace d'ni adscitus Chiliarchieqz (pro bello) Maioris officio insignitus, et (pro Rege & patria) ad Comititia Regni (per plurimos annos) evocatus; tandem cum ex Vxore Elisabetha Ambrosii Pudsey Armigeri (defuncti) sorore; numerosam prolem suscepisset viz. Rogerum (primogenito Johanne prius defuncto) filium & heredem, Ambrosium, et Thomam, Carolum, Brigidam (in puerperio sine sobole defunctum) Johanni Wright gent Enuptam, Janam Richardo Lockwood gent in uxorem datam, Elizabetha', Anna', Catherina', Florentia', Maria' senio & curis confectus ab hac luce migravit 2do 8bris. Anno Ætatis suæ LXI. Annoqz D'ni MDCLXXX.

P. Briggs Ebor. Sculpt

Arms: (*Arg.*) *three lions rampant (purple)*. TALBOT. impaling (*Vert*), *a chevron between three mullets (or)*. PUDSEY.

Crest: *A talbot passant (sa.)*. TALBOT.

Roger Talbot, son and heir of John Talbot, married Elizabeth, daughter of Ambrose Pudsey, of Bolton-in-Craven, by Brigitt, daughter of William Penington, of Mulcaster, and by her had five sons, Roger, John (dec.), Ambrose, Thomas, Charles, and seven daughters, Brigitt (married to John Wright), Jane (married to Richard Lockwood), Elizabeth, Anne (who placed a brass to her mother's memory), Catherine, Florence, and Mary. Roger Talbot died on the 2nd of October, 1680, aged 61. His widow (see No. III) on the 26th of December, 1694, aged 68.

III.

ELIZABETH, WIDOW OF ROGER TALBOT, 1694.

Inscription on an oval plate, 22½ by 18 inches, with a cherub's head at the top, a wreathed skull at the bottom, and an ornamental border running round the sides. Chancel floor.

Hic in spe resurgendi
 C^hristum expectans suscitaturū
 requiescit ELIZABETHA ex antiquo et
 perillustri PUDSEIORUM de BOLTON
 in CRAVEN Stemmate prosata ROGERI
 TALBOT de WOODEND in PAROCHIA de
 THORNTON le Street Armigeri Conjux cui
 duodecem LIBEROS in lucem attulit. Illa
 postquam annos in CÆLIBATU 26, in Con-
 jugio 28 et in VIDUITATE 14 Compleverat
 Vitam hanc senio curis et Arthritide
 Lassata Deo sic volenti non invita re-
 signavit vicesimo sexto die Decembris
 Anno Domini MDCLXXXIV
 Etatis suæ sexagesimo octavo
*Anna ilius filia pietatis motu hoc charæ Matris
 memoriæ dicavit.*

For an account of this lady see No. II.

THORNTON WATLASS.

I.

GEORGE FERRARS, RECTOR, 1669.

On a tomb in the churchyard is a small quadrangular plate, 12 by 9 inches, much indented and defaced, bearing a representation of a shrouded figure extended on a mattress and placed on a high tomb, with two cypresses in the background. Between the trees is a scroll bearing the word RESURGAM, and on the front panel of the tomb the following inscription:

G. F. OBIIT IN CHRISTO
 QVARTO DIE SEPTEM
 BRIS ANNO DÑI 1669.

George Ferrer, or Ferrars, was instituted to the living on August 29, 1635. His burial is thus recorded in the register: "1669 September 7 was masster George Ferrars rector of Watleyes buried."

II.

HENRY THORPE, RECTOR, 1702.

Also in the churchyard, near to the former, another small plate, 8½ by 12 inches, bearing some odd twisted devices and the following inscription :

RESVRGAM

HENRICVS THORPE OBIIT IN CHRISTO

NONO DIE FEBRVARII ANNO DÑI

1702.

Henry Thorpe, M.A., was instituted to the living on April 17, 1696.

TOPCLIFFE.

I.

THOMAS DE TOPCLYFF, 1362, AND WIFE MABEL, 1391.

A fine Flemish brass, now unfortunately much worn and mutilated. It is composed of a number of small plates, making a large quadrangular sheet of metal 69 by 31 inches. The design consists of the full-length figures of a civilian and wife under rich canopy work, with figures of angels, &c., the whole being enclosed by a marginal inscription, with the symbols of the Evangelists at the corners. The background of the plate is richly diapered with foliage, and the heads of the figures rest on diapered cushions held by angels. The canopy consists of two cusped arches, divided by a slender centre column and carrying rich shrine work above, each division containing a seated figure holding the soul of the deceased and attended by censing angels. The side shafts are worked into niches, each containing an angel playing on a musical instrument, amongst which may be noticed a bass and treble viol, a dulcimer, regal, trumpet and tabor.

Thomas de Topclyff is represented in civil dress, with curly hair, beard, and moustaches. He wears a tunic with close sleeves, edged with fur at the bottom and at the wrists, a mantle fur lined throughout and buttoned on the right shoulder. Round his neck is a hood, and hanging on his right side is a short sword, the fastening of which by means of a short chain attached to the end of the leather belt is clearly shown. Under his feet, which are encased in boots, is a lion.

His wife Mabel wears the veil head-dress and wimple so arranged as to leave only a square opening for the face, a gown with close, tightly-buttoned sleeves reaching to the knuckles, and a mantle lined with fur. At her feet is a small dog gnawing a bone and wearing a collar of bells.

The marginal inscription, in large, bold black letter, with roses between each word, is broken in the centre by quatrefoils enclosing the arms of TOPCLYFF, . . . *a chevron between three peg tops* . . . , and at the corners by the symbols of the Evangelists, that of St. John together with portions of the inscription being lost. Each section of the inscription was complete in itself; that referring to the man commences under his feet, that to the lady above her head. The missing words in the inscription, with the exception of the man's christian name, for which Gough is the authority,¹ are here shown in brackets from Dodsworth's transcript taken on October 16, 1622 :²

✱ hic iacet venerabilis [hic (Thomas) de] Topclyff qui obiit an[no
domini M^o CCC^o LXXIII quoru' ani'e [propicietur deus]

[✱ hic iacet mabilia] quondam uxor eius que obiit anno domini
M^o CCC^o LXXIII quoru' ani'e propicietur deus.

There is a beautiful engraving of this brass in Messrs. J. G. and L. A. B. Wallers' *Series of Monumental Brasses*, and to Mr. J. G. Waller, F.S.A., the Society is indebted for permission to publish the accompanying illustration, which is a reduced copy of the above-mentioned plate.

There is another interesting feature about this brass, viz. that the whole or a greater portion of it is palimpsest. Unfortunately it was never properly examined at the time when it was detached from its slab. Messrs. Waller³ give the following account of the discovery of the palimpsest portions :

"The brass of Thomas Topcliff and lady was a few years ago, during restoration of the church, removed from its slab. The reverse was discovered to be entirely, or nearly so, composed of plates of metal that had been previously used. But one small portion, however, fell under the writer's observation, and that was a part of the border, the reverse of which showed a portion of inscription in Longobardic capitals and in the Flemish vernacular : 'bidt . voer . die . ziele,' i.e. pray for the soul. It was extremely well executed, much in the style of the brass at St. Alban's to Abbot Delamere ; and was only a few years earlier in date to that of which it now forms a portion. Of the rest, the account given by the Rev. H. A. Hawkins, the incumbent of Topcliff, though less complete than one could have wished of so curious a fact, is nevertheless useful, and tends to support the theory that occasionally spoilt metal

¹ *Sepulchral Monuments*, vol. i, p. 179.
Except for this name, Gough's transcript
is very inaccurate.

² *Dodsworth MS.* (Bodleian), vol. 160,
f. 257. For this the writer is indebted
to Mr. J. W. Clay, F.S.A.

³ *Series of Monumental Brasses*, Introduction, page ix.



THOMAS DE TOPCLYFF AND WIFE MABEL, 1391.

TOPCLIFFE.

(About one-tenth full size.)

was reworked on its opposite surface. In a letter he says: 'I remember the fact of its being engraved over its entire surface, but I could not make out the design, if there was one. It struck me rather as being a collection of several small sheets of brass, on the back of which the artist or his apprentice had been trying their engraving tools. I could trace no connection between one sheet and another; there was something resembling an elaborate ladder on one sheet, and on the next a sword, out of all proportion to the ladder, if it was intended for one, and only slightly sketched, whereas the ladder, as I have remarked, was highly finished.' We must be thankful to possess so brief a record of so curious a fact, though we may regret the opportunity of a more searching scrutiny has been lost. There can be little doubt that we have here the metal of spoilt work, of various designs, used over again. That described as a 'ladder' was, most likely, the commencement of some architectural feature, dividing into panels." Mr. Waller also communicated a similar account to the *Archæological Journal*, vol. xviii, page 82.

Gill describes the brass as being on the floor of the north aisle in 1852. Some ten years ago it was on the floor of the chancel. Recently it has been replaced in the north aisle and the slab fixed upright against the wall.

II.

In J. Gill's *Vallis Eboracensis* (1852), page 370, mention is made of a brass plate, now lost, in the nave near the door, and bearing the following inscription:

"hic jacet Robertus Scrope (?) primogenitor (*sic*) filius
 Scrope de Masham (?) die mensis
 Octob: anno dñi millio CCCC cuius ai'e"

Mr. W. J. Kaye, F.S.A., who kindly searched the church in vain for any trace of this inscription, writes me as follows:—"Dr. Carter Mitchell, of Topcliffe, told me of the removal some forty years ago of a large slab with matrices from Topcliffe Church to Dishforth, some two miles south. Here I found it reposing at the gates of the village school, with an accumulation of walls, gates and grass on it. This seems very likely to be the Scrope slab, as I found no other matrix in the church, despite a thorough search under cocoanut matting." From a sketch sent by Mr. Kaye, the slab shows indents for two half effigies, with an inscription plate below and shields at the corners. Mr. Kaye also notes that the slab bears signs of reappropriation, a larger plate having been inserted in the right hand corner of the original matrix.

WATH.

I.

RICHARD NORTON, CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE KING'S BENCH, 1420,
AND WIFE KATHERINE.

Two effigies, 35 inches in height, and a foot inscription, 38 by 5½ inches, all nearly effaced.

Richard Norton is represented in his judicial robes, with a lion at his feet. His robes apparently consist of a long tunic with close sleeves, a tippet and hood, and a mantle buttoned on the right shoulder. He does not appear to have worn the coif, as his hair is long and curly and bunched up over the ears, but the brass is too worn to speak with certainty on this point. The figure of his wife is almost obliterated. She appears to have worn the veil head-dress and a mantle. At her feet was some animal, probably a dog.

The inscription is also much worn and in places illegible. The words in brackets are supplied from Whitaker's transcript:

Hic iacent Ric'us Norton' nuper Capit'lis Justiciari' d'ni [regis
de reg' banco et Katerina]
nuper ux' eius qui Ric'us obiit vicesimo [die mensis decembris
A° d'ni M° CCCC° XX° et]
Katerina obiit XX° die mens' [Maii A° d'ni M° CCCC° XXX°
quor' ai'abz] p'piciet' d's amen.

This brass was originally on the floor of the South Chapel, but is now fastened to the wall. It is engraved in T. D. Whitaker's *History of Richmondshire*, vol. ii, page 184.

Richard Norton was appointed King's serjeant in 1408, and chief justice in 1413. His wife was a daughter of — Manningham.

II.

A MAN IN ARMOUR, c. 1490. PROBABLY SIR JOHN NORTON, 1489.

An interesting armed figure, the work of the Yorkshire school of engravers, much worn and damaged, and now fastened to the wall of the South Chapel. The figure, which measures 35 inches in height, represents a man in armour, bareheaded, with long curly hair, his head resting on a helmet, which is surmounted by the Norton crest, a *Moor's head*, and surrounded by mantling. He appears to have worn a collar of mail, a breastplate, shoulder and elbow pieces of moderate size, and very short skirt of taces, with two large and pointed tuilles strapped over a long skirt of mail. The knee-pieces have plates above and behind, the former ornamented with small fleur-de-lys at the top. The sollerets with rounded toes are composed of overlapping plates, and under his feet is a lion. The sword is suspended from a very narrow belt crossing the taces

diagonally, and to the right hand tuille is affixed a short dagger. This figure probably represents Sir John Norton, who died in 1489. It is engraved in T. D. Whitaker's *History of Richmondshire*, vol. ii, page 184.

III.

SIR JOHN NORTON AND WIFE MARGARET, 1520.

In the collection of the Society of Antiquaries is a rubbing of the casement of this brass, then on the floor of the South Chapel, showing two shields still in position. These shields, together with the slab itself, were lost or destroyed in 1875. The dexter shield, of lead and much defaced, apparently bore the arms of NORTON, (*Az.*), *a maunch (erm.)*, *over all a bend (gu.)*; the sinister the arms of NORTON impaling WARD, (*Az.*), *a cross flory (or)*. These shields measured about $6\frac{1}{2}$ by 6 inches, and were at the upper corners of the slab.

The slab measured about 6 by 4 feet, and in addition to the shields mentioned above showed indents for a man in armour, 36 inches in height, his head resting on a helmet, with apparently the Norton crest, *a Moor's head*, at the apex; a lady, also 36 inches in height, her head resting on a cushion, and a foot inscription 39 by $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

The inscription is thus given by Whitaker¹:—"Hic jacet Johannes Norton miles qui obiit vicesimo octavo die mensis Augusti A° domini millesimo quingentesimo vicesimo et Margareta uxor ejus quæ obiit sexto die Septembris anno supradicto."

Sir John Norton married Margaret, a daughter of Sir Roger Ward, of Guiseley and Givendale. They both died in 1520, he on the 28th of August, she on the 6th of September.

IV.

Three quatrefoils, $5\frac{1}{2}$ by $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches, respectively bearing the symbols of SS. Matthew, Mark, and Luke. Possibly from the brass to Sir John Norton, 1489.

Three leaden shields, two measuring 7 by 6 inches, the third 7 by $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches, but all completely worn out.

All these fragments are now fastened to the wall of the South Chapel.

V.

Inscription only. Size of plate $17\frac{1}{2}$ by 7 inches.

UNDER THIS STONE

ENOBLD VIRTUE LYES WITHIN THIS TOMBE
WHOSE LIFE & DEATH INFERIOUR WAS TO NONE
HER SOULES IN HEAVEN, THIS TOMBE IS BUT A TENT
HER ENDLESSE WORTH IS HER OWNE MONUMENT.

¹ *History of Richmondshire*, vol. ii, page 185.

Now on the wall of the South Chapel, but originally on the floor near the large monument to Lady Catherine Graham, who died in 1649, æt. 48, and probably marked this lady's burial place. She was the wife of Sir Richard Graham, of Netherby.

VI.

RICHARD GRAHAM, 1680.

Inscription only. South Chapel.

RICHARDUS GRAHAM ARMIGER *honoratissimi*
RICHARDI GRAHAM BARONETTI *per agrum*
Eboracensem VICECOMETIS

ET

CHARISSIMÆ MATRIS ELIZABETHÆ
FILIUS

NATU MAXIMUS

IN

CÆLIS ET TERRIS

HÆRES

GRATIA NATURA *Cæleste tamen habitaculum aspirans*
Terrenæ Hæreditatis jus

et

Corporis fragile

heu!

Vegetans licet et virescens

Exiit

ANNO { REDEMPTIONIS 1680
ADMISSIONIS IN ACAD: CANT: COLL: CHR:
ÆTATIS 20

Mense Martii

Die Martis

Die mensis 3.

Hora Semi post tertiam Antelucanam

FEBRE PLEURATICA LASSATUS

VIATOR

Cursum siste tuum totum lustraveris Orbem

Conditur in Urna quicquid in Orbe patet.

He was the eldest son of Sir Richard Graham by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Chichester Fortescue, son and heir of Sir Faithful Fortescue.

STEPHEN PENTON, RECTOR, 1706.

Inscription, with shield of arms at the top. Size of plate 21 by 21 inches, the corners rounded off.

HEAR LIES WHAT'S LEFT OF STEPHEN PENTON
RECTOR WHO BEING DEAD YET SPEAKETH ONCE
FOR ALL MY BELOVED PARISHIONERS
SINCE ANY ONE OF YOY MAY BE THE NEXT
LET EVERY ONE PREPARE TO BE SO MENT
TO PREPARE FOR DEATH DEVOVTLTY RECEIVE THE SACRA
TO PREPARE AGAINST SVDDEN DEATH RECEIVE IT
OFTEN MAKE YOVR WILL WHILE YOY ARE IN GOOD HEALTH
THAT YOY MAY HAVE LEISVRE TO DIE WISELY
AND IF YOY HOPE TO DIE COMFORTABLY
YOY MVST RESOLVE TO LIVE RIGHTEOVSLY
GOD SEND VS ALL AN HAPPY MEETING
HE WAS BORNE AT WINCHESTER WAS FORMERLY FELLOW
OF NEW COLLEDGE PRINCIPAL OF EDMVNDH HALL
AND RECTOR OF GLIMPTON ALL IN OXON AND ALSO
RECTOR OF TINGSWICK IN BVCKS
HE DIED RECTOR OF THIS CHVRCH OF WATH
AND PREBENDARIE OF RIPON OCTOBER 18TH
ANNO DMI 1706 ETAT SVÆ 67.

Arms: *Per chevron (gu.) and (or), in chief two castles (arg.), in base a lion rampant (az.).* PENTON.

This plate is now on the wall of the South Chapel.

WELL.

DAME DOROTHY NEVELL, 1526.

Inscription only. Size of plate $16\frac{3}{4}$ by $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches. On a high tomb on the south side of the chancel.

Hic iacet d'na Dorothea Neuell' q'ndam uxor Joh'is
 Neuell' milit' filii et heredu' d'ni de latpmer una sororu'
 et heredu' Joh'is Veer comit' oronie que obiit DIE^o die
 februarii A^o d'ni M^o V^o XXXI cui' ai'e propicietur deus.

Dorothy, sister and co-heiress of John, fourteenth Earl of Oxford, was a daughter of Sir George Vere by Margaret, daughter and heiress of Sir William Stafford, and first wife of Sir John Nevill, son and heir of Richard Nevill, Lord Latimer, by Anne, daughter of Sir Humphrey Stafford, of Grafton, Worcestershire. She died on February 7, 1526-7, and was buried at Well.

WENSLEY.

I.

SIR SIMON WENSLEY, RECTOR, DEC. c. 1390, BRASS ENGRAVED c. 1360.

A fine Flemish brass, differing from the usual type of foreign brasses in that the figure stands alone and is not surrounded by canopy work. The style of workmanship is very similar to the well-known Flemish brasses at St. Alban's to Abbot Delamere, engraved *circa* 1360, and at Newark to Alan Fleming, 1361. The Wensley example is probably the finest figure of a parish priest in existence. Sir Simon is represented with his head resting on a richly diapered cushion supported by angels, his eyes closed, his hands folded across the body, and with a chalice covered by a paten reposing on his breast. He is vested for mass, in albe, stole, chasuble, amice, and maniple. The chasuble is enriched with a pall-shaped orphrey down the front, diapered with foliage and monsters in alternate lozenges and circles, and with a narrow border ornamented with circles and quatrefoils running round the edge. Similar diaper work of foliage and monsters appears on the apparels of the alb and also on the amice, stole and maniple, the two latter having broad fringed ends. Under his feet are two small dogs back to back. Originally the figure was enclosed by a marginal inscription, with the symbols of the Evangelists at the four corners, but this has long been lost.

The figure, which lies on the chancel floor, measures 64 inches



SIR SIMON WENSLEY, RECTOR, c. 1360.

WENSLEY.

(About one-tenth full size.)

in height, and is engraved in T. D. Whitaker's *History of Richmondshire*, vol. i, page 373; Messrs. J. G. and L. A. B. Wallers' *Series of Monumental Brasses*; Rev. C. Boutell's *Monumental Brasses*, page 20; *Transactions of the Cambridge University Association of Brass Collectors*, part x (1891), page 24; *The Builder*, November 22, 1890; R. A. S. Macalister's *Ecclesiastical Vestments*, frontis.; F. W. Fairholt's *Costume in England*, 3rd edition, Dillon, vol. ii, page 9 (apparel of alb); J. R. Planché's *Cyclopædia of Costume*, vol. i, page 9 (apparel of alb).

For the identification¹ of this figure we are indebted to the will of a subsequent rector, Oswald Dykes, who died 5 December, 1607, and who by will, dated 7 November, 1607, proved at York 2 February following, desires "to be buried in the quier of Wenslow, under the stone where Sir Symond Wenslow was buried, yf yt please God soe to provide the same, havinge this superscription, Non moriar sed utinam² ut narrabo opera Domini." His inscription still remains on the slab. (See No. II.)

Mr. Raine gives the following account of the rector of Wensley: "Sir Simon de Wenslagh was a man of eminence in character and position. He was probably a member of the ancient family of Wenslagh, which was of some influence and consideration in Yorkshire. The Wenslaghs were connected with the great baronial house of Scrope, and it was probably to that illustrious family that the rector of Wensley was indebted for his christian name, Simon. The first notice we have of Sir Simon de Wenslagh is in the year 1352. On the 14th of September in that year Henry de Bellerby puts Simon de Wenslawe, clerk, together with John de Huthwate, clerk, and Philip de Fulford, chaplain, in trust for the whole of his manor of Walburn. This manor the trustees release to Bellerby and his wife fifteen days afterwards. Soon after this Sir Simon was preferred by Richard, Lord Scrope of Bolton, to the valuable and important rectory of Wensley. We soon find Sir Simon again undertaking the trusteeship of the Walburn estates. On the 8th of June, 1361, Henry de Bellerby and Alice his wife put Simon, parson of Wenslaw, John de Wawton, and others in trust for the lordship of Walburn, &c. The subsequent release is missing. Eight years afterwards, for the third time, we find the rector of Wensley put in trust for the same estates. We now lose sight of Sir Simon for a considerable period. The next and last time that he occurs is in the year 1386, when he appears at York as a witness on behalf of his patron, Lord

¹ See a paper by the Rev. James Raine, entitled "Notice of a remarkable sepulchral Brass, of Flemish design, in the Church of Wensley, Yorkshire," in the

Archæological Journal, vol. xviii, pp. 238-244.

² "Utinam" in will, but probably a clerical error for "vivam," which latter word appears on the plate.

Scrope, in the celebrated controversy with Sir Richard Grosvenor, who had usurped the ancient bearing of the Scropes, azure, a bend or. Sir Simon had now an excellent opportunity of repaying the kindness of his patron, and his statements are so singularly curious and important that I shall give them at length. His testimony was evidently considered extremely valuable, and it occupies a prominent position among the depositions which were then received. It runs as follows: 'Sir Simon, parson of the church of Wynsselowe, of the age of sixty years and upwards, said certainly that the arms, azure, a bend or, appertained to Sir Richard Scrope, for that they were in his church of Wynsselowe, in certain glass windows of that church, of which Sir Richard was patron; and on the west gable window of the said church were the entire arms of Sir Richard Scrope in a glass window, the setting up of which arms are beyond the memory of man. The said arms were also in divers other parts of the said church, and in his chancel in a glass window, and in the east gable also were the said arms placed, amongst the arms of great lords, such as the King, the Earl of Northumberland, the Lord of Neville, the Earl of Warren. He also said that there was a tomb in his cemetery of Simon Scrope, as might be seen by the inscription on the tomb, who was buried in the ancient fashion, in a stone chest, with the inscription, *Cy gist Simond le Scrope*, without date. And after Simon Scrope lieth one Henry Scrope, son of the said Simon, in the same manner as his father, next the side of his father, in the same cemetery. And after him lieth William, son of the said Henry Scrope, who lieth in the manner aforesaid beneath the stone, and there is graven thereon, *Ycy gist William le Scrope*, without date, for the bad weather, wind and snow and rain, had so defaced it that no man could make out the remainder of the writing, so old and defaced was it. Several others of his lineage and name were buried there, one after the other, under large square stones, which being so massive were sunk into the earth, so that no more of the stone than the summit of it could be seen; and many other of their sons and daughters were buried under great stones. From William came Henry Scrope, knight, who lieth in the Abbey of St. Agatha, armed in his arms, azure, a bend or, which Sir Henry was founder of the said abbey; and Sir William Scrope, elder brother of Sir Richard that now is, lieth in the same abbey, with the arms depicted but not painted. The said Sir Simon placed before the Commissioners an albe with flaps, upon which were embroidered the arms of the Scropes entire, the making of which arms and the name of the donor were beyond the memory of man. He added that the

patronage of his church of Wynsselowe had always been vested in Sir Richard Scrope and his ancestors bearing the name of Scrope beyond the memory of man; and that the arms, azure, a bend or, had always been reputed to belong to him and his ancestors, and he never heard to the contrary; he had never heard that the arms had been challenged, or of Sir Richard Grosvenor, or any of his ancestors.' After this deposition we hear no more of Sir Simon. He was above sixty years of age in 1386, when he gave his evidence, and he probably died before the new century began. He is not mentioned in the will of his patron, Lord Scrope, which was made in the year 1400." He was probably dead before the 4th of April, 1395, for on that date John de Tebbay was instituted rector on the presentation of Sir Richard le Scrope.¹

II.

OSWALD DYKES, RECTOR, 1607.

Inscription only. Size of plate $17\frac{1}{2}$ by $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Chancel, on the same slab as No. I.

OSVALDVS DYKES IACEO HIC RECTOR
HVIVS ECCLESIE XX ANNOS REDDIDI
ANIMAM 5^o DECEMB. 1607. NON MORIAR
SED VIVAM, ET NARRABO OPERA DOMINI.

He was presented to the rectory by Lord Scrope on 5 June, 1587. His will has already been quoted under No. I.

WYCLIFFE.

I.

ROGER DE WYCLIF AND WIFE KATHERINE, c. 1380 (?).

Inscription and shield of arms. Size of inscription plate $20\frac{1}{2}$ by $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches, of shield $5\frac{1}{2}$ by $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches. Chancel floor.

Hic iacet Roger' de Wyclif quondam d'ns ist' ville &
Kat'ina ux' eius quor' ai'abz p'picietur d's amen.

Arms: (*Arg.*), a chevron between three crosses crosslet (*sa.*).
WYCLIF.

In 1362 Katherine, relict of Roger de Wyclif, presented to the living, but the date of their death seems to be unknown.

The brass is engraved in T. D. Whitaker's *History of Richmondshire*, vol. i, page 198.

¹ *Test. Ebor.*, vol. iii, page 40 (note).

II.

RALPH WICLIF, 1606.

A quadrangular plate, 17 by 16 inches, divided into three compartments, in the first of which is the small figure of Roger, son of William Wiclif, who died on the 5th of January, 1606, aged 14 years; in the second is a shield of arms, whilst the third, which covers the whole of the bottom of the plate, contains the inscription.

Roger Wiclif is represented as a youth with short curly hair, wearing a small ruff, a short waisted doublet, trunk hose, knee-breeches, stockings and shoes. He kneels on a cushion placed on a pavement worked in squares, and in front of him is a prayer desk, on which is an open book.

The shield, surrounded by coarse and heavy ornamental work, bears, Quarterly I and IV, (*Arg.*), a chevron between three crosses crosslet (*sa.*). WICLIF. II, (*Arg.*), on a chevron (*sa.*) three bucks' heads cabossed of the field. ELLERTON. III, *Erm.*, on a canton (*gu.*) an orle (*or*). SURTEES. Over all a label of three points . . .

The inscription reads thus :

RADVLFO WICLIFO
 ÆTATIS SVÆ DECIMO QVARTO ANNO VERO
 DOMINI 1606 DIE IANVARII QVINTO INVERSA
 FATORVM SERIE DEFVNCTO FILIO SVO VNICO
 SVPERSTES PATER GVILIELMVS WICLIFVS HOC
 QVANTVM EST MONIMENTI NON SINE SVMMO
 RERVH HVMANARVM FASTIDIO POSVIT
 PIETATIS ET AMORIS ERGÔ.

Ralph Wiclif was a son of William Wiclif, who died in 1611, by Muriel, daughter of John Blackstone, of Blackstone, co. Durham.

This brass, which lies on the chancel floor, is engraved in T. D. Whitaker's *History of Richmondshire*, vol. i, page 199.



RALPH WICLIF, 1606

WYCLIFFE.

(*About one-eighth full size.*)

III.

WILLIAM WYCLIFF, 1584, AND WIFE MERIAL, 1557.

THEIR SON JOHN PLACED THE BRASS IN 1611.

Inscription only. Size of plate 32 by 13 inches. Chancel floor.

WILHELMVS WYCLIFF ARMIGER, QVONDĀ HVIVS MANERII DOMINVS,
ECC'LIÆPATRONVS, PAVPERV'Q MVNIFICENTISSIMVS ALVMNVS, SVB HOC TVMVLO
RECON-DITVR: QVI LICET IN PRIORIBVS ANNIS MVLTIS ADVERSÆ FORTVNÆ
FLVCTIBVSFVERIT IACTATVS: FAMILIÆ TAMEN SVÆ MEMORIAM, ET ANTIQVITATIS
SPLEN-DOREM PROPAGARE, SVMMAM CVRAM ADHIBVIT, HIC QVINTO DIE
AVGVSTIANNO DÑI 1584 EX HAC LVCE IN FÆLICIORÈ EMIGRAVIT
IVXTA CVIVS LATVS DILECTA SIBI CONIVX MERIAL FILIA PRÆNOBILIS
DÑIWIL'HMI DÑI EVRIE SEPVLTĀ IACET, IN CVIVS MEMORIAM HOC
MARMOR FIERIET LOCARI MARITVS EIVS CVRAVIT, HÆC OBIIT VICESIMO TERTIO DIE
NOVEMB'

ANNO DÑI 1557

IOHĀES WYCLIFF VLTIMVS FILIVS D'CTI WILHELMI ET MERIAL, ERGA
CHARIS-SIMOS HOS SVOS PARENTES IN AMORIS PIGNVS, ET PIETATIS SVÆ
TESTIMONIV'

HOC MONVMENTVM DICAVIT ANNO DÑI 1611.

William Wycliff was married first to Dorothy, daughter of John Place, Esq., of Halnaby, and secondly to Muriel, daughter of William, Lord Eure, and widow of Sir George Bowes, of Streatlam, by both of whom he left issue.



VESCY OF BRAMPTON-EN-LE-MORTHEN IN THE PARISH OF TREETON, CO. YORK, AND THEIR DESCENDANTS.

By C. E. B. BOWLES, M.A.

THE main object of the contents of this article is to correct the erroneous pedigrees, already published, which are founded upon that, entered in St. George's Visitation of 1612-13 (*cf. Yorkshire Visitations*, edited by Foster, page 585, and Hunter's *South Yorkshire*, vol. ii, page 170), of Vescy of Brampton, a purely Yorkshire family, and presumably long since extinct, but whose history, so far as it can be gathered from the Charters and MSS., which so lately were in the possession of the writer, could not fail to interest the true lover of his county, inasmuch as it carries him back into its domestic life and history during the reigns of the early Plantagenet Kings. For though some may be inclined to protest that a small, insignificant stream, having its rise in so remote a corner, can have little influence on the history of the biggest county in England, yet such tiny rivulets, no less than the bigger streams, are important, inasmuch as they help to fill, in however small a degree, the mighty rivers of our County Histories.

At the time that the work was begun in preparation for this article, the writer's whole collection of Charters, both Yorkshire and Derbyshire, was intact, but those belonging to the Vescy family, being in use, were in a drawer in the Library on the night of December 19th, 1901, when a fire broke out, which destroyed nearly all the contents of the house, including the Vescy Charters, consequently the writer can only now produce a portion of what he had originally intended, but at the same time he hopes to place on record, while it is still fresh in his memory, all that is possible of the contents of the tin box, the only inheritance, which had been transmitted to him from his Vescy ancestors, and which, had it not been that they were in process of transcription, would even now have been in existence, together with the rest of his old Family Charters and Deeds, the number of which would probably have been nearly doubled but for a former fire, about 100 years ago, as well as the speculation so rife in the eighteenth century, which has enriched

the British and other Museums at the expense of private owners, and which in this individual case has increased the Woolley Collection of Charters. In addition to the notes he had made from his destroyed Charters, which most fortunately have been partially saved, the writer is indebted for help to Hunter's *South Yorkshire*, his *History of Hallamshire*, and his *Familie Minorum Gentium*, Harl. Soc.

The pedigree of this family, entered in St. George's Visitation of 1612-13, apparently lays claim to a legitimate descent from the old baronial family of Vesci, for in addition to the Tyson Quartering in the armorial coat [Quarterly: I. *Or, a cross sable*—VESCY. II. *Vert three lions rampant argent crowned or*—TYSON. III. *Gules two bars argent in chief, three mullets of the last*—BRAMPTON. IV. *Or on a chevron sable, three crescents argent*—TWITTLE], the first in the Visitation, Esmeus de Vescy is described as of "Knapton," which was part of the ancient baronial fee of Vesci. This is improbable for many obvious reasons, and there is little but the assumption of the heralds to give it any foundation, beyond the fact that the baronial family of Vesci owned land at Rotherham, which is close to Brampton and Tickhill, where we find these Vescys undoubtedly settled in 1322, twenty-five years after the death of William de Vesci, presumed to be the last legitimate heir, who in right of his grandmother, Margaret, a daughter of William, King of Scotland, was in 1291 one of the competitors for the Scottish Crown, and only seven years later than the Battle of Stirling, which proved fatal to his son William de Vesci, who undoubtedly possessed a portion of his estates, but was presumed to be base-born, because at the Inquisition held at Lincoln after his death in 1315, his father's heir was found to be Gilbert de Aton. But it is more than possible that the family at Brampton owes its origin to a natural son of some member of this house.

According to the Heralds' Visitation, Esmeus de Vescy, of whose existence there is apparently no other proof, had issue by his marriage with Maud, daughter of Wm. de Mirfield, a son Roger, who, according to the same authority, married Isabel, daughter of Reyner le Franceys, of Brampton. Now that this Roger actually lived in 1322, there was abundant proof in the Charters (Append. A), and we may fairly assume, from a statement found on the back of a will (Append. B), evidently written by William Vescy in 1605, taken in conjunction with the Charters and the Heralds' Visitation, that his wife, if not a daughter, was at least the eventual heir of Reyner le Franceys, because two of the Charters, now burnt, in which however her name is given as Clemence, are grants of land at Brampton "from John

le Frankys, son of Richard le Frankys, of Brampton-en-le-Morthen, to Roger le Vescy and Clemence his wife, of the same place," with dates 1323 and 1324 respectively. Hunter also refers in his *South Yorkshire* to a grant to Hugh Vescy of lands formerly held by Reyner le Franceys. A "Clemence de Vescy" was in 1337¹ found to be one of the executors of the will of Isabel de Vescy, widow of John, Baron de Vescy, who died in 1289. She has been said, on what authority is not stated, to be the widow of John de Vesci, son of William, Baron de Vesci, the competitor for the Crown of Scotland, who died in his father's lifetime, or she might possibly be identical with Roger's wife, as she was certainly living at the same time, in which case it suggests a connection with the baronial stock. By this marriage with Alice le Franceys, St. George's Visitation credits Roger le Vescy with a son and heir of the same name, Roger II, who by his wife Alice, the daughter and heir of Walter de Brampton (Append. A ii), was the father of Hugh Vescy, who marrying Elizabeth, daughter and heir of (Append. E) Hugh Twittle—probably Totehill—had a son and heir named John.

The position in the Visitation pedigree of Roger II and Hugh must however be reversed, as it is in the pedigree quoted in Appendix B, in consideration of the incontestable facts obtained from the Charters, especially from one of them dated 1348, which is a grant of land "from Roger le Vescy, of Brampton-en-le-Morthen, to Hugh, my son and heir, and to Matilda his wife" (Append. C).

It is of course possible, though not probable, that there was another Roger, father of Hugh, and son of Roger and Clemence, and that the Charters between the years 1322 and 1348 allude to two men of the same name. But this does not help us, for in that case the heralds have omitted a generation in Roger Vescy, the son of Hugh and father to John. This Roger II seems to have been in possession of the estate in 1379, as he paid 4*d.* for his lands in Brampton to Richard the Second's Poll Tax (Append. D).

If John I, who succeeded his father Roger, be identical with John I (Append. F) of St. George's Visitation, he cannot have been the son of Hugh Vescy, as it asserts, because one of the Charters which have perished, dated 1436, described him as "John, the son of Roger."

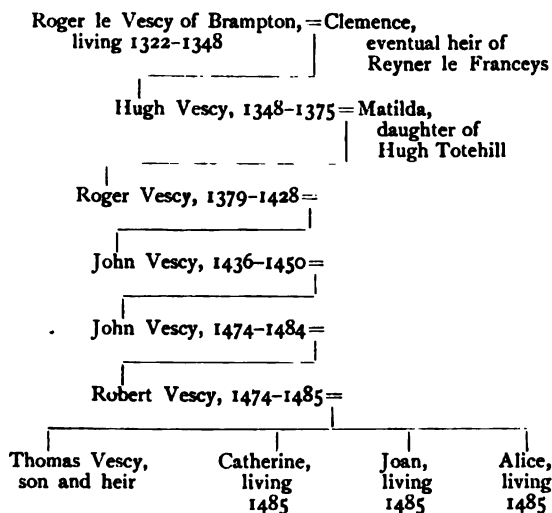
¹ cf. *Herald and Genealogist*, vol. v, page 397, and *Reliquary*, vol. xx, page 201.

The former suggestion, therefore, which is confirmed by the pedigree in Appendix B, is plainly the correct one, namely that Roger le Vescy, who was living from the year 1322 to that of 1348, married Clemence, the daughter and heir of John le Franceys, of Brampton, or at any rate the eventual heir of Reyner le Franceys, was succeeded about 1348 by his son and heir Hugh, and that he, by his marriage with Matilda, who might well be a daughter of Hugh Totehill—the Hugh Twittle of the Visitation, for the dates make this quite possible (Append. E)—had a son Roger, who owned the estate from the year 1379 to that of 1428, and was the father of John I and William (Append. D). That this John succeeded his father Roger, and was possessed of the estate from the year 1436 to 1450, is proved not only by the Charters now destroyed, but also by one in the Woolley Collection (Append. F). The Heralds give him to wife Anne, the daughter and heir of John Constantine, by whom, they say, he became the father of Robert his heir, who by his marriage with Ellen, the daughter of Nicholas Bosville of Conisbrough, had issue John Vescy his successor, who marrying Joan, the daughter of Hugh Revel of Shirland, co. Derby, was the father of Thomas his heir.

In the pedigree already cited however (Append. B), John I (Append. F) was not succeeded by Robert, but by his son, John II, and he it was who was succeeded by his son Robert, which facts are corroborated by the only two charters which existed, dated 1474 and 1475 respectively, and by a bond of 1474, "from John Vescy of Brampton to Robert, his son and heir," as well as by a charter in the Woolley Collection (Append. G). In the same pedigree this Robert, living from 1474 to 1484, is stated to have been the father of Thomas, his successor, thus contradicting the heralds' assertion that the father of Thomas was John II.

This discrepancy between the two pedigrees, however, can be entirely removed by again reversing the order of father and son, thus making John II not only the son of John I, which was accomplished by the first transposition, but also the father and predecessor of Robert, instead of his son and successor, and this will at once place Robert in his probably correct position of father to Thomas Vescy, who was presumably born after 1485, as he is not mentioned by name in the deed which gives the names of his three sisters

(Append. J). With him ends the discrepancy between the two pedigrees. The amended pedigree, which is in accordance with the one in Appendix B, and is supported by the charters, will therefore run as follows :—



With respect to their marriages, there is nothing to prove or disprove the assertions of the heralds. All the families with which the reputed alliances have taken place were living close by, therefore all are possible, and might at some future date be proved. That of Roger II with Alice de Brampton has been discussed in Append. A ii.

The heralds marry the above-mentioned Thomas Vescy, who is presumedly the father of Robert, to Jane, daughter of Robert, or Thomas Eyre, of Highlow, co. Derby, a member of one of the most noted and widespreading of the old Peak families, the owners of several manors and halls within fifteen miles of Sheffield, and his son, Robert Vescy, they marry to Jane, the daughter of Christopher Kendal, of Tickhill Castle, co. York.

Highlow,¹ which at the present time is a very well preserved specimen of an old Tudor hall, near Hathersage, co. Derby, was in the year 1569 owned by Christopher Eyre, son of Thomas Eyre of Padley, co. Derby, two of whose sons, by his wife Alice, the daughter of William Saunderson, of Thickell (Tickhill), Robert and Thomas Eyre, married Yorkshire women, whose home at Thryburgh was only a few miles both from Highlow and Brampton. It would not be surprising, therefore, if the heralds were right in the statement that

¹ *Derbyshire Archaeological Journal*, vol. xxiv, page 160.

a member of the Vescy family found a wife at Highlow Hall. And inasmuch as one married the daughter and the other the sister of Lyon Reresby, of Thryburgh, near Rotherham (*Reliquary*, xii, page 40, and Foster's *Yorkshire Visitations*, page 75), it is not surprising if they were somewhat confused in their minds as to whether she were the daughter of Thomas or of Robert Eyre.

But a careful comparison of the Eyre pedigree with that of Vescy will suggest that the probable date of such a marriage would make it impossible that the daughter of either of those two men could have been the wife of Thomas Vescy; and as the mother of his son and successor was undoubtedly the possessor of a house at Tickhill, in which she and her husband had lived and died, which is not suggestive that she was an Eyre of Highlow, it is far more likely that the heralds have transposed the two Janes, and that Jane Eyre, of Highlow, was the wife of Robert Vescy, his mother being, as her will would suggest, the daughter of Christopher Kendal, of Tickhill.

In the statement endorsed on the will (Append. B) by William Vescy, whose signature makes him also responsible for the pedigree in St. George's Visitation, it will be seen that the name was Tyndal, of Tickhill. This is probably an error, for though a William Tyndal is a supervisor in Robert's will (Append. J), nothing is known of that family at Tickhill, while several generations of the Kendal family were landowners there, as their wills prove. The date of Thomas Kendal's will, which was made 10 Dec., 1530, and proved 3 Aug., 1531,¹ would make it possible for his daughter Joan and Mrs. Jane Vescy to be identical, and Christopher, being one of his sons, would be brother and not father to Mrs. Vescy. If this be so, the heralds have again confused father and son, but till actual proof is found on these points, these marriages must be purely conjectural. In the will of Jane Vescy, the widow (Append. H), presumed of Thomas, and a Kendal by birth, made 20 June, 1557, and proved the following 8th November, she directs that her body be buried "wythin my Paryshe Church in the Trenytye Quere nere unto my husband in Tykyll." She leaves various items of household and farm stock to her eldest son Robert and to the children of her daughter Elizabeth Bradforth, also to her daughter Katheryne, whose husband, John Wytkinson, she makes co-executor and residuary legatee with her son Robert, who must have inherited her house and lands, as he especially alludes to them in his will. She mentions the wife of her eldest son, his daughter Jane, and his eldest son William. She must have lived to a fair old age, apparently surviving one daughter and

¹ *Reg. Test.*, x, 104^d.

her second son, whose name does not occur, but whose son John benefits, together with "the other children of my daughter-in-law Elizabeth Vescy," and she was survived by her eldest son by only a year. She and her husband appear to have lived in her house at Tickhill, so it may be that even during their life their son Robert lived in the old home at Brampton. At any rate he did so later in life, and evidently died there.

The substance of this will of Mrs. Jane Vescy, the daughter, as has been suggested above, of Thomas (not Christopher) Kendal, supplies the only information procurable of the issue of her marriage with Thomas Vescy, the son of Robert Vescy,¹ who probably died comparatively young, as he has apparently "left no footprints on the sands of time," at least none that are discoverable, leaving issue by Jane—

- I. Robert, his eldest son and heir.
- II. A son, who had issue by Elizabeth his wife, a son John, who is mentioned also in his uncle Robert's will, 1559.
- I. Elizabeth, who married Bradforth.
- II. Katherine, who married John Wilkinson.

I. Robert Vescy probably succeeded his father early in life. His will (Append. J), which was proved 18 May, 1559, was made 15 Feb., 1558-9, so short a time after his mother's death that several articles in her house at Tickhill, bequeathed by her, had not been apportioned or removed, and several remained still in the hands of his nephew John, mentioned in his mother's will. All his lands, situated in Tickhill, Laughton, and Treeton, are left to his eldest son William. If the amount of money which he left to the poor in each parish was in proportion to the amount of land he owned in each, Treeton contained the largest part and Laughton the smallest of his real property. His son Edward has an annuity and his six daughters have all their share of his personal property, most carefully and justly apportioned according to their respective ages. The charters, so lately destroyed, were then all lying safely in "the great iron-bound evidence chest remaining at Tickhill, or in the lesser chest, with the name of Vescy graven on it," which are left to his eldest son. The document under which his children inherited their grandparent's bequests, which are all carefully adjusted in his own will, would, if forthcoming, probably clear up many points, as only two of his eight children benefit by the will of their grandmother Vescy.

¹ *cf.* pedigree on page 314.

Robert Vescy died 1559, leaving issue by Jane—possibly a daughter of Eyre of Highlow—

- I. William Vescy, eldest son and heir.
- II. Edward.
- I. Jane. II. Margaret. III. Anne. IV. Katherine. V. Mary.
- VI. Ellen.

I.¹ William Vescy, the eldest son, succeeded to the estates on the death of his father. He died 1 Aug., 1605 (Append. L i), and lies buried in the Brampton Quire of Treeton Church, where also was buried, 8 Nov., 1613, his wife Elizabeth (Append. L ii), whom he married at Dronfield, 11 July, 1564. She was the daughter of Richard Stephenson, of Unston-in-Dronfield, co. Derby, in which parish his family was of some importance. She is mentioned in her father's will,² 14 May, 1577.

Among the perished deeds was an interesting inventory of all the possessions of William Vescy, with the name of each room in the house at Brampton, and its contents, taken at his death. Administration of these goods was granted to his widow, 10 Oct., 1605. By her he had—

- I. ³William Vescy, eldest son and heir.
- II. Francis. III. Alexander, of Whitwell, co. Derby,⁴ married Elizabeth, widow of Thomas Mottram, and daughter of John Westby, of Highwood-in-Whitwell. He was probably the father of William Vescy, of Whitwell, living⁵ 1652; as well as of Roger, named in his uncle William's will as of Cresswell in 1628, and in his cousin William's will as of Whitwell in 1662.
- IV. ⁶Michael, of Brinsworth, near Rotherham, where he was buried 22 Jan., 1639; married at Laughton, 28 Oct., 1602, Elizabeth, sister of Rowland Revell, by whom he had—(1) William, (2) Robert, (3) John, (4) Revell.
- V. ⁷Frances, his only daughter, who died 16 Sept., 1609, having married William Blythe, of Norton Lees, co. Derby, by whom she had one child only, William, also of Norton Lees; baptized 8 May, 1608, buried 8 Feb., 1665.

I. ⁸William Vescy, eldest son of William and Elizabeth, was living in 1612, the date of St. George's Visitation. In his marriage license,

¹ Hunter's *Familie Minorum Gentium*, page 1207.

² *Ibid.*, page 835.

³ *Ibid.*, page 1207.

⁴ *Ibid.*, page 528.

⁵ Page 350.

⁶ *Ibid.*, 1207.

⁷ *Ibid.*, page 453.

⁸ *Ibid.*, page 1207.

dated 1605,¹ he is described as of Todwick, which is five miles from Brampton. His wife² Margery, only daughter of Robert Bunting, of Rotherham, who was buried at Treeton, 16 Nov., 1618 (Append. L iii), came of a wealthy mercantile family, and brought money both directly and indirectly into her husband's family, as is proved by two wills, in addition to that of her father. Both she and her brother, Richard Bunting, profited largely under the will of Elizabeth Verey (? Vescey), of Rotherham—made 1 Dec., 1597, proved 4 Oct., 1599³—who left her fortune between the Revells and the Buntings, Marjery, afterwards Mrs. Vescey, inheriting "all money and other property in a messuage at Rotherham, next to the house wherein I now dwell, late in the occupation of Robert Bunting her father, saving that Richard Bunting shall have one chist in the parlour there, wherein the evidence lies." From this will we gather that Richard and Marjery were left minors at the death of their father, Robert Bunting, under whose will, made 20 April, 1592,⁴ proved 20 October following, Marjery inherited the sum of £227 and three acres of arable land in Rotherham, which he bought from Richard Hillingworth, besides his residue. "Elizabeth Vescey," among others, to have the tuition of her, and guardians are also named for her brother Richard.

Under the will⁵ of Sarah Bunting, of Rotherham, spinster, made 1 June, 1623, proved 31 July following, who was the daughter of Richard Bunting, Mrs. Vescey's only brother, William Vescey and all his children largely profit, her "Uncle, Mr. Will: Vescey, of Brampton," being left executor and residuary legatee. Her cousins, Anne, wife of Mr. William Cotton, and Elizabeth, wife of Anthony Hadfield, both named, if daughters of her uncle William Vescey, must have had their respective portions on their marriage, as they have no place in the will of their father.

William Vescey died 23 Dec., 1628-9 (Append. K), and was buried in the Brampton Quire of Treeton Church, having survived his wife twelve years. His will⁶ was made 28 Nov., 1628, and proved 30 Jan., 1630-1. He devises his estates in Brampton, Woodhouse, Morthinge, Whiston, Wickersley, and what had descended to him from his father, to his eldest son John, in tail male, on condition that he shall marry a wife "not having under one thousand poundes porcion at the least," so that he may the better pay the portions bequeathed to his younger brothers; with remainder to Robert, William and Matthew, his three other sons, to each of whom he

¹ *Yorkshire Archæological Journal*, xi, 215.

² Hunter's *Familie Minorum Gentium*, page 1207.

³ *Reg. Test.*, xxvii, 693d.

⁴ *Ibid.*, xxv, 903.

⁵ *Ibid.*, xxxvii, 315d.

⁶ *Ibid.*, xli, 267.

leaves an annuity in addition to a substantial legacy, naming the trade to which he desired that each should be apprenticed. His brother Alexander, and his nephews, William Blythe, Roger Vescy, of Cresswell, and Revell Vescy are remembered, as also his "sister-in-law, Elizabeth Vescy." His kinsmen, George Holmes, Stephen Bright, of Carbrook; Anthony Rawlinson, Richard Burrowes, for the most part his wife's relations, are named as supervisors. He left issue, by Marjery his wife—

I. John Vescy, his son and heir.

II. ¹Robert died unmarried, devising in a will made 19 May, 1642, and ²proved in London, 20 May, 1652, all his lands in Tickhill and Rotherham, to his brother William, in tail male, remainder to his brother Matthew. He names Elizabeth Vescy, the eldest daughter and eventual co-heir of his eldest brother John, as also the children of Mrs. Alice Vescy, "my loving sister-in-law, which she had by her first husband, Mr. Harrison." He was buried, according to his desire, "with his elders," in Treeton Church.

III. ³William, who proved his brother's will 1652, married at Worksop, co. Notts., 20 Nov., 1655, ⁴Anne, daughter of Sir Thomas Hewet, of Shireoakes, co. Notts., by his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Walter Wrottesley, of Wrottesley, co. Stafford. He is a party to a deed⁵ of partition of lands, Jan., 1661, in which he is described as of Thorpe Salvin. He left no issue, and in his will, to which Hunter refers, giving the date as 9 Dec., 1662, he devises the remainder of his lands at Willingley to his kinsman, Roger Vescy, of Whitwell, co. Derby.

IV. ⁶Matthew married Ellen, daughter and heir of Thomas Bosvile, of New Hall, widow of Philip Rolston, by whom he had—(1) Bosvile Vescy, of Barley Hole, who married the daughter of Thomas Tailor. (2) Francis Vescy.

I. ⁷John Vescy, eldest son and heir of William Vescy, was returned in St. George's Visitation as being 5 years old in 1612-13, and by

¹ Hunter's *Familie Minorum Gentium*, page 1208.

² P.P.C., Reg. Bowyer, folio 195.

³ Hunter's *Familie Minorum Gentium*, page 1208.

⁴ *Ibid.*, page 1029.

⁵ In the possession of the writer.

⁶ Hunter's *Familie Minorum Gentium*, page 1208.

⁷ *Ibid.*, page 1207.

his father's *Inq. post mortem* (Append. K) we learn that he was nine months over 21 years when, on the day of his father's death, 23 Dec., 1628, he succeeded to the Brampton estate. ¹Little further can be related about him beyond the fact that "he was admitted of Gray's Inn, 15 May, 1626." He was buried in Treeton Church, 11 Nov., 1639 (Append. L iv). He married² Alice, a daughter of Trubshaw, and widow of Harrison, both of Bawtry, co. Notts. By her, who survived him twenty-one years, he left issue two daughters—(1) Elizabeth, (2) Sarah, his co-heirs, of whom hereafter. The will³ of his widow Alice is nuncupative, and was made 7 Oct., 1658, sworn 9 April following, and proved in London, 21 May, 1659. All personal estate is left equally divided between her son, John Harrison, of Braithwell, and her two daughters by her second husband, Elizabeth Bradshawe and Sarah Vescy. "To her grandchildren, Francis and John Bradshawe, sons of Francis Bradshawe, her son-in-law," she leaves 20*li.* apiece. "A like sum to her grandson, Vessey Harrison, and to George Harrison, her son, if he be living and come and demand it"; 5*li.* to Elizabeth, Sarah, and Samuel Harrison, children of her son John. Francis Bradshawe, her son-in-law, to have the custody of her goods for appportionment, after they have been inventoried and apprizd. She died the 18th Oct., 1658, and was buried in Treeton Church a year before her son-in-law (Append. L v). By John Vescy, her second husband, she had issue—

I. ⁴Elizabeth, elder daughter and co-heir, married at Braithwell 20 January, 1652–3, to Francis Bradshawe, of Bradshaw Hall, Eyam Hall, and Abney Manor, all in the county of Derby. (Arms: 1 and 4, *Arg.*, two bendlets between two martlets sable; 2 and 3, *Or*, a chevron gules between three martlets sable (Stafford). Crest: *A stag at gaze proper under a vine tree fruited proper.*) The Bradshawe estates were settled in her marriage articles, dated 20 January, 1652–3, to which William Armytage, of Doncaster, and William Vescy, of Whitwell, were parties (*Woolley Charters*, xii, 92).

II. ⁵Sarah Vescy, younger daughter and co-heir, married, about 1670, to John Elye, of Utterby, co. Lincoln, by whom she had John Elye, of Utterby, whose son John left a daughter Sarah, his sole heir, who married Richard Towne.

¹ Hunter's *Familia Minorum Gentium*, page 1207.

² *Ibid.*, page 1207.

³ P.P.C. 285, Reg. Pell.

⁴ Hunter's *Familia Minorum Gentium*, page 1208.

⁵ *Lincolnshire Pedigrees*, Harl. Society.

I. Francis Bradshawe, the husband of Elizabeth Vescy, the elder daughter, was the head of one of the oldest of the Peak families, which had become possessed of their Bradshaw lands soon after the Norman Conquest,¹ as is proved by a roll of assarts in the Record Office, dated 18 John, 6 Henry III (*Feudal History of Derbyshire*, by Pym Yeatman, sec. vi, page 260). He also represented, through his grandmother, the Staffords of Eyam, who held their estates, granted to them in the reign of King John, on the condition that they kept a lamp burning during divine service on the altar of St. Helen in the parish Church (*Woolley Charters*, vii, 38).

Born on the 17th day of February, 1630-1, at Ford Hall, co. Derby, which is about four miles from Bradshaw Hall, and which was the property and residence of Nicholas Cresswell, who in September, 1621, had married his father's sister, Lucy Bradshawe, Francis was the eldest son of George Bradshawe,² who succeeded to the Bradshaw and Stafford estates on the death, in 1635, of his brother Francis. Instead of taking up his abode at Bradshaw Hall, which for centuries had been the home of his forefathers, George Bradshawe lived on until his death in the old hall of the Staffords at Eyam, inherited through his mother. Four years before his death, namely in 1642, the rector, the Rev. Shoreland Adams, left Eyam to be instituted to the rectory of Treeton. Thus a link was forged between the two homes, that of the Bradshawes of Eyam and of the Vescys of Brampton, at a time when the future husband of the heiress of the Vescys would be about eleven or twelve. On the 25 June, 1646, George Bradshawe died, leaving Elizabeth, whom he had married in 1626, a widow, with five children, all under age, Francis, Peter, Ann, Mary, and Elizabeth. "Franck Bradshawe," as his father calls his eldest son in his will (dated 17 June, 1646, and proved 21 November following [*Woolley Charters*, xii, 91]), would then be little more than fifteen years old, and in less than six years afterwards he not only had courted and had wed with Elizabeth Vescy, but had taken up his abode in the hall of her forefathers, apparently together with her mother and her sister Sarah. The old hall at Eyam had been left by his father to his widow for her life, hence the necessity for his finding a new home. Both his sisters soon followed his example, and married Yorkshire neighbours—Mary marrying John Garland,³ of Todwick, by whom at her death, 20 October, 1681, she left a daughter, Elizabeth, who died unmarried 20 November, 1683; and Anne, his eldest sister, finding a husband in the old friend of her childhood,

¹ *Derbyshire Archaeological Journal*, xxv, 14.

² *Visitation of Derbyshire*, *Heralds'* College, c. 33.

³ *Hunter's Familiae Minorum Gentium*, page 1074.

the Rev. Michael Adams, rector of Treeton, and son of the late rector, to whom she was married at Eyam, 20 April, 1665.¹ In their marriage license, dated 16 November, 1664,² he is described as 27, and she was 23.

Her husband's father, whom she had known as rector of Eyam, had been always a keen and zealous Royalist, and had been continually in conflict with the Parliament, concerning whose troubles, arising out of his quarrels with the Puritan party, Hunter in his *History of Hallamshire*³ gives a long and interesting account. They ended in his deprivation of the living about 1644, and his subsequent retirement to his own estate at Woodlathes, near Conisborough, for which, when the war was over, he compounded for £198. On the Restoration, however, he was reinstated in his Rectory of Treeton, where he died 11 April, 1664. In the church, over his place of burial, is a monument with a Latin inscription recording his sufferings. His son Michael succeeded him, but had not been two years in possession of the Rectory, when his wife—she whom he had known in the old days at Eyam as Anne Bradshawe—died after nine months of married life. Her pathetic story can still be read on the old tomb (Append. L viii) in the Treeton Church, how, "six days after the delivery and death of a male child, the wife of the Rector died on the 27 January, 1665-6." Her husband married again, and lost his life in a storm which overtook him on the 27th Dec., 1680, while travelling over a bleak and exposed part of Derbyshire. A quaintly worded inscription⁴ on a brass placed in Brassington Church records the cause of his death, the place of his burial, and the fact that he left a wife and seven young children to mourn his loss.

Just about the time, however, when Michael Adams lost his first wife, the plague was raging in its full virulence at Eyam, whither its germs had been conveyed in a parcel of tailor's patterns from London. With what fatal speed it travelled throughout that little Derbyshire village, what destruction it wrought, and what desolation it carried into the cottages and farm-houses, together with the heroic bravery of Wm. Mompesson, the Rector, is ably and touchingly told by William Wood, in his *History of Eyam*. The widow of George Bradshawe, it is said, fled as soon as it appeared in the village, which was destined never again to be their home, and as she lies buried in Treeton Church, she, with her only remaining child Mary, probably made her future home with her widowed daughter-in-law

¹ Registers.

² Faculty Office, Harleian Society, page 84.

³ Page 493, Gatty's Edition.

⁴ Cox's *Derbyshire Churches*, ii, page 445.

and her children at Brampton. At the first, however, she would naturally have taken up her abode at the Rectory, in view of the event which ended so fatally.

It was fear of the plague, too, which drove her husband's first cousin, Edward Bradshawe, from Litton, a small village close to Eyam, to find a home in that neighbourhood. A stone (Append. L vii), with a neat Latin epitaph marks his burial place in Treeton Church, and a tablet with a Latin inscription Hunter says, used to hang on the north side, which explained the cause of his residence in that parish. The inscription may be thus rendered:—"Edward Bradshawe, late of the Society of Gray's Inn in London, and one of its oldest members, also of Litton, in the county of Derby, Esqr., who, sojourning in this county while a plague was raging, died full of years and honours, 22 Dec., 1665, and was buried near this place." It will be noticed from the wording that he never intended to end his days in Treeton, as also that he lived there but a very short time, as he died in the December of the same year in which the plague broke out at Eyam, whether of the plague itself or by the irony of fate, of some other disorder, is not revealed. It will be as well to state who he was, and thus to dispel the ignorant confusion which is said to exist by Hunter¹ in the minds of the Treeton inhabitants, who then supposed, and apparently still suppose him to be identical with John Bradshawe, the President of the High Court which sent King Charles to the scaffold, who more than five years before had been buried with great pomp in Westminster Abbey, and whose body at the Restoration had been exhumed, exposed on a gibbet with those of Cromwell and Ireton, and afterwards re-buried at Tyburn. But tradition, often oblivious of well-known historical facts, buries him in Treeton Church under an assumed name, and states that he lived in the safe obscurity of that Yorkshire village for the first five years of the Restoration.

Edward Bradshawe, of Litton, was first cousin to Elizabeth Vescy's father-in-law, George Bradshawe, and second cousin to President Bradshawe, being the eldest son of Peter, who was a younger son of Godfrey Bradshawe, the eldest brother of the President's grandfather. He inherited the Manor of Litton from his father, who had amassed great wealth as a London merchant. He was a member of Gray's Inn, as was also his second cousin, the President, who kept up a friendly intercourse with his Derbyshire cousins, and is named, with his elder brother, as an overseer to the will of George Bradshawe, and thus may possibly have lent a helping hand to his

¹ *History of Hallamshire*, page 496, Gatty's Edition.

cousin's widow in the upbringing of her children, who were all very young at their father's death, and thus may have influenced the lives of Elizabeth Vescy's descendants. The marriage of his cousin Anne with the son of the parson who had given him and his colleagues so much trouble, could not have given him much satisfaction.

Francis Bradshawe held the great Court Baron of Abney, co. Derby, of which he was Lord of the Manor in October, 1654. But he lived only seven years after his marriage with Elizabeth Vescy, having died in his thirtieth year, 21 Dec., 1659 (Appendix L xv), and was buried in the Brampton Quire of Treeton Church. He had issue by Elizabeth Vescy—

- I. Francis Bradshawe, son and heir, born 16 April, 1654,¹ died 29 Dec., 1677 (Appendix L xii).
- II. John, died 1656, an infant (Append. L x).
- III. John Bradshawe, successor to his brother, born 27 June, 1656.²
- I. Elizabeth, born 8 March, 1659–60.³

The entry in the old Bible which had belonged to her grandfather, George Bradshawe, is written with a fine pen, in a female hand, and runs thus:—"Elizabeth Bradshawe was borne at Brampton, the 8th daye of Marche, 1659, about 8 of the clocke in the morninge, and was chrisened the nine and twentieth. I pray God bless her and make her his servant. F.B. E.B." This is the more pathetic when it is remembered that she was born ten weeks after her father's death, who in his will names her thus—"as for y^t childe my wife now goes with all my will is y^t whether itt be sonne or daughter itt shall have £400 Pounds portion." The will was dated 19 Dec., 1659, and devised all his landed estates to his eldest son Francis, £400 and an annuity to his son John; his wife to have the guardianship of his children and their tuition, also the rent from the estates during their minority. William Vescy, Sherland Adams, and Thos. Lord witness the will, who also state that "Mrs. Bradshawe declared that it was the wish of her husband that the silver bason and ewer and two silver flaggons, left to him by his father, should go to his eldest son when he reached the age of 21 years."

In January, 1661,⁴ a partition deed was executed, to which William Vescy, of Thorpe Salvin, was a party, dividing the Vescy

¹ Bradshawe Bible. Also a paper in the handwriting of John Bradshawe.

² *Ibid.*

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ In the writer's possession, as are all Bradshaw MSS. cited, unless otherwise stated.

estates between Elizabeth Bradshawe, widow, and Sarah Vescy, spinster, her sister, and on the 15th September, 1665, Elizabeth Bradshawe, widow, settled her share on her three children, Francis, John, and Elizabeth Bradshawe.

On the 25th Oct., 1664, and again on 20 Oct., 1669, she held the great Court Baron of the Manor of Abney for her son, Francis Bradshawe "infans."

She married as her second husband John Bolle, of Thorpe Hall, co. Lincoln. This must have been about 1667-8, for the settlement of 1665 was confirmed by John Bolle and Elizabeth his wife in 1668, and the Court Baron of Abney in 1669 was held by her and John Bolle together. By John Bolle, her second husband, who had two sons living by his first wife, Ursula Bradley, she had issue—

- I. Edward Bolle (Append. L xi), died unmarried, 15 Nov., 1696; buried in Treeton Church.
- II. Mary (Append. L x), died 22 Feb., 1673; buried at Treeton.
- III. Elizabeth,¹ married at South Elkington, 7 March, 1708-9, to Thomas Bosville, Clerk, Rector of Ufford, co. Northants, by whom she had three daughters.
- IV. Sarah,² married at St. John's, Laughton, 24 Feb., 1690, to Henry Eyre, of Bramley-in-Braithwell, where she was buried 21 June, 1709, leaving John, *o.s.p.*, and Margaret, married Will. Spencer.

A settlement of lands in co. Lincoln was made by John Bolle and Elizabeth his wife, 20 May, 1675, on Edward Bolle and his two sisters, Elizabeth and Sarah.

Elizabeth Bradshawe's marriage with John Bolle most certainly provided a husband for her sister Sarah, because John Elye, who was another Lincolnshire Squire, was a son of John Bolle's sister Elizabeth. The marriage must have taken place about 1670, for on the 1st August in that year a deed of settlement of lands was executed, to which Thomas Elye and Elizabeth his wife, and John Elye and Sarah his wife, both of Utterby, co. Lincoln, and Elizabeth Bradshawe were parties.

Elizabeth Vescy, widow of Francis Bradshawe and wife of John Bolle, died 14 March, 1676 (Append. L xiii). Her second husband, John Bolle, was buried at Louth, 10 Sept., 1679. Her eldest son, Francis Bradshawe, survived her one year only. He died (Append. L xii) 29 Dec., 1677, and was buried, as was his mother, in the Brampton Quire of Treeton Church.

¹ *Lincolnshire Pedigrees*, Harleian Society, page 153.

² *Ibid.*

III. John Bradshawe, the third but only other surviving son of Elizabeth Vescy and Francis Bradshawe, succeeded to all the estates, both in Yorkshire and in Derbyshire, on the death of his brother Francis.

He married, at Rampton,¹ 15 July, 1680, Dorothy, the daughter of Anthony Eyre, of Rampton, co. Notts., the male representative of the Eyres of Highlow, co. Derby.²

In his marriage settlements, dated 14 July, 1680, to which, her father being dead, Dorothy's brother, Gervase Eyre, of Rampton, is a party, both the Yorkshire and Derbyshire estates are settled.

In a document dated 12 October, 1693, signed by George Lord, John Revell, Thos. Mallinson, and Thomas Hunt and others, all of Brampton, liberty is given to John Bradshawe by the Freeholders to build a wall in the More Lane, situated in Brampton, as well as full and free possession of the Fish Pond he had made "in a comon called the Wood," with the sole use "of the Fish and the Pond," which is granted to the "said John Bradshawe and his heirs for ever."

A blacksmith's bill, dated 22 Dec., 1718, is concerned with the shoeing of three horses, called respectively "the Oulder and the younger bay Mare" and the "Strawberry Horse," and shows that he paid at the rate of 1*d.* for each remove of their shoes, 3*d.* being the additional payment for a new shoe, while a "Sadler's" bill, dated Sept., 1719, proves that a "currey come and brush" cost half-a-crown, and "a paire of malegerths fourteen pence," while repairs to "male pillions" and other such articles were in like reasonable proportion.

He served as High Sheriff for the county of Derby during the year 1717, but his life was lived at Brampton, where he died, and was buried in Treeton Church, 18 November, 1726.³

A parcel of conveyance deeds, still in the writer's possession, proves that he acquired other lands than those he inherited, some by purchase and others by exchange, from Stone, Revell, Lord, and other Brampton landowners. A rent roll of his Wortley estate shows that a portion of his land is now owned by Lord Wharnccliffe. A reference in Sir George Sitwell's Letter Book of 1662-7,⁴ refers to his friend John Bradshawe dining with him at Renishaw, and in a letter⁵ from Sir John Newton, of Barre's Court, co. Gloucester, to his son, dated 20 July, 1689, he mentions that he is entertaining "my sister Eyre, her son and daughter, and her son-in-law Bradshawe

¹ Rampton Registers.

² Page 345.

³ Treeton Registers.

⁴ Penes Sir George Sitwell, Bart.

⁵ Penes Col. Archer-Houblon.

and his lady and daughter." John Bradshawe, as stated, died in his 71st year, Nov., 1726, having had by Dorothy his wife, whose death is recorded in the Treeton Registers as having taken place "by misfortune" on the 23rd Sept., 1714, four daughters and two sons—

- I. Elizabeth;¹ baptised at Treeton, 9 July, 1681; married at Laughton Church, co. York, 11 Jan., 1706,² to Joshua Galliard, of Bury Hall, Edmonton, by whom she had Pierce, eventual heir.
- II. Margaret;³ baptised at Treeton, 16 Aug., and buried 28 Aug., 1682 (Append. C xiv).
- III. Dorothy;⁴ baptised at Treeton, 28 Oct., 1685,⁵ buried 9 Nov., 1686.
- IV. Mary;⁶ baptised at Treeton, 29 Aug., 1687. Died unmarried.⁷
 - I. George;⁸ eldest son and heir; baptised at Treeton, 26 Feb., 1683-4.
 - II. John;⁹ baptised at Treeton, 26 March, 1689. Died¹⁰ in his father's lifetime, unmarried, and was buried at Treeton,¹¹ 21 Dec., 1724.

I. George Bradshawe, though he did not actually succeed to the estates till 1726, appears to have acted for his father as early as 1722, when leases were drawn out in his name. He married Ellen, only daughter of Robert Roper, of East Derby, co. Lanc.; and the marriage articles are dated 5 June, 1710. They had one son James, who died in infancy, and was buried at Thorpe Salvin. He was appointed Recorder of Doncaster, 16 Dec., 1707, where he must have taken up his residence in 1722, as on 20th August in that year an order was issued by the Corporation that a deputation should wait upon him, and that four dozen of wine should be sent in. His house was situated on the east side of the High Street, now known as the Doncaster Bank, and was sold by his nephew and heir in 1758.¹² In 1727 he was concerned in the navigation of the River Don as Recorder. He died 23 Dec., 1735, having on the 13th of September in that year executed a lease for eleven years of Bradshaw Hall and lands, the last evidence of a business act done by him, and which was concerned with the old home of his forefathers. The Hall¹³ is near

¹ Treeton Registers.

² Laughton Registers.

³ Treeton Registers.

⁴ *Ibid.*

⁵ *Ibid.*

⁶ *Ibid.*

⁷ Abstract of title of Charles Bowles to lands at Chinley, co. Derby.

⁸ Treeton Registers.

⁹ *Ibid.*

¹⁰ Abstract of title of Charles Bowles to lands at Chinley, co. Derby.

¹¹ Treeton Registers.

¹² *History of St. George's, Doncaster.* By Rev. T. E. Jackson.

¹³ See vol. xxiv, *Derbyshire Archaeological Society.*

Chapel-en-le-Frith, and is a fair specimen of an old Tudor house, and in good preservation. George Bradshawe was buried in the old Parish Church of St. George's, Doncaster, where his widow put up to his memory a monument (Append. L xvi), which, like the family of which he was the last representative, has passed away from mortal eyes, having perished in the fire which destroyed the church, 28 Feb., 1853. He died intestate,¹ and the representation, as well as the estates, of the houses of Bradshawe, of Bradshaw, co. Derby, and of Vescy of Brampton, co. York, then devolved on his nephew mentioned above, Pierce Galliard, as heir-at-law, who was the eldest son of Elizabeth Bradshawe by her marriage with Joshua Galliard, son of Joshua Galliard, of Bury Hall, Edmonton, co. Middlesex. (Arms: *Azure, a bend between three roses on three stalks and leaves gules*). When Pierce Galliard succeeded to the estates on the death of his uncle, George Bradshawe, his mother had been dead nearly twenty years, having died where she had lived, at Bury Hall, 10 Oct., 1716, aged 35.

A monument in Edmonton Church records her death and that of her husband, Joshua Galliard, who was buried with his wife in Edmonton Church, 19 Sept., 1728.² They had issue—

- I. Pierce Galliard, alluded to above as heir to George Bradshawe.
- II. John; died unmarried, 29 April, 1745, and was buried in Eyam Church, co. Derby, where is a brass to his memory.
 - I. Elizabeth; married, 1741, Arthur Beardsley.
 - II. Dorothy; married John Richards, of Edmonton, by whom she had issue—(1) John, died young, March, 1737.
 - (2) Dorothy Richards; baptised at Edmonton, 5 Sept., 1735; died 17 May, 1748.

I. Pierce Galliard, the eldest son, so named after Sir Pierce Butler, Bart., who had married his father's sister, Anna Galliard, matriculated at Christ Church, Oxford, 1727,³ at the age of 16. He was of Lincoln's Inn, barrister-at-law, 1733⁴; of Queen's Square, London, and of Bury Hall, co. Middlesex, at which latter place he chiefly resided, and in which house, over the drawing-room mantel-piece, is a carving in marble of the Galliard Arms quartering Wakefield, Bradshawe and Vescy, and impaling Hughes. He died at a great age,⁵ and was buried at Edmonton,⁶ 15 Aug., 1789. He married as his second wife, 3 March, 1743, Anna daughter of John

¹ Abstract of title of Charles Bowles to lands at Chinley, co. Derby.

² Canswick's *Epitaphs of Middlesex*.

³ Foster's *Alumni Oxonienses*.

⁴ *Ibid.*

⁵ *Gentleman's Magazine*.

⁶ Edmonton Registers.

Hughes, of London, who was buried¹ at Edmonton, 6 November, 1777, and by whom he had issue one son and two daughters—

I. Bradshawe Galliard; baptised at Edmonton,² 16 April, 1747. Matriculated at Oriel College, Oxford, at the age of 17, the 14th day of November, 1764.³ A deed of demise of the settled estates in Derbyshire was executed by his father in his favour, for their joint lives, on 26th May, 1777. He died intestate,⁴ in his father's lifetime, at his brother-in-law's house at East Sheen,⁵ 4 Sept., 1785, when his two sisters became his co-heirs in tail presumptive.

I. Anna Galliard; baptised at Edmonton,⁶ 21 Dec., 1744. Married,⁷ without her father's consent, Eaglesfield Smith, of Blackwood, co. Dumfries. The Eyam estate devolved on her, as well as the plate, family portraits, and the greater portion of the contents of Bury Hall, which were destroyed by a fire at Blackwood House not long afterwards. By the death of their grandson, Bradshawe Smith, in 1881, this line became extinct.

II. Mary; baptised in Queen Street,⁸ 25 Feb., 1746. Inherited, under a deed of partition bearing date 26 Feb., 1790, the Bradshaw Hall and Abney Manor estates, besides Bury Hall and a large portion of the Edmonton estate. She was married at Edmonton, 29 Jan., 1774,⁹ the marriage articles being dated the previous 14th January, to Charles Bowles, of Sheen House, co. Surrey. He was born at Woodford, co. Essex, 7 Aug., 1736,¹⁰ and was the second son of Humphry Bowles, of Burford, co. Salop, and of Wanstead House, co. Essex. (Arms: *Azure, three standing bowls or, in each a boar's head coupé*. Crest: *A demy boar pierced with an arrow*). He died at Sheen House during his year of office as High Sheriff for co. Surrey, 15 Jan., 1795, and was buried at Wanstead, leaving one son, Humphry Bowles, his heir, born 19 Nov., 1781, died 12 Aug., 1859, whose grandson and heir-at-law possesses the Bradshawe estates, and who represents the families of Bradshawe of Bradshaw, co. Derby, and Vescy of Brampton, co. York.

¹ Edmonton Registers.

² *Ibid.*

³ Foster's *Alumni Oxonienses*.

⁴ Abstract of title of Charles Bowles to lands at Chinley, co. Derby.

⁵ *Gentleman's Magazine*.

⁶ Treeton Registers.

⁷ Abstract of title of Charles Bowles to lands at Chinley, co. Derby.

⁸ Treeton Registers.

⁹ *Ibid.*

¹⁰ *Ibid.*

The widow of Charles Bowles, the last member of the Galliard family, died 7 March, 1836, and was buried at Wanstead. Her will, dated 7 May, 1829, was proved 2 June, 1836.

The Brampton estates, so long the possession of the Vescy family, were sold by Pierce Galliard shortly before his death in 1789, at which date they were in the possession of Mr. Samuel Phipps, and were left by him to Sir Sitwell Sitwell, the grandfather of Sir George Sitwell, the present owner. A sketch of the house as it was in the time of John Bradshawe, the last member of the family who made a home there, is given with this article. Built partly of stone, it has a half-timbered, overhanging storey, evidently fifteenth century work. On a stone is a carving of the Bradshawe and Vescy arms. Within the house are two good oak-panelled rooms. The house bears generally the signs of having seen better days—the days when it was the home of the Vescys and of their descendants the Bradshawes.

APPENDIX.

A.

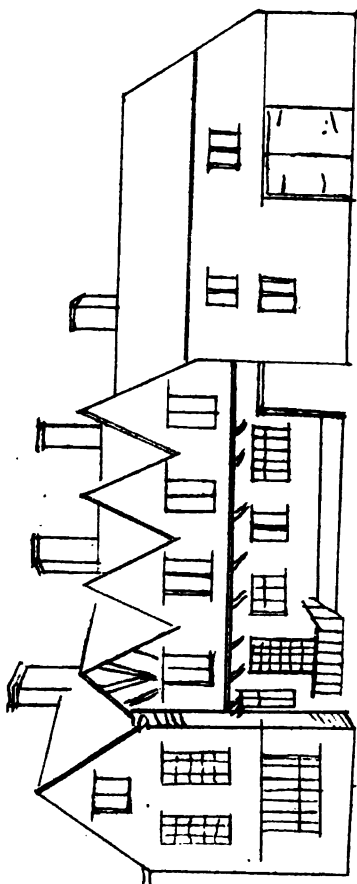
(i) About twenty charters of various dates, from 1322 to 1348, relating to Roger le Vescy were, till lately, in the writer's possession. They were mostly grants of land in Brampton and Treeton. One, dated 1348, was a grant of land from Roger le Vescy, "*Hugoni filio et heredi meo et Matildore uxori ejus.*"

(ii) There were also several charters relating to various families living in the neighbourhood at this time, which may well find a place here. They were for the most part grants of land in and about Brampton-en-le-Morthen and Treeton, both in the parish of Brampton. The following list was made before they were destroyed:—

1. To Robert son of Reyner de Brampton—1296.
2. To Roger le Vescy, by Isabella daughter of Hugh de Brampton, bearing dates 1326, 1332, and 1337.
3. To Roger le Vescy, by Hugh son of Isabel de Brampton, from 1326 to 1331.
4. To Hugh le Vescy, of Brampton-en-le-Morthen, by Isabel daughter of Robert de Brampton—1369.

(N.B.—In these charters no mention is made of a Walter de Brampton, whose daughter and heir Alice, the heralds assert, was married to Roger Vescy II, whose name first appears ten years after the grant of land was made to his father Hugh, by Isabel, the daughter of Robert de Brampton, though it is possible they were her near relations.)

Brampton The Seat of John Bradshaw Esq^r to the East



THE HALL, BRAMPTON-EN-LE-MORTUEN, FROM THE EAST.

[*British Museum, Sans. Ms. 914. f. 61*]

5. By Hugh de Treeton to Ralph Paynter, of Blythe, co. Notts, and Clemence his wife, "my daughter"—1339.
6. By John le Keu, son of Thomas le Keu, of Maltby.
7. William Archer, died 20 Henry VI, leaving a daughter Ellen.

B.

A verbatim copy of the statement written on the back of a parchment copy of Robert Vescy's will, which was dated 1558, and which, being evidently in the handwriting of his grandson William, must have been written in the year 1605:—"This is the will of Robert Vescy, of Brampton-en-le-Morthen, who married the daughter and heir of Tyndal, of Tickhill, in this county, and had issue William, who was the father of William, the writer. The said Robert was the son of Thomas, the son of Robert, the son of John, who was the son of John, whose father was Roger the second, the son of Hugh, who was the son of Roger the first, which Roger had married the daughter and heir of Reyner le Franceys, of Brampton-en-le-Morthen."

C.

There were fully thirty charters of various dates, from 1348 to 1375, relating to Hugh Vescy, several of which were grants of land to him and to Matilda his wife.

A charter in the Woolley Collection, British Museum (v. 26), dated at Brampton, Wednesday after the Conversion of St. Paul, 42 Edward III (24 Jan., 1368-9), is a grant by Isabel daughter of Hugh de Treeton, to Hugh Vescy, of Morthing, of seven acres of land in Mylne Rydding.

Considering that Brampton is in the parish of Treeton, it is possible that Hugh de Treeton and Hugh de Brampton were one and the same person (*cf.* A ii, 3, 4).

Hunter in his *South Yorkshire*, vol. ii, page 179, quotes a charter for which he gives no authority, which is a grant of land from John de Toychill (? Totehill) (*cf.* E) to Hugh de Vescy, of Brampton, and Matilda his wife. The date he assigns to it is "Monday next after the Feast of All Saints, 1253." This date is impossible, for it is about 100 years too soon, and it is very improbable that there existed another Hugh Vescy and Matilda his wife. It is evidently a misprint for 1353.

D.

The first of the charters connected with the possession of the lands at Brampton by Roger II was dated 1399, and the last was in 1428. In a deed of entail both John and William were named as his sons. There is, however, proof to be found among those who

paid the Poll Tax of 2 Richard II (*Yorkshire Poll Tax*, page 32a), that he and his servant Thomas (probably a relative) both paid 4d. for lands in Brampton in the year 1379-80, by which we may assume that his father was then dead.

Other names appear in the same Poll Tax list which may belong to this family, and which, although they find no place in this pedigree, may be worth recording—Will: Vysce and Cicely his wife, in Whiston; Will: Wescy and Magota his wife, in Conisbro'; John Wesci, in Barnbro'; and Robert and Dionisia Vesci, in Tickhill.

E.

The following paid the same tax:—Will: and Cicely de Totehill, in Barnbro', and John and Elizabeth Totehill, in Stainton. In *Yorkshire Archæological Journal*, xii, 115, we find that Hugh de Totehill made a grant of lands in Brampton-in-Morthing to Michael Pigot, Rector of Wath, 1323, and that Hugh de Totehill, son of John de Totehill, granted to Roger de Lokyngton and others his Manor of Brampton-in-Morthing, in 1377.

F.

There were about twenty charters, etc., from 1436 to 1450, which proved the possession of the estate by John de Vesci I. In one of these he was described as the son of Roger, and there exists also in the Woolley Collection in the British Museum (v. 29) one dated 28 April, 20 Henry VI (1442), being a release by Joan widow of William Archer (*cf.* A ii, 7), of Tykhill, to John Vescy, of all right in lands which he (Vescy) had of the grant of her husband in Brampton-in-Morthing and Woodhouse Brampton. Seal: A cinquefoil.

G.

Woolley Charters (v. 28) in British Museum. Copy made, 13 Jan., 1640-1. Grant by Robert Laghton, of Laghton, to John Vescy, of Morthing, and Robert Vescy, of Brampton, his son and heir, of seven messuages and a cottage with a garden adjoining, and seven bovates of land and meadow lying separately in the ville and fields of Brampton-in-the-Morthing, and which descended to him by inheritance on the death of Robert Laghton, his father, which his father held jointly with William Mirfin, rector of Wickersley, of the grant of Roger Vescy. To hold to John Vescy and Robert Vescy and the heirs male of Robert, with remainders to Catherine, Joan and Alice, daughters of Robert, in fee. Witnesses, John Laghton, John Scarcliffe, Henry Dolfyn (all of Brampton), and John Yole and Robert Wright, of Morthinge. Dated at Brampton, 2 March, 2 Rich. III (1484-5).

H.

TESTAMENTUM JANE VESCY DEFUNCTE.

[*Reg. Test.*, xv (2), 113d].

June 20, 1557. Jane Vescye, of the parysche of Tykhyll, wydowe. My sowle to Almyghtie God, and to our Ladye, Saynct Mary, and to all the celestyall company of hevyn; and my body to be buried wythin my paryshe churche, in the Trenytye quere, nere vnto my husband, in Tykhal aforesayd. To the hye alter for tythes forgotten, ijs. For my mortuarye, according to the lawes of this realme of England. To Katheryne Wylkinsonne, my doughter, my best froke of clothe wyth all my lynnyn apperell, my secound fether bedd wyth a bolster and my best coueryng, my cowe, my cowneter¹ wyth the coueryng, my swyne, my cocke and hennes. To Thomas Bewes, her sonne, my gretyst brasse pott. To Robert Veseye (*sic*), my sonne, my best fether bedde wyth the bolster and one couering, and to his wyfe one cupbord, standing in my buttre. To the sayd Roberte Veseye, my sonne, one payr of wheles, bownd wyth yron, and one great brasyn morter, wyth a pestell, one plat coate wyth the shyrtys, one hawbert, one forest byll, and ij gorgettes; one yron chyst wyth all his heyr loomes beyng in my kepyng. To William Vescye, sonne to the sayd Robert, iijs. iiijd. To Jane Vescye, dowghter to Robert Vescye, my ressell (*sic*) froke. To my dowghter Elyzabeth Bradforth chyldren, to euery one of theym, iijs. iiijd., and to euery one of the sayd chyldren halfe a quarter of harlye, beyng never maryed as yet. To Alys Waddysworth one redd pettyecote that was her mother's, and one redd saye. To Elyzabeth Vescye, my doughter in law, my thyrd froke. To John Vescye, her sonne, vjs. viijd., and to every one of her other chyldren iijs. iiijd., to be payd to theym when thay com to lawfull age, abyll to receyve yt, and one halfe quarter of barley or malt, toward theyre brynging vp. To Jane Bybbe, my seruauent, ijs. To Elizabeth Hawmon, my servant, my worke day frocke. To Syr John [114] Knagges xijd. To euerye one of my god chyldren iiijd. The resydewe to Robert Vescye, my sonne, and John Wylkinsonne, my sonne in lawe, whome I constitute and mayke my trew and lawfull executors of this my last will and testament; and they to bring my body honestlye to the hearth, as my trust is in them, at the ouersyght of my trusty and wellbelouyd frend, Thomas Frankyshe, whome I constitute and mayke the supervysor of this my last will and testament, to se all thyngis, in my sayd will comprehended, to be

¹ A table on which accounts were cast.

performed and fulfillid according to the meanyng therof. Thes beyng wytnes, Syr John Knagges, Robert Hudsonne, Thomas Slater, Richard Brodhed, Thomas Bradforth. [Proved by the executors Nov. 8, 1557.]

J.

TESTAMENTUM ROBERTI VESCIE, PAROCHIE DE TRETON,
DEFUNCTI.

[*Reg. Test.*, xv (3), 397].

Feb. 15, 1558-9. Robart Vescye, of the parishe of Treton. My soull to Almighty God, and our Ladie, Saint Marie, and to all the holye companye of heaven; my bodie to be buried at Treton afore my stall, yf it please God I die at Bramptone, in our Ladie quere. And to my mortuarie accordingly as the lawes of England will permytt and suffer. To the anoring¹ of the blessed sacrament of the hie aulter of Treton fore tithes forgotten xij*d*. Item I gyue one pound of wax to the crosse light in Treton. To the poore people in [the] parishe of Treton ijs. To the poore people of Light² parishe xx*d*. To the poore people in the parishe of Tickhill iijs. iiij*d*., to pray fore my soull and all Christen soulles. To William Vescy, my sonne and heire, two siluer spones which he will chose of my spones, one greate brasse pott, one greate caldren, one old riall of gold, one greate yron bonde evydens chiste, remaynyng at Tichull, one lesse chist withe the name of Vescye graven of it, one greate bruinge leade, one salting fatt, leyd within one greate arke, standinge at Bramptone, in my parler, one greate cubbord ore prasse, one iren bound wayne, one greate iren spytt, one greate brasen mortar with a pestill of iren, one fetherbedd with the bolstere; thes to, mortar and fetherbed, remayneth in John Vescye handes, which he had in my mother howse at Tickhill. To the said William Vescye two bigge bullokes, a browne and a spvnget,³ a litill grey colte, and a ringe of gold, theis to be heire lomes frome heire to heire, all thes thinges but there bullokes and the colte, to haue in recompense of his grandfather and grandmother gyftes and bequestes. To Edward Vescye, my sonne, one annuyte of xxs. by yere owt of my howse at Morthing, to be paid to hym at vsuall termes in the yere, at Wytsonday and Martynmes; and fore fawte of payment of the said annuytie of xxs.,

¹ The honouring.

² Loughton (?).

³ In *spvnget* the *ng* is like that in *longer*, *finger*. Phonetically, *spvnget* is a mere variant of Northern English *spanged*, pro-

nounced *spangd*, or (formerly) *spangg-ed*, meaning "variegated." See Halliwell's *Dictionary*, s.v. The literal sense is "covered with *spangs*," or in modern English *spangles*, i.e. spots (*Rev. Professor W. W. Skeat*).

he to distreyne of my said farme, and the said stres to take, and dryve, and carie away to the next pound, till the said annuytie of xxs. to be paid, fore terme of his naturall lyf to hym. I geve to the said Edward Vescie one old aungell of gold, one good cowe, fyve yewe shepe, to be fore his grandfather and grandmother giftes and recorde.¹ To the said Edward Vescye fore his childes porcion and filliall² childe parte xx^{tie} markes in peny and penyworth, and one siluer spone, and one honest bedd with all thinges to yt belonging. To Jane Vescie, my doughter, my best fetherbed at Brampton, with all thinges to yt belonginge, with lynnyng shetes to yt, one cowe, fyve yewe shepe, her mother best hatt [397*d*] and cap, her best frocke, her best kirtill, and a petticote, and a pattelet³ of velvet, her mother best beides of correll, xx^{tie} markes of penyes and penyworth, in full parte and her childes porcion, one siluer spone, one old aungel of gold. To Margaret Vescye, my doughter, one cowe and fyve yewe shepe, fore her grandfather bequest and rewarde, one lesse fetherbed with a bolster and pillos, a paire of lynnyn shetes, and other thinges to a bedd belonginge, her mother roset frocke with her secound kettell, one lettes⁴ capp, one old angell of gold, one spone of siluer, one cowe, vth yewe shepe, twentie markes of my goodes in full parte and porcion of her childes parte. To Anne Vescye, my doughter, one cowe, vth yewe shepe, for her grandfather reward, and one mattres with a paire of lynnyn shetes, a paire of hemppinges shetes, with all other thinges to an honest bedd belonging, and one old aungell of gold, one spone of siluer, twentie markes, for her full parte of her childes porcion. To Katheryn Vescye, my doughter, one cowe, vth yewe shepe, for her grandfather reward gyven to her, one mattres, a paire of lynnyng shetes, ij paire of warr shetes, with all thinges to an honest bed belonging, one old angell of gold, one spone of siluer, twentie markes of my goodes, in full parte and porcion of her childes parte. To Marie Vescye, my doughter, one cowe, vth yewe shepe, one mattres, one paire of lynnyn shetes, iij paire of harden shetes, with all close to an honest bed belonging, and twentye markes of my goodes, one old riall of gold, one spone of siluer, in full parte and porcion of her childes porcion. To Ellyn Vescye, my doughter, one cowe, vth yewe shepe, one mattres, one paire of lynnyn shetes, iiij payre of

¹ "Rewarde" below.

² *Finiall*. The filial portion was the child's share in the parent's estate, of which he could not be deprived. By custom in the province of York the testator had power to bequeath but one-third of his personality, of the other two-

thirds one went to the widow and the other to the children.

³ A partlet, a woman's gorget. See Fairholt's *Costume in England* (Dillon). ii, 308.

⁴ "*Letice*, a beast of a whitish gray colour."—*Colgrave*.

storer shetes, with all other clothes to an honest bedd belonging, one old riall of gold, one spone of siluer, and twentye markes of my goodes, in full parte and porcion of her childes parte. To William Vescye, my sonne, my best doublet and my best gowne, and all my other reperell (*sic*), belonging to my bodie, to be equally devyded betwix Edward Vescye and William Vescye. And yf my goodes will not pay my children there partes, and pay my dettes, I will that my hole landes in Tickhill shall pay all that lackes of my child partes and dettes. I gyue to euery one of my seruandes, being~ with me in serves, more then there waiges, vjd. Also I will that yf it please Almightye God. to call and take any of my children to his mercie, that there partes of there childes porcion shalbe deuyded amonges my other children lyving, having children partes. Also all my goodes at Tickill that is my owne, and that goodes that is myne by the gyft and being executor to my mother, both goodes and corne, that my sonne, William Vescye, shall haue and receaue, and my mother legacies and her dettes, as it appeareth by a dett booke. The residewe to William Vescye, my sonne, whome I make my executor. I constitute and ordaine to se my will be fulfilled in all thinges John, Lord Darsey, Godfray Foliambe elder, euer my good maister, maister William Tyndall, and Mr William Ball, to be supervisors of this my last will, and euery one of them to haue v^s of gold fore there paynes. Thes bearing wytnesse, John Holden, John Norbarne, Sir Richard Beard, Nicholas Jowett, and John Dawson with other mo. [Proved May 18, 1559.]

K.

INQUISITION ON THE DEATH OF WILLIAM VESCY, OF
BRAMPTON, ESQ.

[*Inq: Post Mortem, Court of Wards*, vol. lxii, No. 253.]

Wakefield. Tuesday, 26 May, 5 Car. I [1629]. Francis Bellasse, gent., the Escheator. William Vescy, late of Brampton, Esq. He died seised in his demesne as of fee of 5 messuages, 8 cottages, 3 dovecots, 200 acres of land, 40 acres of pasture, in Brampton, Morthinge, Bramley, and Thichhill, which came to him on the death of William Vescy, his father; and of a close, called Clay Croft, a close called Clarell Flatt, a close called le Twelve Acre, a close called Thirteen Acre, a close called Espes Close; and of divers

other closes and selions of land lying scattered in all the fields within the territory of Tickhill, and acquired by him from John Sybery, Richard Witton, George Hamerton, Samuel Turvin, Robert Turvin, George Turvin, John Stephenson, and Christopher Reader; and of a close called Long Moreflett Close, two closes called Dalton Brook Closes, in the parish of Rotherham; a close near Herringthorpe, in the parish of Whiston; a close called Great Lee, two closes called Farr Lee, a close called Barley Croft, a close called Little Lee, and 20 acres of meadow and pasture in Morthing and Brampton, acquired by the said William of Henry Hewett, Edward Baynes, Christopher Sindall, and Thomas Sindall.

The 2 messuages, 4 cottages, a dovecot, 100 acres of land, 30 acres of pasture, 30 acres of meadow, parcel of the said tenements in Brampton held of Harries, gent., as of his manor of Swinton, parcel of the late dissolved Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, in free and common socage, namely, by fealty and an annual rent of 16*d.*; five acres, residue of the tenements in Brampton, held of the King as of his manor of East Greenwich, in free and common socage, that is, by fealty only. Tenements in Brampton, worth 6*li.* a year—One messuage, a dovecot, 30 acres of land, 10 acres of meadow, and 10 acres of pasture, in Morthinge, held of Francis Foljambe, knight and baronet, as of his manor of Aldwarke, in free and common socage, by fealty and 2*s.* 2*d.* a year, worth 40*s.* a year. A cottage, 6 acres of land, and 3 acres of meadow, in Bramley, held of Waterhouse, gent., as of his manor of Breythwell, in free and common socage, by fealty and a rent of 8*d.*, worth 6*s.* 8*d.* a year. Two messuages, 3 cottages, a dovecote, 50 acres of land, 14 acres of meadow, 10 acres of pasture, in Tickhill, held of the King as of his honour of Tickhill, parcell of his Duchy of Lancaster, in socage, by fealty and a rent of 10*s.* 2*d.*, worth 4*li.* a year. The property in Tickhill, acquired from John Sybery and others, held of the King as of his honour of Tickhill, in socage, by fealty and a rent of 16*s.* 3*d.*, worth 40*s.* a year. The property in Rotherham, Herringthorpe, and Whiston, acquired of Edward Barnes,¹ held of William, Earl of Pembroke, Lord Steward of the King's Household, as of his manor of Rotherham, in socage, worth 5*s.* a year. The property in Morthing and Brampton, bought of Henry Hewett and

¹ Written Baynes above.

others, held of Francis Foljambe, knight and baronet, as of his manor of Sladhooton, in socage, by fealty only, worth 10s. a year.

William Vescy died Dec. 23 last. John Vescy, gent., son and heir, aged 21 years 9 months and upwards on the day his father died.

I.

TREETON CHURCH.

The Church dedicated to St. Helen, and built in the 13th century, consists of a nave, with side aisles and chancel, a south porch and aisle. The latter, which terminates at the east end with an altar, is called the Brampton Quire, and is the burial-place of the two families of Vescy and Lord. The left side is devoted to the Vescys, and apparently consists of two large vaults, constructed end to end, the further one of which extends under the altar to the outside wall, though some of the family lie in the chancel and other parts of the church.

The following inscriptions refer to this article:—

1. Heare lyeth the Bodye of William Vescy day of August Ano: Dni: 1605.
2. Here lyeth the bodie of Elizabeth late wife of William [Vescy, of Brampton, one of] the daughters of Richard Stev[enson], of Ounston,
3. Here lyeth the body of Margerie late wife of William Vesscy, of Brampton, gent, sole daughter of Robert Buntinge, late of Rotherham Marchant who has yssue by the said William Fower Sons John Robert William and Matthew was buried the 26 daye of November An: Do: 1618.
4. lieth the bodi of M^r John Vescy of Brampton the son of M^r William November 1639.¹
5. Heare lieth the Boady of Ales Vesscy widow, the wife of John Vesscy of Brampton Gentleman who departed this life the 18th Day of October 1658.
6. Robert Vescy of Brampton Gentleman who died the first of July Anno Dom: 1642.
7. Hic Jacet Edwardus Bradshawe Armiger in occiduo sinere expectans eum cui nomen est oriens Qui xxii Die Decemb MDCLXV occubuit. (Arms: Bradshawe with a crescent for a difference.)

¹ Hunter puts his death ten years earlier in his *Familie Minorum Gentium*, that is Nov. 11, 1629. This is

probably a misprint, but the surface of the stone is very much worn.

8. Here lieth the body of M^{rs} Anne Adams wife of M^r Michael Adams Rector of Treeton who died 6 days after the delivery and death of a male child Jan^y 27 1665. (A cross¹ impaling Bradshawe.)
9. On a brass inserted in the centre of the stone covering a vault in which are buried William Routh and his family, is the following :—"Here lieth the body of Elizabeth Bradshawe Relict of George Bradshawe late of Eyam in the County of Derby Esquire who died on the Ninth day of November A D 1677. *Ætatisque suæ* 64."
10. Here lieth the body of John son of Francis Bradshawe, of Brampton Esq^r Departed this life the 10th of June 1656 In the first year of his age. Here lieth the body of Mary 2nd daughter of John Bolle of Brampton Esq^r Departed this life 22nd Feb^y 1673.
11. Here lyeth y^e body of M^r Edward Bolle who died y^e 15th of November 1696.
12. Here lieth the body of Francis Bradshawe of Brampton in the co. of York Esquire who departed this life the twenty ninth day of December Anno Domini 1677.
13. Here lieth interred the body of Elizabeth daughter of John Vescy of Brampton Gentleman sometime wife of Francis Bradshawe of Brampton Esq^r, and also late wife of John Bolle Esq^r who departed this life the fourteenth day of March Anno Domini 1676.
14. Here lieth the body of Margaret Daughter of John Bradshawe of Brampton Esq^r who departed this life the 27th August, 1682.
15. Francis Bradshawe of Brampton 21 Dec 1659. [Nöt discoverable. *History of Hallamshire*, page 496.]
16. Hunter's *South Yorkshire*, vol. i, page 43. The following was on a marble tablet in the Old Parish Church of St. George's, Doncaster, destroyed by fire 28 Feb., 1853 :—

M.S.

Georgii Bradshawe, armigeri,
hujusce municipii proprætoris ;
qui pro-avorum de Bradshaw-hall
in agro Derbiensi,

¹ The same as the Vescy coat. It is also to be found on her father-in-law's tomb.

longo ordine tam in regis
quàm in patriæ emolumentum
honeste degentium,
agmen claudit.

Vir

in sermonibus miscendis

comis et facetus :

in litibus dirimendis

sagax et integer :

in legibus exequendis

fidus et intrepidus.

Uxorem duxit Elenam,

Roberti Roper de East-Derby

in comitatu Lancastriensi, generosi,

filiam unicam,

ex quâ suscepit filium

in ipso vitæ limine abreptum.

Obiit Dec. 23. A.D. 1735.

Ætatis suæ 52.

Marmor hoc extris curavit

Elena

in officii conjugalıs monumentum.



INCISED SLAB FROM SELBY ABBEY CHURCH.

JOHN BARWICK, ABBOT 1522-26.

GRAVE-SLAB OF ABBOT BARWICK IN SELBY ABBEY CHURCH, 1526.¹

THE effigy is incised on a limestone slab, and represents a mitred abbot fully vested. The figure is represented as lying under a segmental foliated canopy, with the head and shoulders on a pillow, and the feet on the ground, in which are tufts of grass. The pillow is protected by a cover laced on at the two ends, and has a knot and tassel at each corner. The abbot is represented with his hands placed palm to palm in front of him, and the crosier, with the crook turned outward, rests under his right arm, with the spike on the ground. The mitre is of medium height, and both it and the vestments are much earlier in style than the date of the monument. The chasuble has what is called the Y orphrey, and the same ornament appears on the shoes. Over the top of the chasuble appears the apparel of the amice, while below it are seen the lower portions of the dalmatic and tunicle with their slits and fringed edges. Lower still the albe appears, but without apparels. On the left wrist is an embroidered fanon (maniple). The stole is entirely concealed. The hands are without gloves or ring, and the crosier has no veil attached to it. One of the many mistaken notions that have prevailed about the crosier is that a bishop carries his crosier with the crook turned outward to denote jurisdiction in his diocese, while an abbot carries his turned inward because his jurisdiction is limited to his abbey. The fact is that both bishops and abbots are represented with them either outward or inward. It is simply for want of room when they are turned inward, as on the oval seals both of bishops and of abbots.

The inscription begins in elegiacs, and, with the contractions extended, is as follows:—

Fato lugifero Jacet hic tellure Johannes
Dompnus Barwicus, opere valde bonus.
Bis binis annis pastor laudabile cunctis
Prebuit exemplum, sic penetratur polum.
qui obiit ij kalendis Aprilis anno domini M^o
D^o xxvj^o cuius anime propicietur deus.

At the corners are the symbols of the Four Evangelists, the Man of St. Matthew and the Eagle of St. John at the top, the Ox of St. Luke and the Lion of St. Mark at the bottom.

An engraving of this slab was published by William Fowler, of Winterton, in December, 1820.

J. T. F.

¹ From a rubbing by Mr. Mill Stephenson, F.S.A.

TREASON IN 1685.

THE feelings of resentment against James II, which led many in the West of England to support the Duke of Monmouth in his rebellion, were not without sympathisers in North Yorkshire. In the summer of 1685, about the time the Duke was landing in England, John Dale, a yeoman from Holme, near Helmsley, was presented for seditious words, "I will fight for the Duke of Monmouth so long as any blood remains in me."¹ A little later a man at Fylingdales was presented for repeating the common report that Charles II had been poisoned by his brother, the Duke of York, "The Duke did barber the late King, and the Duke's wife did then drink to him a good health to the Barber It was thought that the King did not live long after it."²

Unfortunately after the July Sessions of 1685 there are no entries in the Quarter Sessions Books till January, 1687-8, so that it is impossible to cite more cases of disaffection from these volumes. This lacuna is to a certain extent filled up by original presentments and depositions before Justices of the Peace, only a few of which have been noted by the editor of the North Riding Records. Amongst these unprinted depositions are the two given below.

The first deposition was made before Constable Bradshaw, of Nunthorpe, near Stokesley, a Roman Catholic. Here the charge, made by the informer, is one "tending towards treason." Nellist, the accused party, is said to have been disaffected to the king and government. The case seems a weak one, based on no other evidence than that of Mercer, the informer. Common informers, or as they were generally called, *qui tams*, from the opening words of the information, "*qui, tam pro domino rege, quam pro se ipso, sequitur,*" as they sought to recover half the penalties due to the Crown in cases of a criminal or quasi-criminal nature, were usually persons of tainted character, whose evidence required strong corroboration. At a later period they earned their livelihood by feigning illness near a public-house, and persuading the unsuspecting publican to supply them with spirits during prohibited hours, whereupon they at once informed against their benefactors, and divided the money accruing from the fine. Readers of *Oliver Twist* will remember what Dickens,

¹ *North Riding Records*, vii, 77.

² *Ibid.*, 79.

at the close of the story, tells of the means by which Noah Claypole and his wife gained their livelihood. "His plan is to walk out once a week attended by Charlotte in respectable attire. The lady faints away at the doors of charitable publicans, and the gentleman being accommodated with three-pennyworth of brandy to restore her, lays an information next day, and pockets half the penalty. Sometimes Mr. Claypole faints himself, but the result is the same."

Although this seems to be the latest mention of the common informer in literature, he still exists, though shorn of most of his powers of mischief. A legal friend writes:—"There are several statutes under which the whole or part of the penalty goes to the informer, as for example the old Highway Act (1835), as I daresay you know, though that part of the business is so exclusively clerk's work that most Justices know nothing at all about it. Under the Inland Revenue Act, 1890, the Commissioners have power to reward informers, but perhaps Noah Claypole would not have much chance. The best case I ever had of an action for a penalty was by a wretch who took advantage of his own wrong, and sued under the statute of 31 Elizabeth, c. 6, for a penalty in respect of a simoniacal transaction which he had himself promoted! My client was innocent but for the maxim, 'Ignorantia legis non excusat' (good law and vile Latin), and I sought in vain for a way out. I laid a case before a distinguished civilian when the action was threatened, and his opinion virtually was, 'You're a bad lot, and you must pay, and serve you right.' However, when I was grubbing myself in the Statute Book to see if I could find a hole to creep through, and had just given it up, my eye fell on another Statute immediately preceding (31 Eliz., c. 5), and I found it provided a twelve months' limitation. I kept my own counsel, and as good luck would have it, the writ was not actually issued until a few days too late. Then I instructed Chitty to plead (it was under the old practice), and he advised that our defence was conclusive, and so thought the plaintiff, who was very glad to abandon his action."

It is worthy of note that the names Nellist, Proddam and Laverick are still existing in the Danby district.

The other case is an instance of oppression by the dominant Royalists, a party of whom came to Hutton Conyers, near Ripon, and accused the informant, John Storaker, and the other inhabitants of the place, of being traitors and favourers of the Duke of Monmouth. Beyond putting them in a fright and threatening them, the Royalists seem to have done nothing. The complainant in this case is probably the same person as the John Storzaker who acted as Deputy Sheriff at the North Riding Quarter Sessions from 1689 to 1700.¹

¹ *North Riding Records*, vii, 94-174.

I.

North Riding Com. Ebor. The informacion of John Mercer, within the parish of Westerdale, yeoman, taken vpon oath before Constable Bradshaw of Nunthorpe esq., one of His Majesties Justices of y^e Peace of y^e said Rideing, y^e 2^d day of September, Anno Domini 1685.

The said Informant vpon his oath saith y^t vpon Sunday last¹ Edward Nellist and Samuell Proddam, both of y^e parrishe of Danby, was drinking in y^e house of Ann Laverick who sells ale, and did perswade y^e said Informant into theire company, and y^e said Samuell Proddam did drink y^e Kinges health vnto him, and said, Whether shall it bee to ye King in heaven or on earth? To w^{ch} y^e said Edward Nellist did reply, Y^t there was noe King now in England. And y^e Informant said they had a King in England, and did hope hee was in good health. And y^e said Edward Nellist demanded how hee could prove it. And y^e Informant telling him y^t his expression was tending towards treason, hee therevpon struck at the Informantes face, and made him bleed. And this Informant further saith y^t y^e said Edward Nellist is reputed to be a person disaffected both to the King and Government, and further saith not.

Capta die et anno supradictis
Coram me C. Bradshaw.

John Mercer.

II.

The informacion of John Storaker taken vpon oath in y^e open Sessions, holden att Thirske, y^e 6th of October, anno Domini, 1685. Who saith y^t, vpon y^e 26th day of September last past, Richard Briggs, William Flower, and two other men and a boy, came to Hutton Conyers in the evening and threatned to burne the towne, putting the inhabitants in a greate fright, calling them traitors, Presbiterion rogues, Oliver and Mulmoth² dogges, and that they would have them all hanged for speaking treason, and particularly charged this Informant, and called him traytor, curseing and swearing that they would have him hanged for saying that he hoped to see the Duke of Monmoth King of England betwixt [then] and Christenmas next; and further said that within a week their company would be downe, and that then they would acquaint them what rogues we were, and that then I and y^e rest of us should be all hanged wth out examining or questioning us about it. And further saith that they threatned all the inhabitants there with dangerous expressions. And further saith not.

Jo: Stooraker.

¹ August 30th,

² Monmouth,

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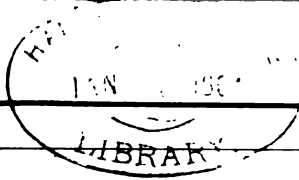
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The Yorkshire Parish Register Society.

The Society was formed in 1899 for the purpose of printing the older Registers of the county. The following have been either issued or are in the press:—York—St. Michael-le-Belfrey, Burton Fleming, Horbury, Winestead, Linton-in-Craven, Stokesley, Patrington, Blacktoft, Scarborough, Bingley, Kippax, Hampsthwaite, Wath-on-Dearne, Brantingham, Cherry Burton, Marske-in-Cleveland, Hartshead, Bolton-by-Bolland, Pickhill, and Howden.

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TWO YORKSHIRE CHARMS OR AMULETS: EXORCISMS AND ADJURATIONS.

BY THE REV. CHRISTOPHER WORDSWORTH, M.A.

*Here beginneth the Tale of the
Wyf of Bathe.*

IN th' olde dayes of the King Arthour,
Of which that Britons speeken greet honour,
Al was this land fulfild of fayerye.
The elf-queen with her joly companye,
Daunced ful ofte in many a grene mede;
This was the olde opinion as I rede.
I speke of manye hundred yeres ago;
But now can no man see none elves mo.
For now the grete charitee and prayers
Of limitours¹ and othere holy freres,
That serchen every lond and every streem,
As thikke as motes in the sonne-beem,
Blessing halles, chambres, kichenes, boures,
Citees, burghes, castels, hye toures,
Thropes,² bernies, shipnes,³ dayeryes,
This maketh that ther been no fayeryes.
For ther as wont to walken was an elf,
Ther walketh now the limitour himself.

—*Chaucer.*

IT was the common belief of the early Christian Church, surrounded as it was with pagan idolatries, and, in the remembrance of the time then recent, when Palestine itself had been full of persons possessed by devils, at the epoch of our Saviour's coming, that the world around them was full of malevolent and unclean spirits. They trusted truly in the divine promise of the supremacy of Good over Evil, as of Light over Darkness (*St. Luke* x, 17; *St. Mark* xvi, 9, 17; *Acts* v, 16, xvi, 18), and were confident that not an apostle or a prophet only, not merely a bishop or a deacon, but the simplest Christian believer could withstand the Power of Darkness and speak with confidence in their Master's Name, and could cast out devils by the use of prayers and adjurations of a less pretentious and mysterious kind than those which were pronounced by 'the strolling Jews, exorcists' (*Acts* xix, 13; cf. *St. Matthew* xii, 27), or were written in the books and 'Ephesian letters' of the heathen practisers of 'curious arts' (*Acts* xix, 19).

¹ Begging friars.

² Villages.

³ Stables.

The subject of exorcism in the Early Church has been treated by Bingham in his *Antiquities of the Christian Church*, book iii, ch. iv, book x, ch. ii, sec. 8; by Dean E. H. Plumptre, Archdeacon Chetham, and Mr. P. Onslow in *Dictionary of Christian Antiquities* ('Demoniac,' 'Exorcism,' and 'Exorcists,' where there are some remarkable woodcut illustrations), as well as by Cardinal Bona, Dom Edm. Martene, and others. It is enough to say here that 'energumens,' or possessed persons, and the 'tempest-tost,' as a class, were recognised in the antient liturgies of the Greek Church,¹ and were provided with a special place in the building, or its porch, within hearing of the psalmody, and had an order of ministers to care for them and to employ them in simple industries. By the time of St. Augustine the work of exorcism was committed to special ministers, and was directed, not only to the taking care of such afflicted persons, but to the exorcising of candidates for baptism in general, coming from paganism and from the worship of evil powers (1 *Corinthians* x, 20). The practice of exorcism (mentioned in the Bible and by Irenæus, Justin, and Tertullian as a free charismatic function of all Christians in general, as the Holy Spirit enabled them) had become in the days of Chrysostom and Augustine, and even in the time of Cyprian, an office placed, as we may say, 'in commission,' and devolved upon a certain minor order of exorcists, although of course it resided also in the powers of such higher orders as the christening and confirming priest and bishop in giving their various benedictions. Thus exorcists are mentioned among the Orders, in a letter of Cornelius of Rome to Fabius of Antioch, A.D. 251.

According to the seventh canon of the fourth Council of Carthage (A.D. 400), among the seven orders ranking above the *Psalmista* or cantor, the exorcist holds the third grade, *i.e.* above the doorkeeper and reader, and beneath the acolyte (or *ceroferarius*), sub-deacon, deacon, and priest.

The form of his ordination is thus given in the early tenth century copy of the Pontifical of Egbert, who was Archbishop of York in 732 (page 13). It seems to have been not originally a Roman form, but was adopted from the Gallican rite. See the Bishop of Salisbury's *Ministry of Grace*, ch. iii, sec. 217. The opening words are taken directly from the canon of Carthage, as follows:

¹ Brightman, *Eastern Liturgies*, pp. 5, 6, 22 (*Syrian Rite*, from Apostolic Constitutions, viii, *energoumenoi*, *cheimazomenoi*), pp. 521, 524 (*Pontic Exarchate*).

ORDINATIO EXORCISTÆ.

*Exorcista*¹ cum ordinatur, accipiat de manu episcopi libellum in quo scripti² sunt exorcismi, dicente sibi³ episcopo,

✠ Accipe et commenda memorie, et habeto potestatem imponendi manum (-nus) super inerguminum⁴ sive baptizatum, sive catæcuminum.

Prefatio Exorcistæ.

DEVM Patrem omnipotentem⁵ supplices deprecamur,⁶ ut hunc (hos) famulum tuum Ill. bene(✠)dicere dignetur in officium⁷ exorcistæ, ut sit spiritalis imperator ad abiciendos demones de corporibus obsessis cum omni nequitia eorum multiformi: adiuvante Domino nostro Jesu Christo, qui cum eo viuit et regnat Deus in unitate Spiritus sancti per omnia sæcula sæculorum. Amen.⁸

*Benedictio Exorcistæ.*⁹

DOMINE, Sancte Pater, omnipotens æterne Deus, bene(✠)dicere digneris hunc famulum tuum Ill. in officium exorcistæ, ut per inpositionem¹⁰ manuum et oris officium eum eligere digneris, ut imperium habe(n)t spiritus immundos coercendi,¹¹ et probabilis¹² si(n)t medicus æcclesiæ tuæ¹³ gratia curationum virtute [que]¹⁴ confirmatus. Per Dominum.¹⁵

[Hucusque tertius gradus.]

The later pontificals slightly enlarge the form, while retaining the antient prayers, which we have printed above. Thus the Pontifical of Edmund Lacy (Bishop of Exeter in 1420, who had been consecrated for Hereford in 1417) may be summarised as follows:—

(page 81) After the ordination of the readers:

Tunc sedeat episcopus et legatur secunda lectio cum graduali, et sequitur tertia oratio; qua dicta, dicat archidiaconus,

¹ We do not give all variations of grammatical termination provided for use when there was a plurality of candidates for the order of exorcist. See also, for the simple form, "*Exorcista cum ordinatur . . . sibi episcopo*, Accipe, et commenda . . . catæcuminum." *Benedictional of Robert, Archbishop* [of Rouen, circa 980], ed. H. A. Wilson, pp. 116-17. The early collection of canons, called the *Hibernensis* (vi, 2), cites the canon of Carthage, and prefixes to it (vi, 1) an extract, "*De exordio exorcistarum*," from *Isidorus*—"Hic gradus ab Hesdra sumpsit initium, qui in templo iussit dispositores esse, quos auctores (*leg'* actores) templi memorat Hesdras, eosque nunc ecclesia Domini exorcistas nominat. Quomodo enim auctor (*actor*) prudens et bonus scit, quid sit domini sui census et

omnis substantiæ modos erigit, sic exorcista redigit in sua diligentia totius regni Domini secreta, ut memorie mandat de sacramentis."

² *conscripti*. *Cuthb.*, fo. 2^b.

³ Omit 'sibi.' *Leofr.*, p. 212.

⁴ *energuminum*. *Leofr. Lacy*.

⁵ *fratres karissimi*. *Add. Lacy*.

⁶ *deprecemur*. *Lacy*.

⁷ *officio*. *Lacy*.

⁸⁻⁸ Omitted in *Leofr. Lacy*.

⁹ *eiusdem*. *Leofr.*

¹⁰ per inpositionis. *Leofr.*

¹¹ et. *Leofr.* spirituum immundorum coercendo. *Leofr. Cuthb.*

¹² *perhabilis* (*vel* *perhabiles*). *Cuthb.* vt probabiles: atque probabiles. *Lacy*.

¹³ *tuæ* omitted in *Leofr.*

¹⁴ *virtuteque celesti*. *Lacy*.

¹⁵ Per eundem. *Leofr.*

Recedant lectores: et accedant qui ordinandi sunt exorciste.
 ['*Tunc accedant qui ordinandi sunt exorciste.*' (Camb. Univ. MS., Add. Ff. vi, 1.)]

Sedendo dicit episcopus eis,

EXORCISTE competit abijcere demones; et dicere populo qui non communicet, vt det locum: et aquam in ministerio fundere.

Tunc [stans] episcopus tradat illis librum exorcismorum,¹ dicens illis circumeundo, Accipite et commendate [ut supra].

Et rediens sicut prius super eos dicat, Deum Patrem omnipotentem, fratres karissimi, supplices deprecemur (☩c.).

Oremus.

[*Diaconus*] Flectamus genua *et* Leuate.

[*Benedictio Exorcistarum.*] Domine, sancte Pater (*ut supra*).

Tunc sedeat episcopus, et legatur tertia leccio cum graduali, et sequatur oracio quarta; qua dicta, dicat archidiaconus,

Recedant qui ordinati sunt exorciste: accedant qui ordinandi sunt acoliti.

Mr. W. H. Frere's *Pontifical Services, illustrated* (Alcuin Club, quarto publications, No. iv), vol. ii, plate ii, fig. 4, gives a photograph, showing the ordination of three exorcists, from a miniature in the Clifford Pontifical (now Parker MS., 79, at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge), written about 1397, and finished about 1421. The Bishop is represented standing. He holds in his gloved left hand his staff, with the crook outwards towards the *ordinandi*. He wears mitre, alb, and chasuble, but neither dalmatic nor tunicle. With his right hand (gloved) he delivers a large quarto *liber exorcismorum*, or other representative volume² (with its clasp towards himself), to the foremost of the exorcists, who have shaven crowns, and wear albes, girded round the waist, with apparels at the hem.

Mr. Frere gives in the same volume (plate xv, fig. 43) a similar scene from a West German Pontifical (*British Museum MS.* Add. 14,805, fo. 9). Here, however, the Bishop sits in his folding chair, and wears no gloves. The foremost exorcistisandus receives the book, held horizontally; and he and his companions kneel, vested in long, full-sleeved surplices. The altar has a green frontal, a low, painted reredos, and above it a blue dossal, on which is 'I.H.S.'

¹ *Et tradat eis episcopus stans librum in quo scripti sunt exorcismi.* Camb. Univ. MS., Ff. vi, 1, sec. xiii, commonly known by the name of its subsequent owner, *Chr. Bainbridge*, Archbishop of York.

² The Pontifical authorised by Leo X allows a *pontifical* to be handed to the exorcist, in place of a *book of exorcisms*. The Pontifical of Urban VIII says a *missal* or *pontifical*. Martene, *De Ant. Eccl. Ritibus*, lib. i, cap. viii, art. 8, sec. 13.

Before leaving Mr. Frere's book, we may refer to plate x, fig. 32, the *Reconciliation of an Apostate* (from the *Lansdowne MS.*, 451, fo. 96), where the apostate, clothed in a dull red robe, with white spots, stands before the Bishop, and holds a brass cross in his left hand. The Bishop stands, with his clergy behind him, at the door of the church, in white and gold mitre, cope of carmine and gold over an alb of a blue colour spotted with white: he breathes (three times) in the face of the returning apostate, and says, *Exorcizo te, immunde spiritus, per Deum Patrem, &c.*¹ The form itself may be seen in the *Pontifical of Edmund Lacy*, Bishop of Exeter, edited by Ra. Barnes, 1847, pp. 285-8.² It is entitled '*Ordo ad reconciliandum apostatam a Judaismo, heresi, vel gentilitate reuersum, vel nimis diu in sententia excommunicationis obstinatum.*' After blessing holy water, the Bishop, with trine insufflation, says the Exorcism, sprinkles the man, and leads him into the church, saying, '*Ingrederere templum Dei viui,*' &c. '*Tu autem, omnipotens et misericors Deus, hanc ouem tuam de fauce lupi subtractam, &c.,* and Psalm l. (*Miserere*), Psalm lxxxiv. (*Benedixisti*), and Psalm cxxix. (*De profundis*), with the lesser Litany, *Pater noster*, and versicles, over the man prostrate upon the floor, and adds the collects, '*Deus, qui hominem ad tuam ymaginem conditum,*' '*Da nobis, Domine, ut sicut publicani precibus,*' '*Domine, Deus omnipotens Pater D. J. Christi, qui dignatus es hunc famulum tuum ab errore deuiate prauitatis.*' Raising him from the ground, he puts four questions of Renunciation, enjoins him a penance, and administers communion. Forms for special use, in cases of renouncing heresy, or sacrilege, are added, with the special Episcopal Benediction, '*Deus qui Raphaelis ministerio. Et qui mira vi sanas sauciatum reum, a nobis procul propellus Hasmodeum, ut iecur.*'³ *Quod ipse. Cuius. Et benedictio.*

In the case where a criminous clerk or bishop was solemnly degraded, before being handed over to the secular arm for punishment, his orders were removed one by one, in the inverse order of their conferring, beginning from the highest. This process may be found in 'the degrading of Bishop Hooper,' 4 February, 1555, in the elder Dr. Chr. Wordsworth's *Ecclesiastical Biography*, ii, 389. 'The bishop beginneth to plucke off first the uttermost vesture, and so by degree and order comming doune to the lowest vesture, which they had onely in taking Bennet and Collet': *i.e.* the surplice (door-key)

¹ Archbishop Benson mentions an African Bishop in the third century who went so far as to say that heretics needed exorcism as much as heathen did. *Cyprian*, p. 258.

² See also Maskell, *Mon. Rit.*, ii, 341-4.

³ *cf. Tobit*, iii, 8, 17; vi, 4-7; viii, 2. In Cockayne's *Lechdoms* there are references to Raphael, i, 387; Tobit, iii, 60; Angels, i, 387, 390; iii, 64, 78. Also to the spirits Dormiel, Sandrohel, and Laniel, i, 387.

and first tonsure of the sextonship (with its right to carry *aqua benedicta* to the parishioners), and the cruet and candlestick of 'colet' (the acolyteship). Thus, when William, Cardinal Bishop of Tusculum, deprived and degraded John Gudulchi Vitalis, a priest and professed member of the Franciscan Order, for heresy, in 1354, apparently in the diocese of Exeter, the priest's chalice and paten, chasuble and stole were severally taken away; then the deacon's dalmatic, gospel-book, and the stole from his left shoulder; next the sub-deacon's chalice, paten, cruet, water cruet, napkin, tunicle, maniple, and epistle-book; after that the candlestick and cruet of the acolyte, all with special words of degradation and deprivation. Next he comes

ad Librum Exorcismorum :

"Auferimus tibi Librum Exorcismorum; teque priuamus et exuimus potestate manus super energuminos, sive baptizatos, seu catechumenos imponendi."¹

And so the Reader's Book (*Codicem*), and the keys of the Ostiarius or door-keeper; and lastly follows the sentence of degradation and privation, with delivery to the Pope's Marshall, who however is formally charged to spare the extreme penalty of death or mutilation. This, as Mr. Maskell says (1882), was 'a horrible and disgraceful mockery,' for the ecclesiastical power, which could not inflict the punishment of death, fully expected that the civil authority would disregard the formal plea for mercy.²

Authorised exorcism has survived in the Latin Church in the case of the admission of catechumens to holy baptism, and for the font, salt, water, oil, flowers and palms, and incense used for the aspersion of persons and things, unction, benediction, consecration of churches, the ceremonies of Palm Sunday, Maundy Thursday, Easter Even, and other occasions.³

Several of these forms of exorcism will be found in the *Stowe Missal* (circa 900), printed in Mr. F. E. Warren's *Liturgy and Ritual of the Celtic Church*, 1881.

¹ The form in the *Pontificale Romanum* is :—

"*Degradatio ab Ordine Exorcistatus. Unus ex Ministris tradit degradando in manu librum Exorcismorum, quem Pontifex degradator tollit de manibus illius, dicens :*

PRIVAMUS te potestate imponendi manum super energumenos, et dæmones de obsessis corporibus expellendi.

See Barnes' *Lacy's Pontifical*, pp. 276-7, omni tibi Exorcistatus officio interdicto." 292-4; Hingeston-Randolph's *Grandison Register*, i, pp. 151-3; cf. Martene, *De Ant. Eccl. Ritt.*, iii, 2, ord. i, the Rouen form.

² *Monumenta Ritualia*, ii, pp. clxi-ii. Maskell gives the history of degradation and deposition (which terms he distinguishes), ii, cliv-clxiv, 332-5. He mentions that there is on fo. 149 of a fourteenth century English MS. of explanations and decisions about rites, ceremonies, and discipline, in two very thick volumes (but omits to give further reference), a small illumination of the degradation of a priest (ii, clxiii-iv).

³ The *Leofric Missal* gives exorcisms—*olei* (pp. 223, 257), *olei crismalis* (259), *olei catecuminum* (260), *salis* (249), *aquæ* (250).

'Exorcizo te, creatura salis,' &c. (page 208).

'Nec te lateat, satanas, imminere tibi poenas,' &c. (at baptism):—
and, on putting salt into the infant's mouth,

'Effeta, id est † apertio, effeta est hostia † in honorem suauitatis,'
page 210 (or as it appears in the *Leofric Missal*, tenth century,
page 238, &c., 'Effeta, quod est, adaperire, in odorem suauitatis. Tu
autem effugare, diabole, appropinquabit enim iudicium Dei').

'Domine, sancte Pater, omnipotens eterne Deus, qui es, qui
eras,' &c.

'Deus qui ad salutem humani generis' (page 211).

'Exorcizo te, creatura aquae,' &c.

'Exorcizo te, per Jhesum,' &c.

'Tibi igitur precipio, omnis spiritus immunde ✕ omne fantasma,
omne mendacium' (page 212).

'Exorcizo te, creatura aquae omnis incursus diabuli, omne
fantasma' (page 213).

And the old Gallican form in the same book:—

'Exorcizo te, spiritus immunde,' &c. (page 220).¹

In the address, with which the commination (called *Articuli Majoris Excommunicationes*) begins, it is declared that the 'wikkede spirit is coniured and cast out thorouh prayer of the prest, by fore the chirche dore whann (the child) shal be cristend,' that spirit having dwelt in its soul before baptism; and that, if subsequently excommunicate, the person 'is than delyuered ayaen vnto the fiend of helle, for to putte hym fro his synne in the peyne withouten ende.'²

The *Rationale*, or *Book of Ceremonies*, drafted for the Church of England about 1542-3, teaches that in baptism 'the minister makith a signe of the crosse in the childe's foreheadde, adiuring the deuyll to departe, and no more to approche to hym, but to [ac]knowledge his sentence of dampnation, and to give glorie vnto Godd and to Jhesu Christ, which tryumphed apon the Crosse,' &c.³

In accordance with this, when the first English 'Book of Common Prayer and Administration of the Sacrament of the Church according

¹ See *Missale Sarum*, pp. 30^a, 255, 336; Dr. Henderson's *Processionale Sarum*, pp. 2, 45, 77; C. Wordsworth's *Salisbury Ceremonies*, 19, 68, 83, cf. 246; F. E. Warren's *Leofric Missal*, pp. 130, 223, 235, 249-50, 257, 259, 260.

² *Salisbury Ceremonies*, pp. 245-6.

³ British Museum, *Cotton. MS., Cleop. E. 5*, and the rather more perfect *Lambeth MS.*, 1107, fo. 172.

to the Use of the Church of England' appeared in 1548-9, 'the Administracion of Publyke Baptisme' contained this section, near the opening, just before the Gospel:—

"Then let the priest, loking upon the chyldren, saye.

I Commaunde thee, vncleane spirite, in the name of the father, of the sonne, and of the holy ghost, that thou come out, and departe from these infantes, whom our Lord Jesus Christe hath vouchesaued to call to his holy Baptisme, to be made membres of his body, and of his holy congregacion. Therfore thou cursed spirite, remembre thy sentence, remembre thy iudgemente[s], remembre the daye to be at hande, wherin thou shalt burne in fyre euerlasting, prepared for the and thy Angels. And presume not hereafter to exercise any tyrranye towardes these infantes, whom Christe hath bought with his precious blood, and by this his holy Baptisme calleth to be of his flocke."

But in the form for hallowing the font once a month, which was then printed as an appendix, after the '*Private Baptisme in tyme of necessitie*,' the exorcism of the water was omitted.

It may be mentioned here that the forms of exorcism do not have 'Amen' as their conclusion; but a section, *de modo terminandi oraciones generaliter per totum annum*, found in some copies of the Sarum Consuetudinary, as printed by Mr. Frere from the Ordinal at Salisbury (*MS.* 175), *circa* 1385-1400, and British Museum, *Arundel MS.* 130, *circa* 1450, says:

'Secundum vero romanam auctoritatem nullam oracionem concludimus cum '*Per eum qui uenturus est [iudicare uiuos et mortuos, et seculum per ignem]*' nisi sit exorcismus, in quo per diuinum iudicium diabolus, ut a creatura Dei recedat, adiuramus. Nam in aliis oracionibus quas per '*Dominum nostrum*' concludimus, Patrem, vt per amorem filii sui subueniat, imploramus. In exorcismo autem, diabolus per Dei iudicium, vt effugiat, increpamus.'

The *Rituale Romanum* of Paul V (1614), as revised by Benedict XIV (1752), contains forms of exorcism to be used by the priest at baptism, consecration of the font, blessing holy water, blessing oil (*olei simplicis*), besides the long section *de Exorcizandis obsessis a Demonio*, which occupies pp. 281-301 in the Ratisbon

¹ Frere's *Use of Sarum*, i, 242.

octavo of 1872, and 19 columns in Migne's *Encyclopédie Théologique*, 1846. The form may be used by a priest,¹ or by any minister of the Roman Church having lawful authority,² and in a church or religious place by preference.

The *Pontificale Romanum* of Clement VIII (1596), Urban VIII (1644), Benedict XIV, as issued by Pius VII in 1752, allows a Pontifical or a Missal to be handed to the exorcist at his ordination, in place of the *liber in quo scripti sunt exorcismi*. The Pontifical provides forms of exorcism to be used by the Bishop himself at laying the first stone of a church, at blessing water with salt, ashes and wine for the consecration of a church, the form '*Domine pie . . . per ignem*' in reconciliation of a church or churchyard, and the Maundy Thursday Blessing of the *Oleum Infirmorum* and *Oleum Catechuminum*.

But we must look to earlier records for the more remarkable references to Satanic agency, or the influence of malignant spirits. When Constantine, in his early days of reformation, forbade the use of magic generally, he tolerated for a time the use by heathen of such *remedia* against sickness and destructive storms, and of such charms as were not of a malevolent character, but were devised for the benefit (as was supposed) of man's health, the conservation of the vineyards, &c., and which the majority of his subjects believed to be efficacious. But the Christian Fathers, such as Chrysostom and Augustine, condemned in plain terms all resort to charms and amulets. The Council of Laodicea (*circa* 363) by its thirty-sixth canon prohibits 'priests or clergy practising magic, incantations, sorcery, or astrology, or making so-called *phylacteria* (which are, in sooth, *desmoteria*, or snares, for their own souls). And them that wear such [amulets] we order to be cast out of the church.'³

Sir T. Browne, of Norwich, confesses (*Vulgar Errors*, V, xxii, 4) that he always put his spoon through his emptied egg-shell, though he knew it to be a superstitious custom. He adds that the reason for so doing, as given by Dalecamp, was to prevent witches drawing

¹ Nic. Pavillon, Bishop of Alet for 39 years, who died in 1677, says in his *Rituel* (ii, 187, 4to, 1667) that it would be well to employ exorcists only for the deliverance of *obsessi a demonibus*, and not to reserve the function to priests, whereby too much honour was paid to the evil one. In the *Rituel Romain à l'usage du diocèse d'Alet*, part ii, pp. 187-90 contain the *Instruction sur les Exorcismes*; pp. 190-214, *l'Exorcisme du*

possédé; pp. 214-25, *l'Exorcisme pour chasser le malin esprit d'une maison*.

² That the exorcism was at one time pronounced at the *Scrutinium Catechuminum* by the Exorcist (and not the priest or Bishop) appears from the Liège Codex, printed by Martene, *Ant. Eccl. Rit.*, I, i, 1, sec. xi, ord. 6.

³ See Bruns, *Canones*, i, 77. Also Bingham, *Antiq.*, book xvi, ch. v, sec. 6; who is, as usual, full of learning on his subject.

or pricking their names in them to do them harm. He refers to Pliny (*i.e. Hist. Nat.*, xxviii, 4), who says: 'We all have a fear of being the mark for dire incantations. Hence people break the shells (*calices*) of eggs [and cockles] after emptying them, or else pierce them with their spoons (*cochlearibus*).' He then mentions instances of charms and spells, and among them relates how Cæsar, when dictator, after escaping a dangerous carriage accident, ever afterwards used to repeat the common charm (*carmen*) when he started on a journey.

When missionaries came to Ireland, Scotland, or Britain, they found a country full of pagan superstitions. The followers of St. Patrick and St. Augustine in fourteen or fifteen centuries have not entirely banished its remains. Our Devonshire friends still put the egg-spoon through the empty shell, lest the mischievous pixie, or some more malicious spirit, should embark in it, and they remember how their peasant neighbours used to resort to the "white witch" of either sex for some charm or amulet. Little Tom Brown, many miles nearer London than Exeter, about 1829 was taken, before his school days began, by 'Old Benjy' to Farmer Ives, the 'wise man,' to have his warts charmed away by the 'muttering of something' over his hand, and the terminal cutting down of a notched stick.¹ And Tom's great uncle, the Rector, 'had encountered and laid the last ghost,' which however turned out to be 'the blacksmith's apprentice disguised in drink and a white sheet.'² One of my own earliest recollections in that same Berkshire Vale, about 1853, was my father, then vicar, depriving of his clerkship the parish clerk-and-sexton (who bore a name formerly of note in the county) for having filched, or exchanged, some coins from the alms which had been offered upon the holy table, with a view to using them in some charm for which the neighbours had recourse to him.³ He was in the employment of a worthy farmer, who had sold to old Dr. Rock (then resident priest with the Throckmortons at Buckland), a few years before our coming, the Sarum service-book, which had remained in the manor-house with the churchwardens since the accession of Queen Elizabeth.⁴

Some notion of the exorcists' *Codex* in old times may be derived from the collection printed by Martene in his *Ancient Rites* (book iii, ch. ix), with which we may couple ch. vii, which relates to ordeals.

¹ On charms for warts see *Notes and Queries*, I S., i, 482; ii, pp. 19, 36-7, 68, 150, 181, 226, 430; iii, p. 256; *et alibi*.

² For exorcism *cir.* 1600, *cf. Twelfth Night*, iv, 2; and Mullinger's *History of Cambridge*, ii, 489.

³ On 'Sacrament-pieces,' or 'Sacrament sixpences,' see Wright's *Dialect Dic-*

tionary. Also *Notes and Queries*, I S., viii, p. 617; *cf.* vi, p. 50.

⁴ I do not know whether this was the Sarum Breviary of 1519 which the Roman Chapter at Southwark sold to Lord Beauchamp from Dr. Rock's bequest, or one of his other liturgical treasures.

The catalogue of the British Museum Library supplies the titles of a few books which contain exorcisms, or "*conjuraciones*," as they were called :—¹

- circa* 1500. *Coniurationes demonum*.² Coniuratio malignorum spirituum in corporibus hominum existentium, prout in sancto Petro. 10 leaves, 8vo. (1^b and 10^b blank.) Vatican Basilica, Rome. Probably from the press of Stephan Plannck. C. 25, a. 24 (1).
- circa* 1510. *Coniuratio malignorum spirituum*. 8 leaves, 8vo. Rome. Probably printed by Eucharius Silber. 3366, a. 42.
- circa* 1515 (and *circa* 1520; C. 32, a. 6). *Coniuratio malignorum spirituum*. 8 leaves, 8vo. Rome. Editions probably by Marcellus Silber.
- circa* 1663. *Rituale Romanum* cum coniurationibus et benedictionibus variis. Addita formula absoluendi et benedicendi populos et agros. 8vo, pp. 288. Apud Turrinum: Venetiis. (There is an engraved title-page, bearing the date '1563.') 3405, eee. 29 (1).
1663. *Rituale Romanum* . . . cum conjurationibus ad fugandas tempestates . . . et alijs. Nunc addita Formula absoluendi et benedicendi Populos et Agros. 8vo, pp. 322. Venice. Typis Capi Francisci Bodij: 845, b. 2.
1705. *Rituale Romanum* . . . cum conjurationibus ad fugandas tempestates . . . ac alijs, etc. 8vo, pp. 262. Venice. Sumptibus Pauli Balleonij. 3366, bb. 5.

The later books are editions of the Roman *Rituale*, but are noted here because the forms of exorcism and conjuration are mentioned. I have before me a small '*Ordo Baptizandi, et alia Sacramenta Adminstrandis ex Romana Ecclesiæ Ritv. Venetiis, apud Juntas*,' 1604–1605, pp. 255. The *Exorcismus super obsessis* occupies pp. 236–246. At the head is a picture, a priest in his chasuble (the rubric, however, says '*Cotta et Stola*'), reciting the adjuration, while an attendant holds the open book. The left hand portion of his stole touches the prostrate energumen, and a black spirit flies out of the open window.³ The priest is bidden not to exercise—or allow another to exercise—this function without the Bishop's faculty, nor to use any forms but such as are contained in that book or should be sanctioned by the Bishop. He is cautioned not to be put off by any protestations on the part of the demon himself that he is the

¹ On persons possessed see Burton's *Anatomy of Melancholy*, I, i, m. 1, sec. 4; I, ii, m. 1, sec. 2. And cf. *Leechdoms*, i, p. lxxxiii; ii, pp. 306, 350, 354; iii, 26. Also i, 312, 386–9, 394 (*Diabolus*).

² Under this short title a woodcut shows the exorcist seated, extending his left hand above the head of a kneeling

energumen, and reading from the book in his right. A friend stands near, and two demons fly away.

³ The MS. O. 2, 48, at Trinity College, Cambridge, of Apuleius and Dioscorides, has curious drawings of devils, nearly in the form of bats, passing out of possessed persons.

soul of some party deceased, 'est enim hæresis.' Then the volume concludes with prayers '*Ad Expellendas Nubium Tempestates*' and the '*Passio secundum Joannem*.' So a 12mo *Rituale Romanum*, printed in 1816, '*Romæ, ex Typogr. de Romainis*,' contains "quæ Parochis ad administr. Sacramentorum, Benedictiones, et *Conjuraciones* necessaria censentur." And *Exorcismi* are found in local issues of the *Rituale*, or bound up with them, e.g. (in British Museum 3,395, d. 28) with *Rituale Sacramentorum, &c.*, pro ecclesiis Regni Poloniae et Magni Ducatus Lithuaniae, 8vo, 1700, is bound 'Libellus Benedictionum et exorcismorum, collectore R. P. Martin. Cochem, Capucino' (from Roman, Mainz, and other uses), *Thorunii*, 1691. Mr. Cockayne (*Leechdoms*, i, page xxxix) refers to Eynatten, *Manualis Exorcismorum*, 1619. And reference is made to the *Practica Exorcistarum* of F. Valerius Polydorus Patavinus, 8vo, Venice, 1606; Cologne, 1608, in Bourne and Brand's *Popular Antiquities*, ch. xi, where the form for exorcising a haunted house is printed. The so-called "Bangor Antiphoner," circa 690, contains a prayer:—

Collectio super hominem qui habet diabolum.

DOMINE, Sancte Pater, omnipotens æterne Deus, expelle diabolum, et gentilitatem ab homine isto, de capite, de capillis, de uertice, de cerebro (&c. &c.), fo. 30^b. (This appears as a baptismal exorcism in the Stowe Missal, fo. 46, of the ninth century.)

For early forms of this character used in England we must refer to the very interesting ninth and tenth century *Collectarius*, edited by Mr. Stevenson in 1840 for the Surtees Society,¹ under the title of "RITUALE ECCLESIAE DUNELMENSIS." The *Collectarius* itself, written in the South of England in the tenth century, and carried to Durham, contains (naturally) no exorcisms. But bound at the end, after it went to Durham, are two quires perhaps of ninth century northern writing.

The *Benedictio super vasa reperta in locis antiquis* (found also in the 'Egbert' and 'Leofric' books) speaks of vessels which needed to be hallowed, because they might be remnants of pagan times, '*arte fabricata gentilium*' (page 97). Then follow blessings of other vessels, trees, fruits, bread, house, &c. Next (on pages 100–3) a curious series relating to a *judicium* (perhaps a trial by battle), the use of holy water in order to catch a thief; then forms for a nun and for a

¹ I should be very grateful to anyone who can tell me what became of Henry Bradshaw's own copy of the Surtees Society's (vol. x, but not numbered on the back) *Rituale Eccles. Dunelm.* It was purchased by a northern bookseller,

but into whose hands it subsequently passed we do not know. Any pencilling in it ought to be carefully preserved and, if possible, incorporated in a critical edition.

wedding. Then on pages 112-119 the *Adjurationes*, &c., which we must transcribe in full. They refer to Ordeal by Fire to discover the party guilty of theft, &c.:—

ADIVRATIO.

DEUS, qui per ignem signa magna ostendens, Habraham puerum tuum de incendio Caldeorum, quibusdam pereuntibus, eruisti: Deus, qui rubum ardere in conspectu Moysi et minime conburi permisisti; Deus, qui ab incendio fornacis Caldaici, plerisque succensis, tres pueros tuos inlesos eduxisti; Deus, qui incendio ignis populum Sodome et Gamorre involvens, Loht famulum tuum, cum suis, salutem donasti; Deus, qui ante adventum tuum sancti Spiritus tui inlustratione ignis fideles tuos ab infidelibus tuis decrevesti, ostende nobis in hoc parvitatibus nostræ examine virtutem eiusdem Spiritus sancti, et per huius ignis fervorem discerne fideles et infideles, ut tactus eius furti, criminis, vel alterius, cuius inquisitio agitur, conscii et arescant manus eorum, aut pedes conburantur aliquatenus; immunes vero ab eiusmodi crimine liberentur penitus, et inlesi permaneant.

✠ **A**DIVRO te, creatura ferri, per Deum Patrem, et Filium et Spiritum sanctum, et per tremendum diem iudicii, et per xii apostolos, et per septuaginta discipulos, et per xii prophetas, et per xxiii seniores,¹ qui assidue Deum laudant, et per cxliiii millia qui secuntur Agnum, et per omnia agmina sanctorum angelorum et archangelorum, thronos, dominationes principatuum et potestatum, virtutum, cherubim atque seraphim, et per omnia milia sanctorum martyrum tuorum, virginum et confessorum; adiuro te per sanguinem Domini nostri Jesu Christi, et per iiii evangelistas, nec non et per septuaginta duos libros veteris ac novi testamenti, et per omnes scripturas² et doctores eorum; adiuro te per sanctam ecclesiam catholicam et per communionem sanctorum, et per resurrectionem eorum, ut fias exorcizatum, adiuratum, et offirmatum adversus inimicum hominis diabolum, et adversus hominem, ut si qui ab eo seductus furtum hoc, unde ratio agitur, perpetravit, aut perpetrati conscius fuit, vel concensum ullo modo prebuit; nec patiaris ab illa inpune baiulari, sed in nomine Domini, et imperio virtutis eius, aefficiaris³ ei in combustionem, et contra pietatem atque ostensionem nequitie eius, nec non adversaris ei, quia adversatus est Creatori⁴ tuo; manifestumque fiat per invocationem nominis tui, Domine, in te commiss[um] eius] quod diabolo instigante occultum nobis esse [vellet]⁵; innocentes

¹ A new page begins here over-leaf, and is interlined with an Anglo-Saxon gloss, which I omit.

² *forsan* scriptores.

³ *i.e.* efficiaris ('arrestuisse').

⁴ Creatori.

⁵ valde.

vero et immunes ab hoc crimine inlesos esse patiaris, ut cognoscant omnes virtutes Domini in te, quia ipse est benedictus in secula seculorum. Amen.

Among *Welsh Ecclesiastical Laws of uncertain date*, printed from a sixteenth century MS., Haddan & Stubbs give (from Book XIV, cap. xiii, sec. 4) in their *Councils*, i, page 659, the statement that—

“There were three ordeals by the law of Dynwal [Moel muel] for theft, or galanas, or treason to a lord: (1) the *hot iron*; (2) the *boiling water*, by putting the limb that did the deed therein; (3) *combat* to such as should demand it lawfully; and there would be [no punishment for] the one who might overcome in the combat, that was instead of proof; and so, in [amending the laws], Howel the Good [A.D. 928] and his judges observed that that was not just; so they established proof by men; for [combat] they did not commend.”

Dr. Lingard, in his *Antiquities of the Anglo-Saxon Church* (ed. ii, 1810, page 310), explains the purport of the following from the ‘Durham Ritual’:—

“Three nights before the day appointed for the trial [by ordeal] the accused was led to the priest: on the three following mornings he assisted and made his offering at the mass, and during the three days he fasted on bread, herbs and salt, and water. At the third mass the priest called him to the altar before the communion, and adjured him by the God whom he adored, by the religion which he professed, by the baptism with which he had been regenerated, and the holy relics which reposed in the church, not to receive the Eucharist, or go to the ordeal, if his conscience reproached him with the crime of which he had been accused.”

ANTE COMMUNIONEM.

HALSUNCGE.

IC eow [the]¹ halsige on faeder naman, & on suna naman, thaet is, ure dryhten haelende Crist, & on thaes halgan gastes, & for thaere cristnesse the ge [thu] underfengan [underfenge], & for the haligan thrinesse, & for tha iiij. godspelleras, Matheus, & Marcus & Lucas & Johannes, & fer ealle tha halgan reliquias the gind ealne middan-geard sindon haligra martyra, & fer ealle tha halgan Godes circean thaete her on weorolde gehalgode sien, & fer naman thaere halgan faemnan Sca Marian thaet ge to thys² husle ne gangen ne to thaem ordale; gif ge scyld on eow [the] witen thaes the eow [the] man tihth oththe on gewyrhtum oththe on gewitnysse.³

¹ We mark by brackets the words written above the line, for use when only one person was to undergo ordeal.

² ‘y’ over ‘u.’

³ See *Durham Ritual*, p. 114; Sweet's *Earliest Texts* (E. E. T. S., 1885), p. 175.

✠ *Gif men ferlice wyrde unsofte, oththe sprecan ne mæge,
halga him this wæter.*

Benedic, Domine Jesu Christe, in nomine Dei Patris et Filii et Spiritus sancti istam aquam, sicut benedixisti aquas Canan Galiee, &c.

(A Blessing of Water to heal a man's eyes.)

With egra sare sinc this.

Benedicere et sanctificare digneris, omnipotens aeternae Deus, hanc creaturam N. aquarum . . . &c.

(A blessing over Ointment or Draught.)

This mon sceall rede ofer drence vel ofer smere.

Deus, Pater omnipotens, et Christe Jesu, Fili Dei vivi, et Spiritus sancte, rogo te ut mittere digneris benedictionem tuam et medicinam celestem super hanc creaturam potionis vel unguenti.

The following benediction over Ale.

This mon scal reda ofer tha feta the ful infalleth.

Domine Sancte Pater, omnipotens aeternae Deus, qui fecisti coelum convertere digneris materiam istam cervise in suavitatem et hilaritatem servis tuis his qui in fide catholica crediderunt (page 116).

Several blessings and exorcisms follow, for hunters' nets for catching wild creatures, goats, stags; for holy water to disperse fiends, protect crops, servants, and fruits, from insects, birds, and demons, &c. ('*Waeter halgunc to thon ilke*').

With netena ungetionu & thiofum.

HABRAHAM,¹ Habraham! equos, capras, et † porcasque benedic latrinibus,² angelus qui positus est super animalia nostra custodiat ea, ut non poterit diabŏlus inequitare illa.³ Habraham teneat vos per⁴ ac divinitas Dei, Deus ad dexteram, angelus ad sinistram,⁵ prophetae vos prosequuntur, martyres antecedant vos, patronesque prosequuntur, vos custodiat Dominus, ovēs et boves, vitulos, equos et apes, custodiantque vos his pastores. Signum crucis Christi Jesu, in nomine Dei summi, per Dominum.

¹ According to the *Heptameron* or *Elementa Magica* of P. de Abano, 'Abraym' is the sun's occult name in spring. But here the appeal may be to the patriarch, who owned many flocks and herds (*Genesis* xxiv, 35). For references to Abraham see *Leechdoms*, i, 388; iii, 286.

² *forsan*, a latrinibus.

³ *cf.* 'When Mungo's mare stood still and swat with fright.' *Pastoral*.

⁴ *per*: gloss., *dherh*.

⁵ *cf.* the familiar 'Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John,' and the devotions or 'Recommendations' which we shall quote from the *Horae*.

After this come the orders of confirmation (*ad infantes consignandos*, page 119) and baptism (with its usual exorcisms), holy water, prayers for the seven canonical hours, &c., and (page 125) a glossed addition in another hand, a prayer against the poison of venomous creatures:—

CONTRA VENENUM.

DEUS meus, et Pater, et Filius, et Spiritus sanctus, cui omnia subiecta sunt, et cui omnis creatura deservit, et omnis potestas subiecta est, et metuit, et expavescit, et draco fugit, et silet vipera, et rubeta illa, que dicitur rana,¹ torpescit, scorpius extinguitur,² vincitur et spilagijs,³ nihil noxium operatur, et omnia venenata et adhuc ferociora repentia, et animalia noxia tenebrantur, et omnes adversae salutis humani radices arrescunt,⁴ tu exstingue hoc venenatum virus, operationes eius mortiferas et vires, quas in se habed,⁵ evacua; et da in conspectu tuo omnibus, quos tu creasti, oculos ud⁶ videant, aures ud⁶ audeant, cor ud⁷ magnitudinem tuam intellegant.

This prayer 'against poison' is found also in the *Book of Nunnaminster*, circa 800, ed. 1889, page 90; the *Book of Cerne*, or *Prayer Book of Aedelwald*, circa 818, ed. 1902, page 157; and the eleventh century Trinity College, Dublin, *Irish Book of Hymns*, ed. 1897, i, 91. In all these it is attributed to St. John the Evangelist, who after seeing a dog, a monkey, and certain persons fall down dead from tasting the envenomed chalice, confidently took it into his hand, and making the sign of the cross, said this prayer, and drank the potion unharmed (*St. Mark* xvi, 18). The scene is familiar in ecclesiastical art. The Irish MS. of Hymns gives, as a conclusion, "Amen, Matheus, Marcus, Lucas, Johannes."

A series of benedictions before the lessons follow, with *Commendationes post nocturnas*, proper for mattins. On pages 129–30 is printed the *Benedictio lactis et mel[lis]*, which properly belongs to Maundy Thursday, and Easter baptism. (See *Egbert's Pontifical*, page 129, and cf. Tertullian, *De corona militis*.) But into it is foisted

¹ add 'quieta,' *Nunnaminster*, *Cerne*, *Irish Hymns*.

² add 'regulus,' *N. H.*; 'et regulus,' *C.* (i.e. the basilisk or cockatrice, translated 'slawerm,' sloughworm, or slowworm).

³ *spilagijs*, a venomous beast; gloss., *spileg se ælterne*. In Bosworth and Toller's Dictionary no further explanation is given. '*Spilangius*,' '*spalangiones*,' appear as phalangii, or tarantulas, *σπάλαιοι* that hide in holes, in Cockayne's *Leechdoms*, &c., i, 306; ii, 112. '*spalagius*,' *N. C.*; '*spelagijs* operatur, *id est*

uestigio [nihil] nocet,' *H.* *Spalagius*, 'a venomous fly,' Birch's *Nunnaminster*, page 27. He refers also to *spalangius* as an equivalent both for lizard (*stellio*) and 'slawurm' (*Elfric*). The word may have been applied to what Sir J. Mandeville calls 'al maner venym.'

⁴ *arrescunt*: gloss., *giscrinca hia*. *arescunt*, *H.*; *arrescent*, *C.*

⁵⁻⁶ *habed* . . . ud, *for habet* ut.

⁶ ut, *N. C. H.*

⁷ et, *Durh.*

a long blessing of crosses to be fixed in houses. It contains the sign ✠ twenty times repeated, and such phrases as 'Signum ✠ Dei vivi . . . Crux ✠ Salvatoris Christi patriarcharum ✠. Crux ✠ prophetarum. Crux ✠ apostolorum,' &c., &c. Then come blessings of grapes, new corn, and a well (*putei*), and some responds, antiphons, and hymns *de tempore*. Also some devotions *de Communi Sanctorum*, and on page 143 the owner's name, written perhaps at Chester-le-Street in 994,¹ "*Dominus salvet, honoret, amet, Aldhunum antistitem*" (with which we may compare the '*salvet, honoret, amet*' of Alcuin, in his dedication of his treatise on the Trinity, to Charlemagne).

The original of pages 145, *li. vii*, to page 162, *li. xvi*, was misplaced by the binder, and therefore occurs also out of place in the printed edition; but the beginning of the quire (pages 145-7) contains some adjurations with Anglo-Saxon gloss. It is entitled 'creatura (gescæft)' or a 'haelgung (consecratio),' or blessing, against birds upon the corn.

SUPER MESSEM PRO AVIBUS [ADIURATIO].

DEUM omnipotentem, te Deum dominantem, deprecamur, qui Filium tuum, Jesum Christum, xii nominibus nominasti, ideo adiuro te, creatura aque, per Panchihelem² archangelum, ut incendantur atque fugantur demones atque volucres, vermes atque mures, atque omnia venenosa animalia, a nostris segitibus, in nomine Dei Patris, et Filii, et Spiritus sancti, qui regnas in secula seculorum.

ITEM PRO AVIBVS.

CREATOR et conservator humani generis, dator gratiæ spiritualis, largitor æternæ salutis, permitte Spiritum tuum sanctum super hanc creaturam aque, ut armata virtute cælestis defensionis ad animæ et corporis proficiat sanitatem, per Dominum.

Four similar prayers, with hallowing of water and of bread against birds, worms, and demons, which might spoil the crops; two of them name the Archangel 'Panchiel' or 'Panachihel,'² and two the demon 'Asmadeus,' or Asmodeus, who was put to flight by the Archangel

¹ Aldwine was last Bishop of Chester-le-Street, before the see was removed to Durham.

² I do not find *Panchihel* the Archangel among the numerous spiritual beings named by P. de Abano and Cornelius Agrippa. 'Peniel' and 'Penaël' occur, and I am inclined to think that Penaël, Panaël, or Panihel (the mysterious Angel of Peniel, or Penuel, whose hidden name the patriarch Israel asked when wrestling by the brook Jabbok) may be the Archangel intended. The

'*Book of Cerne*' (circa 800) begins one of its prayers to the Archangel Michael (with which we may compare one from the *Sarum Hovve* noticed below):—

In Nomine patris, &c.,	Gabriel esto mihi	lurica
	Michahel	„ balthus
	Raphahel	„ scutum
	Urihel	„ protector
	Rumihel	„ defensor
	P(ā)a(n)ihel	„ sanitas,
p. 153, ed. Kuypers.		'Phannihel'

altered later to 'Panihel.'

'Raphahel' and the gall of Tobias' fish.¹ One mentions that Panchiel is accompanied "cum quattuor quadraginta milibus angelorum," and that our Lord named His ".xii. apostolos" with names.² Perhaps the most remarkable is the adjuration of 'conjured bread.' It refers to our Lord's own twelve names.

'Isaac et Jacob' (says H. C. Agrippa, *De Occulta Philos.*, iii, 47) 'familiarem consuetudinem habuerunt cum *Peliele*.' Among Angels of the Third Heaven assigned (according to P. de Abano, in *Elem. Magic.*) to Friday, *ad septentrionem*, are 'Peniel, *Penaël*, Penat, Raphael, Raniel, Doremiel.' The '*fumigium*' for incantation on that day was *costus*.³

CREATURA (ad volatilia) quæ messibus nostris adversantur et comedunt ea, per Dominum Patrem omnipotentem, qui Filium tuum .xii. nominibus nominasti, adiuro te, creatura panis, ut sis ignis ardens adversus insidias diaboli et volatilia, sicut fugit Asmodeus demon, qui fugitivus est a felle piscis, per Raphaelem archangelum, sic fugantur volatilia a segitibus nostris, in nomine Dei Patris, et Filii, et Spiritus sancti.

The last quire, of ninth or tenth century northern writing, is a sort of rudimentary breviary. It contains a curious entry (page 185) in the old vernacular, to the effect that "Aldred the provost wrote these four collects [in honour of S. Cuthbert] before undern (terce) near South Woodgate, at Aclea (Oakley) in Wessex, upon the Laurence-mass day, upon a Wednesday, when the moon was five days old, for Aelfsige, the Bishop, in his tent."

Dr. Skeat suggests that Aclea was South Oakley, in Hampshire, near Basingstoke and Deangate-St.-Lawrence.⁴ The collects of St. Cuthbert must have been entered for Ælfsige (Bishop of Chester-le-Street, A.D. 968-90) on Wednesday, 10th August, 970. The tent, I suppose, was pitched for the consecration of the church. In this sheet I will merely draw attention to the curious notes on the eight ingredients or elements (*octo pondera*) which 'in the beginning of years there came to the making of man,' viz. clay, fire, salt, dew, flowers, cloud, wind, and grace; and, under the mystical account of the divers orders (*gradibus*) of the church—" .iii. Exorcista: refert Josephus⁵ regem Salomonem excogitasse, suamque gentem docuisse," which seems to need some elucidation; and five items from the curious alphabetical instruction—

¹ *Tobit*, iii, 17; vi, 3-7; viii, 2, 3. See (for S. Raphael) pp. 381, 393ⁿ, 407ⁿ, 410.

² H. Corn. Agrippa, *De Occulta Philos.*, iii, 34, gives the 'true names' of the Apostles, 'Aleuzi'=Andrew, &c. &c.

³ For the use of incense in charms see *Leechdoms*, ii, 140, 294, 344.

⁴ On the '*Durham Ritual*,' Philol. Soc. Trans., 1880, p. 6.

⁵ Perhaps we should read '*Josephum*: et.' cf. *Genesis* xl, 8; 1 *Kings* iv, 32.

- A. Adam, primus homo factus a Domino de prima littera, et de *iiii*¹ literis de quibus nominatum est nomen eius.
- B. Bonus filius, id est Abel, qui pietatem præstabat parentibus suis.
- C. Coecatum est, id est, Adam seductus ab Eva, &c. &c.
- H.² Hamum, id est Christus, quia tulit inimicum ex hoc mundo, &c. &c.
- Z.² Zezania, in medio triticorum, id est, peccatores in medio justorum.

cf. 'Un Alphabet Hébreu Anglais au XIV^e Siècle,' contributed by M. Arsène Darmesteter to the *Revue des Études juives*, 1882. Also the Autun '*Interrogationes, seu Joca Monachorum*,' edited by Mons. H. Omont in *Bibliothèque de l'École des Chartes*, t. xlv, 1883, in which there is a curious mediæval riddle (ii, 40) about Elisha being the first to bless salt and water 'in monte Sarat et exorcidiabit (*exorcizavit*) montem illum, et effugabit (*-vit*) inde dæmonia.' It is curious that the office of exorcist is passed over in the other set of puzzles (i, 16-20), where the interrogator asks, 'When did our Lord sing the grail?' Again, 'When was He *ostiarius*, sub-deacon?' &c.

We may form some notion of the condition of things in Northumbria about a century after the coming of Augustine, that is to say in the time of Theodore and Wilfrid, from the Penitential, or 'Answers,' of Theodore, written down by a 'Scholar of the Humbrians' (*Discipulus Umbrensiū*), as edited by Haddan and Stubbs, *Councils*, iii, 176-204, under the date A.D. 668-690.

The section *Of the Worship of Idols, or Of those who sacrifice to Demons*, prescribes a penance of one year or ten, according to the character of the idolatry. Punishments of the duration of sundry years and 'Lents' are prescribed for women who (1) put their children upon the roof, or in the oven (*fornacem*), to cure fever, (2) burn grains when a man dies, for the safety of the living and of the house, or (3) make incantations or divinations of the devil. Priests who (4) practise auguries, auspices, or dreams, or any divinations after the manner of the pagans (*gentilium*)³ were to be suspended; and (5) laymen so offending were to do five years' penance. If a person

¹ Read, perhaps, 'iii litteris.' A Greek origin for the name of our first parent is given in a note, *circa* 1277, in Camb. Univ. MS., Hh. vi, 11, fo. 70, 'Anathole, Dusis, Arthros, Mesymbria': (a book formerly at Ramsey Abbey).

² I select these two letters of the alphabet because they are given imper-

fectly in the printed book (pp. 198-9), and, with the kind assistance of Dr. James A. H. Murray, I can supply the missing words.

³ This phrase is cited in the *Hibernensis*, lxiv, 5, from *Sinodus Anchiritana*, i.e. the 23rd (=24th) canon of Ancyra, A.D. 314.

confessed that he had partaken of food offered in sacrifice to idols, the priest was to deal with him according to his state of health and other circumstances (iii, 190).

The Penitential called Egbert's is placed half a century later (A.D. 732-736). No. (1) is repeated, as is No. (5), with the addition of a seven years' penance for those who raise storms ('*emissores tempestatum*')—a kind of witchcraft which 'Mark Twain' describes as being still known in the middle of the sixteenth century.¹ See *Councils* (H. and S.), iii, 420. No. (4) is repeated in the section *De machina mulierum* (iii, page 424); and in the section *De Auguriis vel Divinationibus* (*ibid.*), No. (2), about putting a child on the roof or in the furnace. Besides these the 'Egbert' Penitential mentions No. (6) observing omens or 'lots of the saints,' falsely so called, or fortune telling by looking into books or writings (*scripturarum*) of any kind, or making a vow by a tree ('*in arbore*') or anything else except a church²; No. (7) defending oneself against darkness ('*quando obscuratur*')³ by crying aloud, and witchcraft; and lastly No. (8) 'Caraios et divinos precantatores filacteria etiam diabolica vel erbas vel facino (*al. succinum*) suis vel sibi impendere, vel quintam feriam (Thursday) in honore Jovis, vel kalendas Januarias secundum paganam causam honorare, si non (desinit), v annos peniteat clericus: si laicus, iii annos peniteat'⁴ (iii, page 424).

The words *caraios* and *filacteria* (and indeed several expressions in this and in the preceding penitential canons) appear in the early collection of canons known as the *Hibernensis*. That document (in *lib. lxiv De auguriis*) gives 'Agustinus' as the authority for two passages about 'karagii' or 'caragii,' in one of which reference is made also to 'divinis et aruspiciis vel *filacteriis*' as well as to 'the Law' (*Leviticus* xx, 27) for stoning the '*phitonicus*,' with a spirit of divination. 'Agustinus' is also quoted as forbidding Christians to 'observe times' as to the days lucky or unlucky to begin a journey or to return home: 'for God hath made every day alike.' We are therefore free in our going out and coming in, if we but sign ourselves with the cross in the name of Jesus Christ, and recite ('*cantantes*') the Creed and the Lord's Prayer. (*Hibern.*, lxiv, 8).⁵

¹ *The Prince and the Pauper*. See also Cockayne, *Leechdoms*, i, pp. xlvii-lii.

² The *Judicium Penitentialis* of the *Missale Vesontionense* (Forbes, *Gallican Liturgies*, pp. 367-8), which is very similar, has here 'ad arbores, vel ad fontes aut cancellos, vel ubicunque, nisi in ecclesia.' (Missal of Bobbio.)

³ *i.e.* at an eclipse.

⁴ This phrase was cited also in the *Hibernensis*, lxiv, 4, where it is referred to the authority of *Sinodus Agathensis*, *i.e.* the 42nd canon of Agde, A.D. 506.

⁵ Thus about 1230 a Lincoln archdeacon enquires, 'An alicubi *levantur arietes*, vel fiunt Scottalos, vel deceretur in preeundo cum vexillo matricis ecclesie.' Spelman, *Conc.*, ii, 193 (c. 30); *cf.* ii, 252, 299.

The quotation about '*caragii*' (*i.e. augurs*) will be found in the Appendix to St. Augustine's Works (ed. Paris, 1838), *sermo* 278, tom. v, col. 3,093, and the name itself in the canons of the Council of Auxerre (A.D. 586, can. 4) and Narbonne (A.D. 589, can. 14). The last-named synod speaks also of the pagan superstition on Thursdays (can. 15), mentioned above. The Council of Auxerre issued another curious canon against a pagan custom (can. 1); which prohibition reappears in our English records: 'Non licet kalendis Januarii vetula (*leg. vitulas, MS. 'vecola'*) aut cervolo facere, vel strenas diabolicas observare: sed in ipsa die sic omnia beneficia tribuantur, sicut et reliquis diebus.' *i.e.* It is forbidden to make calves or deer on the first of January, or to observe the practice of diabolical new year's gifts,¹ but we may give presents as on ordinary days. There is a similar canon (No. 31) in the '*Judicius Penitentialis*' of the *Missale Vesontionense* (*Bobiense, or Gallicanum*), edited by Mabillon (col. 394), and by G. H. Forbes (*Gallican Liturgies*, pages 368-9).

Our Dorset antiquary, Canon C. H. Mayo, found in 1891 what is known as "an Ooser"² in a farmhouse near Yeovil. It consists of a grotesque human face made of wood, with a 'practicable' lower jaw of wood, worked by a string, and attached to it a cow's hide, in which the farm lads would make a fearsome mumming, *facientes vitulam*; "plough-bullockers," or "plough-jags" as we called them in Lincolnshire, "plough-stots" in Yorkshire, and "plough-witchers" in Rutland.

The *filacteria* were doubtless amulets; and we may well believe that the *phylacteries* (containing passages from *Exodus*, &c.) prescribed for Israel (according to *Exodus* xiii, 16; *Deuteronomy* vi, 8, xi, 18), which were imitated by certain Christians (Bingham, *Antiq.*, xvi, 5), were meant to be a wholesome substitute for the heathen charms and amulets of Egypt.

WE have seen in the previous section that amulets were forbidden in centuries the sixth to the tenth. But they still survived. An anonymous writer of the tract or letter, *De Incantatione* (appended to the work of Cornelius Agrippa, *de Occult. Philos.*, Cologne, 1567, page 639), says that for his part, on the authority of Aristotle, *De Lapidibus*, he had often advised noblemen to hang an emerald, as an amulet, from a child's neck as a prophylactic against epilepsy; in like manner a jacinth against the plague, a sardius against bad dreams, a carnelian against quarrels and hæmorrhage;

¹ *strenas*: cf. *strenia*, French *étrennes*. Perhaps the *vitule* were little figures in wax.

² cf. the Berkshire word of reproach, 'Wosbird' = *proles meretricis*.

the onyx, on the other hand, increases bad dreams, and also wrathfulness, and in children promotes the flow of saliva. He adds recipes from Galen, Dioscorides, and Avicenna, and other authorities on medicine, as to the virtues of various strange objects suspended from the neck or otherwise applied. Hence he argues that we ought to give credence to charms, amulets, and incantations.

That delight of our childhood, Hone's *Table Book*, told us how in Westmoreland the churn-staff and all the implements of the cow-house were made, so far as might be, of the wiggan or mountain-ash. For, as we know,

"Rowan ash and red thread
Keep the witches from their speed."

Hone's correspondent (who wrote from Witherslack, near Milnthorpe, Westmoreland) added that 'all honest people' took care (in 1826-7) to have a branch of the mountain-ash at their bed's head by night, and that his mother to that hour carried a hare's foot in her pocket to ward off attacks of witches in the day time (i, 656-7). In the next volume (*Table Book*, ii, 582-4) 'T. C.' wrote two letters from Bridlington in July, 1827, in which he related how in the latter part of the eighteenth century they used to 'burn the witch' in the Yorkshire harvest-field ('*ardere facit grana*,' as the Penitential of Theodore said), or 'brustled pea-reaps' (burnt heaps of peas), as they then called them. His recollections of the expedients practised to avert witchcraft are still more curious (*Table Book*, ii, 583). One of them was to suspend a smooth pebble from the sea beach, by a string through a wave-worn hole in it, to the stable-door key. The 'adjuratio' of 'Habraham,' to prevent the fiend 'riding our animals,' in the tenth century will be remembered. (see page 391).

In the same volume (*Table Book*, ii, 143) is a picture and description of the pendant *Lee Penny* which Sir Simon Locard, or Lockhart, of Lee in Lanarkshire, was said to have procured from a Saracen captive prince as part of his ransom, about 1323. People from Yorkshire (among others) used to cross the Tweed to get water in which this amulet (accidentally brought out from her treasures by the Saracen's wife) had been dipped, to save their cattle from the murrain. The red stone appears to have been set in an early English shilling, depending from a chain.

The '*Kalender of the Shepherdess*,' introduced from France into England in 1503, deals at some length with 'astrologye—physnamy—the complexyons' of mankind, and the various fortunes and destinies of those born under various 'sygnes' or planets. In our own day we have had our "Orion" in little Rutland, "Zadkiel," and other

almanack-makers in other parts of England. In earlier times Salisbury had its J. Securis (or Hatchett) in the time of Queen Elizabeth, and for the meridians in the north J. Ellis printed his '*Prognostication*,' 'chiefly for the latitude and meridian of Chripplesham and all the North parts,' in 1608. For York, R. Kaye in 1608-9, W. Savage in 1611, and P. Ranger in 1615 to 1631. For Lincoln, T. Lakes in 1627. For Newcastle, J. Honiwax in 1630. And for Durham, M. Pierce in 1634 to 1640. Some at least of these went little beyond weather forecasts, others offered predictions much like the Moore's Almanacks of recent times. But I have before me an early eighteenth century book which borrowed the honoured title of '*The Shepherd's Kalendar*,' with the alternative of '*the Citizen's and Country Man's Daily Companion*,' the fourth Edition, with Additions. 12mo. Lond: For A. Bettesworth, C. Hitch (and others), pages iv and 157. It belongs to the year 1706, and contains, among other particulars, lists of unlucky or dangerous days (of the Egyptians), lucky days, certain prognostications, rules showing how to calculate nativities, the art of knowing truth from falsehood, or the hopes of success, or proof of chastity, by calculation based upon names and numbers, the Mosaick Wand to find out hidden treasure, choice secrets in astrology on several useful occasions, a safe way to secure a house, out-house, poultry, cattle, corn, &c., or to catch a thief by writing an astrological figure on parchment, sprinkling it with the juice of nightshade (or, *pro re nata*, of hemlock, or of fumitory, or of vervain), closed with virgin wax and secreted in the place. To drive away a ghost, to prevent the effects of witchcraft, the evil eye, or influence of a malignant planet, a wolf's skin, the skin of a hyena's forehead, 'which may be had at the furrier's shop,' the herb 'nepe,' to be gathered 'so soon as ever the new moon appears,' the fat of a he-weasel, and various astrological squares, are among the requisites prescribed.

The word *amulet* is said by Dr. Skeat to be derived from the Arabic *hamalu*='he carried,' *hamdil*, or *himdyil*, standing for a small Koran, *hung* round the neck as a charm, as well as for a sword-belt, *slung* from the shoulder. Pliny in his *Hist. Nat.* (xxix, 4, 19; xxx, 15, 47) uses the word '*amuletum*' for a talisman, recourse to which he however did not recommend.

For periapts, amulets, and 'wise words,' approved by Marcellus, circa A.D. 380, and Alexander of Tralles, A.D. 550, see Mr. Cockayne's preface, *Leechdoms*, i, pages xviii-xxxi.

The articles in the *Dictionary of Christian Biography*, by Dr. Hort ('*Abrasax*'), and *Antiquities*, by Dean Plumptre ('*Amulet*'),

show how prevalent was the use of talismans among the Jews, and among many who have (perhaps unjustly) been identified with the Gnostics. The letters ΙΑΩ ΣΑΒΑΩΘ ΑΒΡΑΣΑΞ are often found upon them. 'Abraxas' (a name revered by the Basilidians), by gematria, is equivalent to the number 365, which is connected with the number of the heavens and the computed parts of the human frame, as well as with the circle of the year. In like manner, "*Abracadabra*," repeated several times and arranged in eleven diminishing lines, as Serenus Samonicus and Cornelius Agrippa (or in a pentacle, as the author of *Ingoldsbys*) explains, was highly valued. The pentacle is shown as a double triangle,¹ with six points, each terminating in a ✕ in the *Elementa Magica* of Peter de Abano Pataviensis, a thirteenth century astrologer. He directs the sorcerer to begin proceedings by reciting the 'Asperges,' while sprinkling the circle with holy water,² then to say a collect for blessing the odours for fumigation, "Deus Abraham, Deus Isaac, Deus Jacob,³ benedic has creaturas specierum,⁴ ut vim et virtutem odorum suorum amplient, ne hostis nec phantasma in eas intrare possit. Per D. N. J. Christum." After sprinkling the aromatic spices, he exorcises the fire, on which they are to be cremated, in this form:—"Exorcizo te, creatura ignis, per illum, per quem facta sunt omnia, ut statim omne phantasma ejicias a te, ut nocere non possit in aliquo." And the blessing: "Benedic, Domine, creaturam istam ignis, et sanctifica; ut benedicta sit in collaudationem nominis tui sancti, ut nullo nocumento sit gestantibus nec videntibus, Per Dominum," &c.

A *Mass of the Holy Ghost* was to be said over the pentacle, which was to be written under the influence of Mercury, when the moon was waxing, upon kid's vellum, and to be sprinkled *with water from the font*.⁵ The astrologer was to wear a *priest's robe*, if he could obtain it. These preliminaries, and the requirement that he should be *confessed* and *houseled*, and should be provided with a new pot full of holy water *blessed by a priest*, seem to imply that the

¹ cf. H. Corn. Agrippa, *De Occult. Philos.*, ii, 23, on the *pentagon*.

² For holy water in charms, see *Leechdoms*, ii, 136, 138, 140, 156, 334; iii, 56.

³ This is the opening of 'Gelasian' formulas (ed. Wilson, pp. 48, 49), but the spices are the matter for benediction with Jews rather than Christians.

⁴ *species*, i.e. spices.

⁵ On this account, when the hallowed water remained in a font for five or six days (and apparently even for a month), from one christening to another, there

were strict rules that the font should be provided with a lock (*serura*), lest it should be turned in *alios usus* ('*sc. prophanos*,' gloss.), or, as the constitution of St. Edmund, Archbishop, previously Treasurer of Sarum, expressly says, '*propter sortilegia*,' in 1236; or '*ad aliqua nefaria exercenda*,' as Lyndewode explains. (*Provinciale*, iii, tit. 24, 'Baptisterium.') On font-covers, see *Hierurgia Anglicana* (ed. 1902), pp. 1-10; and Micklethwaite, *The Ornaments of the Rubric*: Alcuin Club, Supplement, 1901, p. 10.

'operator' may have had oftentimes at least the parish clerk in collusion with him.¹ After this, the prayer on putting on the robe, though certainly theistic, and perhaps Jewish, has no Christian characteristic. It begins, "Ancor, Amacor, Amides," &c.

Robert Burton's *Anatomy of Melancholy* (I, i, part 2, sec. 1) says that it was common (1621) for 'some men to go first to a witch, and then to a physician: if *one* cannot, *the other* shall.' Such an one 'calls a magician *God's Minister, and his Vicar*, applying that of *vos estis dii* (*Psalm* vi, 1) prophanely to' the 'wizards and white witches, who are common in every village and they have commonly St. Catherine's wheels printed in the roof of their mouth or in some other part about them' (II, i; m. 1, sec. 1).

Sir T. Browne says (*Vulgar Errors*, i, 10): To assert that demons "are afraid of the pentangle of *Solomon* (three triangles intersected and made of five lines), though so set forth with the body of man, as to touch and point out the five places where our Saviour was wounded, I know not how to assent.² If perhaps [the Devil] hath fled from holy water, if he cares not to hear the sound of *Tetragrammaton* (implying *Jehovah*, which in Hebrew consisteth of four letters), if his eye delight not in the sign of the Cross; and that sometimes he will seem to be charmed with words of holy Scripture, and to fly from the letter and dead verballity, who must only start at the life and animated interiors thereof: It may be feared they are but *Parthian* flights, *Ambuscados* retreats and elusory tergiversations: whereby to confirm our credulities, he will comply with the opinion of such powers, which in themselves have no activities. Whereof having once begot in our minds an assured dependance, he makes us rely on powers which he but precariously obeys; and to desert those true and only charms, which Hell cannot withstand."

More than half a century ago a very curious relic was found at Ingleby Arncliffe, near Northallerton, and came into the hands of Mr. J. W. Ord, a Yorkshire journalist and antiquary, and was described by him in his *History of Cleveland*, 1846, pages 38-40. It was an enamelled crucifix of great age (now unhappily lost to sight)³; but one remarkable circumstance about it was that it sounded hollow, and proved to contain two slips of parchment, each covered on one side with a (different) Latin prayer or incantation, which Mr. Ord transcribed. The years passed by, and these parchments also

¹ For masses, as part of a charm, see *Leechdoms*, ii, 136-140, 294, 344; iii, 10, 46. The paten, ii, 136; iii, 10. Church-cross, ii, 136, 344. Mass-priest, ii, 138, 296; iii, 56, 60. Bell, ii, 136, 138.

² See figures i, iii, v, in H. C. Agrippa, *De Occult. Philos.*, ii, 37 (*de humani*

corporis proportionem et mensuram, harmoniaque).

³ Mr. Ord has given a rough drawing of the crucifix in his *Hist. of Cleveland*, Introduction, p. 136.

were mislaid, with the result that some doubt began to be felt whether Mr. Ord had not, through his well-known antiquarian proclivities, been made the victim of a hoax. However, on the death of his surviving brother, in 1902, the original writings recently came to light again; and they are genuine MSS. of the (early) thirteenth century.¹ These are now the property of Mr. W. Richardson, of Guisborough, and, through the kind offices of Mr. T. M. Fallow, I have been courteously allowed by the owner to examine them and to make the transcript which I now offer (with a facsimile) to our readers.

CHARMS FOUND IN THE INGLEBY ARNCLIFFE AMULET CRUCIFIX.

I.

PARCHMENT NO. I. An irregular strip, 11 $\frac{1}{8}$ inches wide, by from 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches in depth. The writing (early thirteenth century) occupies eight long lines of script.

✠ $\frac{a}{G} \frac{1}{a}$ In nomine patris & filii et spiritus sancti amen.

Coniuro nos elphes & demones & omnia genera fantasmatis per patrem & filium & spiritum sanctum, & per sanctam Mariam, matrem domini nostri ihesu christi, & per omnes apostolos dei, & omnes martires dei, et per omnes confessores dei, et per omnes uirgines dei ihesu christi, et uiduas & per quatuor ewangelista[s] Marcum . Mattheum lucam Johennem². & per . [incar]nacionem³ domini nostri ihesu xpi . & per passionem dei, & mortem domini nostri ihesu xpi, & per descencionem dei . ad inferos . & per passionem⁴ domini nostri ihesu xpi ad celos . & per quatuor ewangelistas domini nostri ihesu xpi $\frac{a}{1} \frac{G}{a}$ Marcum $\frac{a}{G} \frac{1}{a}$. Matheum $\frac{a}{G} \frac{1}{a}$. lucam . $\frac{a}{G} \frac{1}{a}$. Johannem . $\frac{a}{G} \frac{1}{a}$. & per uirtutem domini nostri ihesu xpi . & per magna nomina dei ✠ a ✠ G ✠ L ✠ a ✠ ON ✠ teci a † Gromaton⁵ ✠ sabaoth ✠ adonai ✠ & omnia nomina, u⁶ non noceas huic famulo ('famulam' ⁷*interlined*) dei adam osanna⁷ nocte neque die sed per misericordia[m] dei ihesu xpi maximam adiuuante sancta maria matrem † domini nostri ihesu xpi ab omnibus malis predictis & aliis requiescat in pace amen. ✠ $\frac{a}{G} \frac{1}{a}$. In nomine patris & filii & spiritus sancti amen . & requiescunt suo requiescat ('requiescunt'

¹ Dr. G. F. Warner, at the British Museum, has kindly examined the originals and fully confirms my opinion.

² i.e. Johannem.

³ The writing of *nacionem*, probably by mistake for *incarnacionem*, may be due to the length of the lines, this

shortened word occurring at the beginning of line 3 in the original.

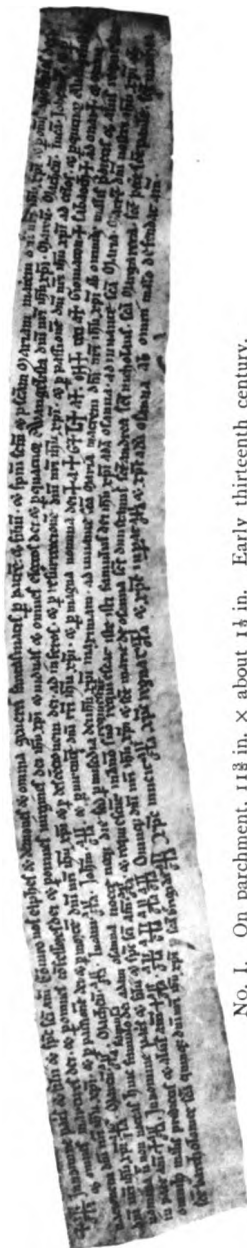
⁴ Read ascencionem.

⁵ i.e. Tetragrammaton.

⁶ The scribe evidently was not strong in his Latin grammar.

⁷ 'Adam' and 'Osanna,' as we shall see, are proper names.

TWO CHARMS FROM THE INGLEBY ARNCLIFFE CRUCIFIX.



No. I. On parchment, 11½ in. x about 1½ in. Early thirteenth century.

Vol. XVII, page 402.



No. II. On parchment, 9½ in. x 2½ in. Early thirteenth century.

Vol. XVII, page 407.

Both the above are the property of W. Richardson, Esq., Guisborough. The Amulet Crucifix has been lost since 1846.

interlined) iste (isti) famulus dei ihesu xpi adam osanna . adiuuante sancta Maria . matrem † domini nostri ihesu xpi ab omnibus malis predictis & aliis amen ✕ $\frac{a}{G} \frac{1}{a}$. $\frac{a}{G} \frac{1}{a}$. $\frac{a}{G} \frac{1}{a}$. $\frac{a}{G} \frac{1}{a}$. $\frac{a}{G} \frac{1}{a}$. Quinque¹ domini nostri ihesu xpi & sancte marie de osanna sanctus dunstanus sancte andrea sanctus nicholaus . sancta Margareta . sancte petre sancte paule sancte mathea sancte bartholomee sancta quinque¹ domini nostri ihesu xpi þ² sancta brigitte $\frac{a}{G} \frac{1}{a}$ Xpc regnat $\frac{a}{G} \frac{1}{a}$ & xps inperat $\frac{a}{G} \frac{1}{a}$ & xps adam osanna ab omni malo defendat amen.

(Verso, blank.)

Translation.

✕ Agla. In the Name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost. Amen. I conjure you, ye elves and demons, and every kind of phantom, by the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, and by St. Mary, the mother of our Lord Jesu Christ, and by all the Apostles of God, and all the martyrs of God, and by all the confessors of God, and by all the virgins of Jesu Christ [our] God, and the widows, and all the elect of God, and by the four Evangelists of our Lord Jesu Christ, Mark, Matthew, Luke, and John, and by the [Incar]nation of our Lord Jesu Christ, and by God's passion, and the death of our Lord Jesu Christ, and by God's descent into hell, and by the Resurrection of our Lord Jesu Christ, and by the Ascension³ of our Lord Jesu Christ into heaven; and by the four evangelists of our Lord Jesu Christ. Agla. Mark. Agla. Matthew. Agla. Luke. Agla. John. Agla. and by the virtue of our Lord Jesu Christ, and by the great names of God ✕ a ✕ g ✕ l ✕ a ✕ on ✕ tetra ✕ grammaton ✕ Sabaoth ✕ adonai ✕ and all names, that thou hurt not this servant (*or* handmaid) of God, Adam [or] Osanna, by night nor day, but by the exceeding mercy of Jesus Christ [our] God, with the help of S. Mary, the mother of our Lord Jesu Christ, he [and she] may rest in peace from all the aforesaid evils and all else. Amen. ✕ Agla. In the Name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost. Amen. And his folk may rest and this (*or* these) servant(s) of our God Jesu Christ, Adam [and] Osanna, may rest, through the help of Saint Mary, mother of our Lord Jesus Christ, from all the aforesaid evils, and all other. Amen. ✕ Agla.

¹⁻¹ The five crosses relate to the *Quinque Vulnere* of the Crucifix.

² The Anglo-Saxon thorn-letter *th*. Here perhaps it means ['I adjure']

the(e); *or* ['By the help of'] 'the(e), St. Bridget.'

³ The MS. has, by error, 'per passionem' (for 'per ascensionem').

Agla . Agla . Agla . Agla . The five [wounds] of our Lord Jesu Christ, and [five joys]¹ of St. Mary of Osanna, St. Dunstan, St. Andrew, St. Nicholas, St. Margaret, St. Peter, St. Paul, St. Matthew, St. Bartholomew, the five holy [wounds] of our Lord Jesu Christ, the[e] St. Brigit. Agla. Christ is King. Agla. Christ reigns as Ruler . and may Christ defend Adam [and] Osanna from all harm. Amen.

The ✕ at the beginning was of course indispensable in every exorcism, as in all dealing with the creatures and elements of the world—even the horn-book and primer of 'elementary' education, which had their cris-cross row even down to the 'British Battledore' (*circa* 1700), which was in the calico scrap-book of my own babyhood, from which Mr. Tuer has figured it in his *History of the Horn-Book*, page 170. And so Mr. Hawker, of Morwenstow, rhymed in 1845 (*Poems*, page 173):—

Christ His Cross shall be my speed :
Teach me, Father John, to read.

Thus the cross was regularly used at grace before meat ; so that Durandus in his account of the blessing of the Paschal Lamb (*Rationale Divinorum*, VI, lxxxvi, 8) not only mentions, from the *Dialogus Gregorii*, that a nun who once ate a lettuce in the convent garden without making the sign of the cross, was consequently entered by a demon, but that he himself had seen a girl at Bologna (*circa* 1250–80), who had been possessed by two devils, as she confessed to the exorcist, because she had eaten a pomegranate unblessed. I have a little book of instructions for the Malines Seminary, *Ritus Sacri*, printed at Mechlin in 1761, which warns the clergy to be careful to make a proper cross, not 'signum rotæ, sive *circulum diaboli*.'

The reader will of course notice the fear of elves ('elphes') ; and repeated mention of St. Mark before St. Matthew. The mention of elves . ('elphes') in this connexion is somewhat similar to that in an earlier 'adjuration,' which appears in a remarkable eighth century book of prayers (British Museum, *Royal MS.*, 2 A. xx, fo. 45^b), which has been described by Sir E. M. Thompson in the MSS. Catalogue, by Mr. Walter de Gray Birch, in an appendix to the *Nunnaminster MS.* (pages 109–10), and recently edited by Dom Kuypers in the appendix to the early liturgical portion of the *Book of Cerne*, page 221. It begins, after an 'Obsecro,' somewhat similar to the famous '*Lorica*,' with a curiously written but

¹ Or rather, perhaps, the five dolours.

familiar Greek formula, "*Eulogumen patera*," &c., meaning, 'We praise Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, both now and ever and to the ages of the ages. Amen. Adiuro te satanae diabolus aelfae per Deum vivum ac verum, et per trementem¹ diem iudicii, ut refugiat² ab homine illo qui abeat hunc aepist scriptum³ secum in nomine Dei patris, et Filii, et Spiritus sancti.'

This 'letter,' or 'adjuration,' was evidently *to be carried as a charm upon the person*; as was also the name of St. Cassius, with threefold repetition of the Lord's Prayer, to stop bleeding, according to a twelfth century addition on the fly-leaf of the same book. This is printed by Birch, '*An Ancient MS.*,' or 'Book of Nunna-Minster, Winton' (Hants. Record Society), page 112.

There is also a charm or prayer for sleep, founded upon the narrative of the *Septem Dormientes, Martyres*, of Ephesus,⁴ and a prayer for hearing, by the intercession of St. Blaise. In the eighth century (original) portion of the same MS. there are two or three other charms against hæmorrhage (*Book of Cerne*, app., pages 207, 223),⁵ one of them a mixture of Greek and Latin, addressed to 'Beronica' (St. Veronica), who was not only connected with the Legend of the Holy Face, but (by tradition) identified with the Woman with the Issue of Blood (*St. Matthew ix, 20, &c.*).

In Cockayne's collection of *Leechdoms*, &c., we meet with 'elves' of various kinds:—Land elves, and water elves, *ruircolas musas, castalidas*, elf-disease, elf-hiccup; there is a recipe for the 'water-elf disease, when the nails of the hand are livid, and the eyes lacrymose and downcast'; a salve for all the elfish kin, for elves and uncouth company, dwarves, mares, night mares (mare=spirit), *incubi*, &c. (*Leechdoms*, i, pages xlv, xlvii; ii, pages 65, 138, 140, 290, 296, 306, 334, 348, 350; cf. 38.) The elves in Shakespeare's time,⁶ though mischievous, were looked upon with tolerance. In T. Heywood's eyes they were simply graceful; but in the Yorkshire parchment, as in the charms of the earlier *Leechdoms*, they are entirely baneful agents.

Scrivener in his *Introduction to Criticism of N. T.*, pages 70, 71, &c., gives 'Matthew, John, Luke, Mark,' as 'the true *Western* order,' and mentions some other permutations, but not the one before us.

¹ i.e. tremendum.

² refugiat.

³ i.e. 'qui habeat hanc epistolam scriptam.'

⁴ For the Seven Sleepers, cf. *Leechdoms*, iii, 42, 294.

⁵ For the use of the cross against hæmorrhage, see *Leechdoms*, i, 394. St.

Veronica (Beronica, Murunice), ii, 138, 140, 348; iii, 66, 78. St. Helena, i, 384; cf. iii, 60, 286. Longinus, miles, i, 393.

⁶ Shakespeare does not call his elf 'diabolus,' but 'Ariel,' which was the name of an angelic being for the occult philosopher.

The mysterious word 'Aglā,' so often repeated, and once 'Aglā . on . tetragrammaton' (here "teci a Gromaton") 'sabaoth adonai,' are among the mysterious names of the Almighty, on which the famous occult scientist, Henry Cornelius Agrippa, subsequently, in 1510, wrote a remarkable exposition in his *De Occulta Philosophia*, iii, cap. 10.

AGLA is the Hebrew acrostic of the sentence equivalent to 'Tu es Fortis Ineternum, Deus,' which is said to have been revealed to the patriarch Lot. It stands as the opening of one of the very antient Jewish prayers of the Synagogue, which is anterior to the Mishnah of the Talmud, viz. No. 2, among the 'Eighteen Benedictions,' or Shemoneh-Esreh of the 'Amidah.' I have noticed the letters 'AGLA' scattered about the pentacle of a thirteenth century writer on magic, Peter de Abano, in his *Heptameron*, or *Elementa Magica*. He speaks of it as "nomen Dei AGLA, quod Loth audiuit." ON, the Greek \omicron ω ν (compare the Apocalypse, i, 8), was known to the mediæval Cabalists as one of "three secret names, 'agla, on, tetragrammaton,'" to be used in adjurations. (P. de Abano, *Elem. Magic*. Exorcismus spirituum aereorum.) Mr. Isaac H. Jeayes has noticed the letters "A.G.L.A." on an antient seal among Westminster Abbey Charters.

'Tetragrammaton,' the name of four letters, usually called by us 'Jehovah,' is familiar to us all in pictured indications of the glory of the Lord, the Hebrew letters 'JHVH' being commonly written within a triangle surrounded by a halo of irradiation. 'Sabaoth' (of Hosts) and 'Adonai' (Lord) are names well known.¹ 'Adam' and 'Osanna' at first sight seemed words of mystery occurring naturally enough in a cabalistic writing. But it is clear that 'Osanna' was a Yorkshire name, as, looking in the index to *Feodarium Prioratus Dunelm.*, we find a reference in Durham to 'Osanna, uxor Thome de Heringtone,' page 200n (Patent of 23 March, 1291-2), at Houghall; and 'Osanna de Tameton' occurs in the *Guisborough Chartulary*, ii, 28n, 59, in 1234. It was apparently a female Christian name.² I suppose, therefore, that *Adam* and *Osanna* were the names of the man and wife to whom the crucifix belonged at the time when the 'adjuration' was written, or that just possibly they were representative sex names, somewhat like our initials *N.* or *M.*, 'A. B.,' and 'C. D.,' and that the names were so put in, perhaps, before the crucifix found an owner.

¹ The divine names which occur in *Leechdoms* are: 'A. n.' (ii, 138; iii, 60, 62, 70); 'Emmanuel' (ii, 140; iii, 52); 'Leo de tribu Juda' (ii, 136); 'Iao Sabaoth Adonai Eloï' (i, xx; ii, 348; iii, 66); 'Agios' (i, 386, 398; ii, 136,

348); Jehe, Aius, Aius, Aius, Sanctus, &c. Domines Deus Sabaoth. Amen. Alleluiah (ii, 348).

² Dr. G. F. Warner observes that 'Osanna' occurs as a female name in the 'Exeter Book' of the twelfth century.

What exactly is meant by '*Sancte Marie de Osanna*' I cannot conjecture, unless it be 'that St. Mary who is Osanna's patron.'

S. Pepys embodied in his *Diary* (31 December, 1664), when tearing up many of his papers, three 'charmes,' in English, against 'a thorne,' 'a cramp,' and 'a burning,' and one, in Latin, 'for stenching of blood.' To-day, as I am writing, a Wiltshire clergyman tells me of a parishioner (of Devonian extraction) who thoroughly believes in repeating *Psalm* viii, 2, thrice, fasting, as a sure remedy for 'thrush' in children.

I will collect here the names of the saints specially mentioned in this writing—with a fine contempt for grammatical terminations, for some of them look like vocative cases, though the grammatical construction starts fairly with some nominatives. Perhaps local knowledge may detect something from their collocation. The names are:

SS. Mary, Andrew, Nicholas, Margaret, Peter, Paul, Matthew, Bartholomew (Quinque Vulnera), and S. Brigit.¹

"[Christus Vincit,] Christus Regnat, Christus inperat" will be recognised as occurring at the beginning of the Coronation Litany used for Queen Matilda by Archbishop Aldred in 1068. (See Maskell, *Mon. Rit.*, ii, 85. Also Dr. Legg's *Westminster Missal*, ii, 714*n*.) It is found likewise in the thirteenth century Worcester Tropes (*Laudes in Die Pasche*), an 'Acclamation' printed in Frere's *Winchester Troper*, page 130. Also used at Limoges, for Easter; *ibid.*, page 174; *cf.* xxvi.

II.

PARCHMENT No. II. A strip of parchment 9½ inches wide by 2½ inches in depth; one of the lower corners (sinister) cut off. This is in a larger handwriting than No. I. It is written in seven lines. The middle of the piece has perished, where the creases in folding made a corner. It is in peculiar thirteenth century writing.

a	L	Aue ihesu xpe uerbum patris, filius uirginis, ² <i>sancte marie</i> ³ . Agnus dei ihesu xpi ⁴ . salus mundi, hostia sacra . verbum caro . fons pietatis ✠ Aue ihesu xpe ⁴ splendor patris . princeps pacis . ✠ Janua celi ✠ panis uiuus ✠ uirginis partus ✠ uas puritatis ⁵ ✠ Aue ihesu
g	a	

¹ The saints who are named in Cockayne's *Leechdoms* are: St. Mary (i, 392, &c.); Peter, &c. (i, 390, 394; iii, 64); Matthew, Mark, &c. (i, 388, 398; ii, 140; iii, 10, 14, 24, 52, 288, 290); Veronica, Longinus, Helena, Raphael (w, s); Felicitas (i, 390); Eugenius, Stephanus, Protasius, Sambucus, Dionisius, Chesilius, Quiriacus (iii, 294); Nicasius (for small-pox, iii, 295); Brigit (i, 390; iii, 78); Sigismund, Cassian, German, and others

corruptly written (iii, 78); Blaise (iii, 295); Machutus and Victorius (against a dwarf, iii, 38); Maximian, Malchus, John, Martinian, Denys, Constantia, Serapion (against warts, iii, 42); Garmund (i, 384).

² *omit* '*Sancte Marie*,' *Horae Sarum*, 1535-36.

³ *Horae omits*.

⁴ *Horae* transposes the verses.

⁵ *uas deitatis*, *Horae Sarum*.

xpe lumen celorum gloria sanctorum¹ ✠ uisio pacis ✠ deitas² integra
 ✠ uerus homo ✠ flos . & fructus uirgin[itatis ✠]³ Aue ihesu xpe ✠
 lumen celi ✠ precium mundi ✠ gaudium nostrum ✠ Angelorum
 panis ✠ cordis iubilus ✠ Rex et sponsus uirgin[itatis]⁴ ✠

✠ Aue ihesu xpe ✠ uia dulcis : ✠ ueritas⁵ summa : ✠ premium
 nostrum : ✠ caritas uera : ✠ fons amoris : ✠ pax dulcedo ✠
 Requies nostra ✠ uita perhennis⁶ amen ✠.

(*Verso*, blank.)

(*Translation*.)

✠ HAIL, JESUS CHRIST, WORD OF THE FATHER, Son of the Holy
 Virgin Mary, O Lamb of God, Jesu Christ, Salvation of the
 World, Holy Victim, ✠ Door of Heaven ✠ Thou Living Bread ✠
 Virgin-born ✠ Vessel of purity⁷. ✠ Hail, Jesus Christ, Light of
 Heaven, Glory of the Saints, ✠ Vision of Peace, ✠ Godhead
 unsullied, ✠ Very Man ✠ Flower and Fruit of maidenhood. ✠ Hail,
 Jesus Christ, Light of Heaven, ✠ Ransom of the world, ✠ our Joy,
 ✠ the Bread of Angels, ✠ the heart's Rejoicing ✠ King and Bride-
 groom of virginity.

✠ Hail, Jesus Christ, our sweet Way ✠ supreme Truth ✠ our
 Reward . ✠ true Charity ✠ Wellspring of Love ✠ our Peace
 ✠ our Rest ✠ our never-ending Life. Amen.

Mr. Edgar Hoskins, in his excellent '*Primers, Sarum, York, and Roman*,' 8vo, Longmans, 1901, page 149, mentions an edition of the Sarum *Horae B. Mariae Virginis*, printed by F. Regnault, Paris, 1531, as containing a prayer beginning '*Ave Domine Jesu Christe, verbum Patris*,' under the title of "*A prayer at the elevation*." In the very early edition of the Sarum *Horae*, printed on vellum by Wynkyn de Worde at Westminster, about 1494, is one which begins precisely as our parchment No. II (*i.e.* without the insertion of 'Domine'). In 1494 it is headed '*Ad elevationem corporis Christi*.'—'*Prayers to the sacrament at levation*' (Hoskins, page 111). I find it likewise in the Sarum *Horae* printed by Regnault, 4to, 1535 (25 May, 1536, in colophon), on leaf lvij foll. Several of the prayers just before and after it ("*at the sacrynge of the masse*") have pardons or indulgences ("*a hondred days*," "*vij yere*," "*as many days of pardon as there were woundes in the body of our lorde in the tyme of hys byter*")

¹ 'laus angelorum,' *Hor. Sar.*

² Here in the MS. 'deitas' has been written (at the end of line 3) *before* the cross, as well as after it, and is not altered.

³ Letters worn away.

⁴ 'virginis matris,' *Horae Sarum*, 4to, 1535-6.

⁵ 'veritas,' *Horae*.

⁶ 'pax durabilis et vita perennis,' *Horae*.

⁷ 'Vessel of the Godhead.' *Sarum Horae*.

passyon, the whyche were v . M . iiij . hondred . iiij . scoure et . v .") attached to them. This prayer is not here said to have been indulgenced. The section in which it occurs begins thus:—

¶ *An other deuoute prayer to the holy
sacrement of the awter.*

O sacrum conuiuium (&c.)

℣. *Panem de celo.*

℞. *Omne delectamentum.*

Oremus.

DEUS qui nobis, &c. (*i.e.* St. Thomas Aquinas' Collect for Corpus Christi). And then our form, "*Aue Jesu Xp̄e verbum patris,*" &c.

The running heading of the open page here is, "*In eleuatione Corporis Christi.*" So it was clearly used in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries by lay-folk as a devotion in the most solemn moments of the mass.

I have given in the footnotes some various readings from the *Horae* of this edition, of which a copy happens to be here in Marlborough. The prayer continues, after the end of our devotion, 'Ave sacratissimum et preciosissimum corpus Christi, qui' in ara crucis pro mundi salute fuit positum,' &c. &c. It then proceeds to '*An other deuoute prayer shortly after the eleuacyon of our lorde.* In presentia sacrosancti corporis et sanguinis tui,' &c. &c. Before taking leave of this edition of the Prymer, or *Horae*, I may mention that it contains a few devotions, which show how the lay folk of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries were given some forms which are lineal descendants of the perhaps less spiritual 'adjurations' of the tenth century which we have mentioned on earlier pages. For instance, on leaf lvi:

"¶ *Thys epystell of our sauour sendeth our holy father pope Leo to the emperour Carolo magno² of the whyche² we fyndest wrytem² who that bereth thys blessynge vpon hym et³ sayth it ones a daye shall obteyne . xl . yere of pardon et³. lxxx . lenttynge . & he shall not perysshe wyth soden deth.*

CRUX ✕ Christi sit mecum . Crux ✕ xp̄i est quam semper adoro .
Crux ✕ xp̄i est vera salus . Crux ✕ Xp̄i superat omne gaudium
. Crux ✕ Christi soluit vincula mortis . " &c. &c. " ✕ Tu

¹ *leg.*, 'quod.'

² Leo III, A.D. 795.

³ Complaints were made that Regnault did not employ a printer who knew English. See my *Directorium Sacerdotum*, ii, 654n.

diabole fuge a me ✠ ecce crucem domini ✠ fugite partes
aduerse: vicit leo de tribu Juda, radix David alleluya . Et benedictio
dei patris maneat semper . Amen . Pater noster . Aue."

There are twenty-two crosses marked in the aforesaid prayer, and it has prefixed to it one of the woodcuts of the 'Images of Pity' or 'Armes of Christes passyon' (No, vii), which I have had reproduced in facsimile for the Henry Bradshaw Society's *Directorium Sacerdotum*, or Sarum Pye, vol. ii, *in fine*. On leaf lxxv, among *Suffragia*, we find: "In nomine patris, &c. ✠ Sancte Michael, esto michi lorica . ✠ Sancte Gabriel, esto michi galea ✠ S. Raphael scutum . ✠ S. Uriel defensor ." &c. (See above, page 393n.)

¶ *Oratio contra mortalitatem hominum atque pestem.*

PER signum Thau ✠ a peste epydimie libera nos Jesu . Hic est
titulus triumphalis . Jesus Nazarenus rex iudeorum . Christus
venit in pace . Deus homo factus est Jesus . Amen . Sancte Deus .
Sancte fortis . &c. &c.

On leaf lxxxv^b:

¶ *A deuoute innuocacion and prayer of all the blessyd names of our
lorde Jesu Cryst as we fynde them wrytem † in holy scripture. Oratio.*

OMNIPOTENS dominus . ✠ Christus . ✠ Messyas . ✠ Sother .
✠ Emmanuel . ✠ Sabaoth . ✠ Adonay &c. ¹✠ Homo
✠ Usyon¹ . ✠ Saluator . ✠ Alpha . ✠ & oo² ✠ Fons ✠ (et) Origo .
✠ Spes ✠ Fides ✠ charitas . ✠ Oza ✠ Agnus . ✠ Ouis . &c. ✠ Leo.
✠ Uermis³ &c. ✠ Ego sum qui sum &c. ✠ Caput . ✠
Otheo tecos⁴ . ✠ Tetragrammaton⁵ . ✠ Ista nomina me protegant ." &c.

The names of the three Magi, or Kings of Colen, follow, with the Apostles and Evangelists. There are forty-five crosses printed in this prayer, and prefixed to it is a larger 'Image of Pity'; facsimile No. vi in my *Directorium Sacerdotum*, 1901.

On fo. lxxxvi^b of the *Horae* of 1535-36 is an adjuration against thunderstorms:—

¹ Homo . Usyon : *i.e.* 'Homousion'
(of one substance).

² oo : *i.e.* ω (Omega).

³ cf. Ps.

⁴ "Θεόρωκος.

⁵ Tetragrammaton (*Jehovah*). See
p. 406.

¶ *Oratio contra tonitrua et tempestates.*

TITULUS triumphalis . Jesus Nazarenus rex iudeorum.¹ Christus vincit : Christus regnat² : Christus nos benedicat : et ab omni tonitruo, tempestate et omni malo liberet et defendat. Amen.
³Ecce ✠ crucem domini fugite partes aduerse : vicit leo de tribu iuda : radix Dauid alleluya³. Kyrie eleyson &c. Pater noster . Et ne nos . Sed libera. Oremus.

OMNIPOTENS sempiternus deus, parce metuentibus vt post noxios ignes nubium vimque procellarum in materiam tue laudis transeat tue comminatio potestatis . Per Jesum . Pater . Aue .

And then a devotion to St. Denys, George, Christopher, the (23 or more) '*Auxiliares*,' as they were sometimes called.

This long paper might easily be doubled in length if we added extracts from the Rev. Oswald Cockayne's three vols. of '*Leechdoms, Wartcunning and Starcraft, of Early England*' (Rolls Series), 1864. We must, however, content ourselves with a reference to three or four:

(1) The charm against toothache or neuralgia ('*migranea*,' i.e. *hemikrania*, '*megrim*') beginning "Christus super marmoreum sedebat. Petrus tristis ante eum stabat; manum ad maxillam tenebat," &c. (iii, page 64), deserves mention, not for its own sake, but because it has come down to our own times in Scotland, Ireland, Devon, &c. (*Notes and Queries*, 1st S., i, pages 293, 349, 397, 429; iii, 258.)

(2) *On hearing that thy cattle are lost*, before aught else, say 'Bædlem hatte seo buruh,' &c.

("Bethlehem hight that borough,
 On which Christ's light had birth.
 It is famed through middle earth.
 So may this theft be made known among men,
 Through the holy Rood of Christ. Amen.")

Then repeat to each quarter of the heaven⁴ an adjuration that, as the holy Cross was hidden and then found, so may thy lost cattle be found. (*Leechdoms*, iii, page 60, sec. 91.)

(3) *Against warts*.⁵ Take seven little wafers (*oflætæn*), such as one offers with (at mass), and write on them these names: 'Maximianus,

¹ See p. 410.

² See p. 407.

³ See pp. 406n, 410.

⁴ The four quarters of the heaven are among the heavenly powers conjured

(with apostles, evangelists, prophets, elders, and saints) in the Vatican Basilica *Coniurationes demonum*, cir. 1500, mentioned on p. 387.

⁵ *Leechdoms*, iii, p. 42.

Malchus, Johannes, Martinianus, Dionysius, Constantinus, Serafion.' Then sing the charm into the left ear, the right ear, and over his head.¹ And let one who is a maid hang the charm about his head :

<p>" Here there stands A spider-man, Holding his hands Upon his ham. Says, ' Here's my hack : Get on his back ! Lay thee quick Against his neck.' From earth, like a boat, Away they float ! Then so soon as they Had floated away,</p>	<p>Ever anew More cool they grew. But, soon and gay, The wild thing's sister To speak has addressed her, And said her say. She promised and swore That never more This thing shall harm Him who gets this charm, Or him that can say it. Amen. So be it !"</p>
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The references to the apostles and evangelists, Berenice (Veronica), &c., interspersed with sundry crosses, curiously disposed, the sacred and mystic names (Emmanuel, &c.) the mention of elves and dwarfs and herbs, &c., the scraps of Greek and Arabic, &c., and the admixture of superstitious acts with Christian holy water, rites, and masses, as seen in the old Leechdoms of this country, are too numerous for our present scope.

¹ I infer that the cause of the headache was considered to be the presence of a spider creeping through the ear. My son tells me that in his district in Southern Nigeria, a ju-ju man recently

assured him that a sick native had 'a tortoise in his back.' To the interpreter this seemed such an obviously probable misfortune that no further information was to be acquired.

THE RECTORY OF FISHLAKE.

F. R. FAIRBANK, M.D., F.S.A.

THE Rectory of Fishlake has an interesting history. Fishlake is one of the places where the body of St. Cuthbert rested during its wanderings¹; it is therefore natural that the church should be dedicated to him. It is one of the churches which were given by the third Earl Warren to Lewes Priory. In the year 1352 it was given up by the Priory to King Edward III in exchange for the rights and privileges of naturalisation; previously to this Lewes had been considered and treated as an alien house, and had been taken into the King's hands whenever there was war between England and France. This period of its history is dealt with in a former volume of this Journal,² and is now only briefly referred to. The church then came into private patronage for a time, and was given to the Prior and Convent of Durham, as an endowment for their College at Oxford, known before the Dissolution of Monasteries as Durham College. Afterwards it was re-founded as Trinity College. It is the period of private patronage, and the gift of it to Durham, which is now specially considered.

In the former article, above referred to, Hunter's list of the Rectors of Fishlake³ is given in full for convenience; the names in the present list, which occur in it, are marked with an asterisk (*).

¹ It has been handed down among the traditions of the Monastery of Durham that Fishlake was one of the places where the body of St. Cuthbert rested. A list of those places was compiled by Prior Wessington in 1416, and placed over the choir door of the Church of Durham. The original compilation, in the handwriting of the Prior, is still preserved in the Durham Treasury, and under the shire of "York," he gives the names of "Pesholme," "Fysshlake," and "Acworth." Also there is a document in the Registry of the Dean and Chapter of Durham which points in the same direction. It is an agreement, dated 22 September, 1438, between the Prior and Convent of Durham and Richard Wryghte, of Fysshlake, yeoman, who thereby became tenant of a portion of ground now

forming part of the garden of the Vicarage. It is therein called "Cuthbertshaven"—"vulgariter vocatum Cuthbertshaven." The name is now lost locally, but there is a landing-place from the river still at the exact site of the land referred to. (Canon Ornsby in *Associated Architectural Societies' Reports*, 1857, pp. 93, 94.) Canon Fowler has called my attention to the "Metrical Life of S. Cuthbert" (*Surtree Society*, lxxxvii, ll. 4741-4764), in which nothing is said of the bearers of his body "rayking," or roaming, further south than Crayke. From this place the saint's body was, according to the "Metrical Life," moved northwards to Chester-le-Street.

² Vol. xii, pp. 36-37.

³ *South Yorkshire. Deanery of Doncaster*, vol. i, p. 192.

RECTORS OF FISHLAKE.

- *(1242. Hunter under this date gives Tozeramundus de Farenze, instituted 14 kal. Oct. (Sept. 18) on the presentation of the Prior and Convent of Lewes.) This appears in several points incorrect, and to be a mistake for the following :—
1247. Joceranus, instituted, "salva pensione," by Archbishop Walter Gray. (*Reg. Archbishop W. Gray* (Surtees Society), page 102.) In 1249, at the request of the Archbishop-elect of Lyons, Archbishop Walter Gray granted him a license of non-residence from St. Laurence's Day (Aug. 10), for the next three years. (*Ibid.*, page 260.)
- Circa* 1252. Gerard de Grandison. Instituted about this date by Archbishop Walter Gray. Grandison was a chaplain of the Pope, and Bishop of Verdun, Western France, 1275–78. (Gam's *Series Episcoporum*, page 652.) In 1268–9 a certain John of Skelton, clerk, appears to have claimed the Rectory on the death of a person, John by name—probably a *locum tenens* for Grandison, who was doubtless non-resident—who, he alleged, had been Rector. On March 2 of that year Archbishop Giffard, of York, gave sentence that John of Skelton had no title to the Rectory; that it was in the possession of Gerard de Grandison, Papal Chaplain, who had been instituted therein sixteen years and more before by Archbishop Walter Gray; and that the preceding Rector was called Jocerandus. (*Reg. Archbishop Giffard* (Surtees Society), page 160.)
- **Circa* 1300. John de Warrenne. He resigned in 1327. In 1306, on 4 non. Junii (June 2), Pope Clement V granted to John, son of John, Earl of Warrenne, of the diocese of Hereford, who, having been ordained priest under age, held the churches of Westbiri, Dorkinge, and Fishlake, in the dioceses of Winchester and York, and a canonry and prebend of York, without papal dispensation to retain the same. (*Cal. Papal Registers. Papal Letters*, ii, page 11.) He had a dispensation for illegitimacy on 10 kal. Jan. (December 23), 1291, from Richard de Swinefield, bishop of Hereford, "cum legitime nobis constet te de soluto fore genitum et soluta, ac paterne incontinenzie imitatore non esse, set conversacionis et vite honeste, ac sufficientis sciencie et etatis legitime, aliasque tibi merita suffragari." (*Reg. Joh. Romani*, folio 24.) His brother, William de Warene, clerk, had a similar dispensa-

tion from the same Bishop. John, son of Sir John, Earl of Warenne, was admitted to the church of Dewesbiry on 15 kal. Aug., anno 8 (July 18, 1293), on the presentation of the Prior and Convent of Lewes, the custody of the church being committed to Sir William de Rouleby, priest, till the Lent ordinations. (*Ibid.*) On 17 kal. Julii (June 15), 1294, the custody was prolonged till Hilary next, but on 19 kal. Sept. (Aug. 14) following he, whilst only a subdeacon, was instituted to Dewsbury church in the person of Sir Oliver de Wysete, priest, his proctor. (*Ibid.*, folio 27.) His brother, William, also a subdeacon, was on the same day instituted to the church of Hatfield in the person of the same proctor. John was appointed Jan. 2, 1295-6, to the prebend of Tockerington, in the cathedral of York, in the Peculiar of Hexham. (Le Neve's *Fasti*, iii, 217.) He was then rector of Westbury. Previously to 1301 a payment of 10 marks yearly had been granted by the pope to the Carthusian priory of Trisulti, diocese of Alatri, south-east of Rome, out of the rectory of Fishlake, for sixty years. It had been paid for some time, but for many years had remained unpaid. In that year—1301—the pope ordered satisfaction to be made, and if necessary, the rents, etc., were to be seized till the prior and Convent were satisfied. (*Cal. of Papal Letters*, i, page 595.) This bull is given in *Archbishop Greenfield's Register*, i, 58. On his resignation

- *1327, Geoffrey de Cotes, priest, of Grimsby, King's clerk, was presented by the King. (*Cal. of Patent Rolls*, 1327, pp. 123, 315.) On 2 kal. Julii (June 30) the Archbishop appointed Sir John de Camesale, priest, his proctor in the Church and Rectory of Fisshelake (*Reg. Melton*, fo. 169); and on 14 kal. Sept. (Aug. 19) he issued a commission to Master John de Wodehous, his Official and Commissary General, Mr. Thomas de Neville, Professor of Civil Law, Master William de Jafford, and Master Adam de Spiriden, to make inquisition on the church of Fisshe-lake, to which the King had presented Geoffrey de Cotes, it being in the Royal gift by reason of the temporalities of the Prior and Convent of Lewes being in the Royal hands in consequence of the war with France. (*Ibid.*, fo. 170.) The finding of the commission was adverse to Cotes's claim to the Rectory, and on 3 non. Dec. (Dec. 3), 1328, the Archbishop had to invoke the aid of the secular arm against him, as he had been excommunicated by the Abbot of Roche, at the instance

of Bertrand de Sancto Genesio, dean of Angoulême, the agent of Master Peter de Vaurelli, the true Rector, for intruding into the church. (*Ibid.*, fo. 175*d.*) He was absolved from this excommunication on 9 kal. April. (March 24) following. (*Ibid.*, fo. 177.) As a consolation for resigning his rights to the church of Fishlake the King granted Cotes a pension of 40*li.* a year. (*Cal. of Patent Rolls*, 1330-1334, page 152.) He was also called Geoffrey de Ovre, deriving his name from Over, in Cambridgeshire. (*Cal. of Close Rolls*, 1327-1330, page 542.)

- *1327. Peter Vaurelli was provided to this church by Pope John XXII, 2 non. Oct. (Oct. 6), by a bull dated at Avignon, at the request, amongst others, of Arnold, Cardinal of St. Eustace, of whose household he was a member. (*Cal. of Papal Letters*, ii, 264.)
- 1330. Peter Guinaberti was provided to this rectory by the Pope, on the resignation of Peter Vaurelli. (*Ibid.*, 317.) On 3 kal. Nov. (Oct. 3), 1332, he had leave of absence for study for one year, from 2 kal. Feb. (Jan. 31) next, and to be ordained a sub-deacon within that period; and on 12 kal. Oct. (Sept. 20), 1334, he had leave of absence for another year. (*Reg. Melton*, 191.)
- * Thomas de Riplingham, on the presentation of John, Earl of Warenne, as guardian of the temporalities of the Priory of Lewes during the war with France. On his resignation
- *1345-6, Thomas Bertram was instituted on Jan. 26, on the same presentation, and on April 28 he had leave of absence for two years whilst in service with the Earl of Warenne. (*Register Zouche*, ff. 10, 11.) His will was proved on Feb. 13, 1347-8, and administration of his goods within the jurisdiction granted to Alan de Lavenham and John de Cogeshale, the executors, the other executors renouncing. (*Ibid.*, fo. 321*d.*)
- *1347-8. Thomas de Brembre, was instituted on the presentation of the prior and convent of Lewes, in the person of his proctor, Thomas de Shaldebourne, clerk. (*Ibid.*, fo. 17*d.*) On his resignation
- *1351, Master Richard Mauleverer, chaplain, was instituted on March 28, on the presentation of Sir Ralph de Neville, lord of Raby. On April 5 following Mauleverer had leave of absence whilst in the service of Master Thomas de Neville, canon of York. (*Ibid.*, fo. 74*d.*)

- *1368, Sir William of York, priest, was instituted on Sept. 25, on the presentation of Lady Alice de Neville, Lady of Brauncepath, and on Oct. 10 following he had leave of absence for two years in her service. (*Reg. Thoresby*, ff. 148, 149.) On June 22, 1378, licence was granted to the Dean and Chapter of York for alienation to them in mortmain by certain persons, whose names are mentioned, of certain property in York, for finding a chaplain to celebrate divine service daily in Holy Trinity, King's Court, according to the Archbishop's ordinance, for the souls of certain other persons named (and amongst them William of York, parson of Fishlake) when they died. (*Cal. of Patent Rolls*, 1377-1381, page 256.) On his death
- *1378, John de Kirkeby, Nov. 2, on the presentation of Sir Richard Scrope, knight. He exchanged with
- *1379-80, Thomas de Ulsby or Ullesby, parson of St. Mary's, Grimsby, instituted on Feb. 20, on the presentation of Sir Richard Lescrope, knight, and Sir John Fairfax, clerk. (*Reg. Alex. Neville*, i, 29.) In 1386 John de Uluesby and John Fairfax, parson of Prestcotes, paid the King 25 marks for licence to alienate in mortmain a messuage and a bovate of land in Ketilwell and half the advowson of the church there to Coverham Abbey. (*Cal. of Patent Rolls*, 1385-9, page 207.)

The attention of the Benedictine General Chapter was given, *inter alia*, to the higher education¹ of the monks of the Order. In 1283 a College had been founded at Oxford, by John Gifford, Lord of Brimsfield, for the monks of St. Peter's, Gloucester, and it was known as "Gloucester Hall," now Worcester College. The principal Benedictine houses in the Southern Province joined in the enterprise, and built separate houses for themselves in connection with it. In 1334 Benedict XII issued from Avignon the bull called "*Benedictina*," the most important bull issued by the Papal See for the legislation of the Order. Chap. v enacts: In every house a properly paid teacher is to be appointed to instruct the monks in grammar, logic, and philosophy. Seculars are not to be taught with the monks. Chap. vi: One monk in twenty must be sent to the Universities for higher studies, and he is to have a fixed allowance.

Thomas Hatfield, Bishop of Durham, founded a College, also at Oxford, for the use of the Priory of Durham. It was known as

¹ *Nineteenth Century*, vol. xx, p. 724; *Gesta Abbatum Mon. S. Albani*; *The Hist. and Cart. Mon. S. Peter, Gloucester*; *English Black Monks of S. Benedict, College Histories, Worcester College*, 1900; *Taunton*, vol. i, p. 40.

Durham College. In 1380 the Prior, Robert de Walworth, a great benefactor to the Priory, who obtained a bull from Pope Urban VI, giving the right to the mitre and other pontificals to the Prior, obtained from Bishop Hatfield licence to acquire lands of the annual value of 200 marks for endowment of the College at Oxford. In the licence the Bishop speaks of the College as "per nos de novo fundato." (*Deputy Keeper of Public Records' Reports*, i, 275.)

In 1352 Ralph, Lord Nevill of Raby, who had so much interest with the Bishop, Prior, and Convent that he obtained permission for himself and his wife to be buried within the church, which had not before been granted to a layman or *woman*, exchanged the manor of Eure, co. Bucks., with the King for the advowson of the church of Fishlake, then in the King's hands, as before explained. Perhaps the connection of Fishlake with the history of St. Cuthbert may have attracted him to this. He presented once to Fishlake and then died. The advowson was put in his *inq. p. m.*, dated 1638. His widow Alice also presented once, in that year, and she died, and the advowson appears also in her *inq. p. m.*, dated 1376. The advowson went to their son John, Lord Nevill of Raby. He also, like his father, was much interested in Durham. Among other benefactions he gave 600 marks towards the screen at the back of the high altar, which still remains; and he also is buried in the Cathedral, at the north end of the middle transept. In 1378 (1 Ric. II) he appears to have had in his mind a scheme for dealing with the advowson of Fishlake, for on 10 June he obtained a patent (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1377-1381, page 235) from the King, authorising him to alienate it, *inter alia*, "to any ecclesiastics, secular or regular, and for them to appropriate the same." But he was unable to carry this out at the time, as he had to go on the King's service into Aquitaine. He made it over to Richard Scrope, knight, and John Fairfax, clerk; and on June 23, 3 Ric. II. (1379), the King, at Westminster (*Ibid.*, pages 343, 367), granted a pardon to them for having acquired it and entered upon it without licence, and he thereby granted them licence to do so. He further granted them licence to present to the Rectory, then void through the death of William of York, who had been presented by the Lady Alice. Sir Richard Scrope had presented, in November, 1378, John de Kirkeby, who on Jan. 25, 1379, exchanged the living with Thomas de Ullesby, the King granting a patent presenting John de Kirkeby, parson of the church of Fishlake, to the church of St. Mary, Grymesby, on an exchange of benefices with Thomas de Ullesby. (*Ibid.*)

This alienation by John, Lord Nevill, appears to have been for a period of fifty years, with reversion to himself. Later on, in 1384 (*Ibid.*, 1381-1385, page 371), he arranged with the King to grant this reversion to the Prior and Convent of Durham, for the maintenance of their College at Oxford; and that it might be granted in *frank almoin*, he granted it first to the King himself, with the stipulation "that when the Prior and Convent sue from the Chancellor for the re-grant thereof, the King will grant it in *frank almoin*, and the Chancellor for the time being, without further mandate, is to prepare a charter under the Great Seal accordingly, upon the petition of John, Lord Nevill, who has directed his body to be buried in the Monastery of Durham." The actual grant by the King in *frank almoin* (*Ibid.*, 1385-1389, page 243), is dated Westminster, Oct. 10, 10 Ric. II (1386). It states that the grant is made by the King out of reverence for the glorious Confessor St. Cuthbert, to the Prior and Convent of Durham, and their newly-erected College in the University of Oxford, in aid of the support of eight monks and eight secular scholars studying, and celebrating divine service therein for the good estate of the King, and for his soul after death, and for the souls of his father, grandfather, progenitors, and heirs, and the late Queen Philippa and others.

In 1387, on Aug. 8, Alexander Neville, archbishop of York, appropriated the rectory to Durham College, Oxford, reserving an annual pension of 13s. 4d. to the Prior and Convent of Durham. This was confirmed by Pope Urban VI the same year, and on July 1, 1388, it was confirmed by the Chapter of Durham. A Vicarage was ordained at the same time, in the presentation of the Prior and Convent. The vicar was to receive yearly the sum of £13 6s. 8d., and to have a house.

KIRKLEES PRIORY.

By S. J. CHADWICK.

“And they saw the sanctuary laid desolate, and the altar profaned, and the gates burned up, and shrubs growing in the courts as in a forest or as on one of the mountains, and the priests' chambers pulled down.”—I *Maccabees* iv, 38.

SINCE my account of the Priory appeared in volume xvi of this *Journal*, an old paper document, in sixteenth century handwriting, has been found at Kirklees, containing copies of the following documents:—

1. Copy of the licence in mortmain, 19 Richard II (20 April, 1396), of which a summary is given in the *Journal*, vol. xvi, page 326.
2. Copy of the grant mentioned in the same volume and page of the *Journal* as having been authorised by the above licence. The grant is dated at Mirfield, Sunday next after the Feast of St. Michael the Archangel (30 September), 1397 (21 Richard II), and purports to be made by Sir John de Mounteney and John de Amyas only.
3. Copy of the licence in mortmain, 27 June, 1 Henry IV (1400), mentioned in volume xvi of the *Journal*, page 327. There is, however, no copy of the grant which is authorised by this licence.
4. Imperfect copy of the Bull of Pope Boniface IX, appropriating the church of Mirfield to Kirklees.
5. Account of the separation of the church of Mirfield from the mother church of Dewsbury.
6. Note as to the patronage of the churches of Kirkheaton and Mirfield, which is somewhat similar to the extract from the *Dodsworth MSS.* printed in note 2, page 325, of the *Journal*, vol. xvi.

It seems unnecessary to print copies of Nos. 1 and 3, as I have already given their purport in my above-mentioned paper. It is not clear why the second licence in mortmain (1 Henry IV), which is under the seal of the Duchy of Lancaster, was obtained, the grant under the first licence having been already made by Mounteney and Amyas, as previously stated. Richard II resigned his crown 29 September, 1399, and was succeeded by Henry IV, and it may have

been thought safer under the circumstances to obtain a new licence and a new grant. The new grant, however, does not appear to have been made; at any rate no copy is known; but the prioress and convent appear to have obtained possession of the property purporting to be granted to them, and in due course they obtained the Pope's Bull appropriating the church of Mirfield to the Priory. The extracts from this Bull and from the grant by Mounteney and Amyas to Kirklees, which Whitaker gives in his *History of Leeds*, are very imperfect, and I therefore give a full translation of both the Bull and the grant, which has been made by Mr. F. B. Bickley, of the Manuscript Department of the British Museum, who has also, with the kind permission of Sir G. J. Armytage, made a full transcript of the old paper document above mentioned. Mr. Bickley says that the original Bull is not in the fine collection at the British Museum, and all trace of it has been lost.

The account of the separation of the church of Mirfield from the mother church of Dewsbury and the note on the patronage of the two churches of Heton (Kirkheaton) and Mirfield have already appeared in print in Whitaker's *Loidis and Elmete*, page 362, but with many errors, and it seems desirable to reprint them here in order to make the collection of Kirklees documents as complete as possible. The note about the patronage, however, is not very accurate, as will be seen on reference to volume xvi of this *Journal*, page 325, note 2. The account of the separation of the church of Mirfield from Dewsbury is not trustworthy. It would appear from an entry in *Archbishop Gray's Register* (Surtees Society), page 96, that Mirfield was a separate parish in 1245, and that Richard le Vavasour was rector at that time, so that John Heton was not the first rector. The entry is under the date 6 ides (10th) May, 1245, and is to the effect that "Ric. le Vavasur has the church of Mirefeld."

I take this opportunity of mentioning that some information about the family of Fleming may be obtained from the *Chartulary of St. John of Pontefract*, edited for this Society's Record Series by the late Mr. Richard Holmes. See especially page 497 and the references there given. The name also frequently occurs in the early Wakefield Court Rolls, and there are many Fleming charters amongst the Kirklees muniments, one of the latest being a conveyance, dated 25 September, 10 Henry VIII (1518), of Hartshead Hall (now part of the Kirklees estate), by John Flemmyng, of Clifton, to John Lake.

I ought, perhaps, in my former paper on Kirklees to have mentioned that in Gough's edition of Camden's *Britannia*, 1806, vol. iii, plate 14, facing page 267, is engraved the tomb of Elizabeth de

Staynton, and the inscription is given on page 277. This engraving does not agree with Leland's, of which I gave a copy, facing page 322 of volume xvi of this *Journal*, and neither of these plates agrees with that given by Gough in his *Sepulchral Monuments*, where is shown an elaborate floriated cross bearing the five wounds of Christ, and bordered with an inscription in old French differing somewhat from that given by Leland. Gough says (vol. ii, part i, page ccxlvii), referring to this tomb: "Dug out of the ruins of Kirklees Priory, Yorkshire, May 11, 1744, now placed on a raised tomb and injudiciously new cut, so that the ancient form of the cross is scarcely discernible," but he gives no authority for his statement or for his plate of the tomb, neither of which can be confidently accepted. Hearne in his edition of *Leland's Itinerary* (published in 1744), ii, page 56, says in a footnote that his learned friend, Dr. Richardson, of Yorkshire, in a letter received from him dated July 16, 1712, gives a copy of the inscription "*lately found* in digging amongst the ruins of the Priory of Kirkleys." Gough, therefore, was clearly wrong in his statement that the discovery took place in 1744.

GRANT BY SIR JOHN MOUNTENEY AND JOHN DE AMYAS
TO THE PRIORESS AND CONVENT OF KIRKLEES OF
LAND IN MIRFIELD AND THE ADVOWSON OF THE
CHURCH THERE.

Let those present and to come know that we, John Mounteney,¹ knight, and John de Ameas,² have given, granted, and by this our present charter confirmed to the prioress and convent of Kirklees

¹ The Mounteneys were an ancient and important family residing at Shiercliffe and Cowley, in the parish of Sheffield. There is much information about them in Hunter's *Hallamshire* (see especially pages 388-393 and 434-5 of Gatty's edition). There is a pedigree on page 390. Dodsworth's notes from Eglesfeild (Ecclesfield) Church about the Mounteneys are printed on pages 5-9 of the volume of his *Church Notes*, which Mr. J. W. Clay is now editing for the Record Series of our Society. Various members of the family are mentioned in the volumes of the *Test. Ebor.* of the Surtees Society.

² Little is known about the family of Amyas. They lived in Sandal, Horbury, Thornhill, and the neighbourhood. A will of William Amyas, of Horbury, gentleman, dated 8 February, 1509-10, is printed in *Test. Ebor.*, v, 17, to which the late Canon Raine has added some

notices of the family. In the second volume of the *Test. Ebor.* there is a short note of the will, dated on the day of St. Julian, 1434, of William Amyas, of Sandal, and of the will, dated 1469, of his son John; and in the third volume is mentioned the marriage licence, dated 29 October, 1481, of John Amias, of Thornhill, and Margaret Medley, and a marriage licence, dated 11 May, 1487, of John Painter and Margaret Amyas. The name occurs in the Court Rolls of Wakefield in the early part of the fourteenth century. The following are extracts:—

"Court held Friday, Octave of St. Michael, 1 Edw. II (6 October, 1307). John de Amyas took the town (*villam*) of Wakefield to farm for five years with the farm of the town (*ville*), tolls of fairs and markets, and the perquisites of Court of the town and with the tolls of the oven (*fornic*) of Sourbyschire and also the

and their successors fifty acres of land with the appurtenances in Mirfield and the advowson of the church of the same town with its appurtenances which we lately held, conjointly with John Woderof¹ and William de Sandall, chaplain, now deceased, To have and to hold the aforesaid fifty acres of land and the advowson aforesaid with all

mills of Wakefield, Sandale, and Thurstanhawe, at a rent of £100 per annum."

"Court held Friday, Feast of the Conception, 6 Edw. II (8 December, 1312). John de Amyas says that he farmed the town of Wakefield with the mill and appurtenances, and that he leased the new mill under Thorstanhagh, with Stanley Mill, to one Henry Calf, for 9 marks for last year."

"Court held Friday, Vigil of SS. Simon and Jude, 6 Edw. II (28 October, 1312). John de Amias took from the lord the office of dyeing (*linctur*) in the town of Wakefield and in any other place in the soke of that town for five years, paying 8s. 8d. rent yearly and 6s. 8d. fine.

Dodsworth (vol. lviii, folio 5) has a note that at a Court held 26 February, 24 Edw. III (1350), Edmund de Amyas did fealty for a messuage and garden and two bovates of land with meadow in Ossett, which he acquired from John Amyas his brother. Isabel, daughter of Roger Amyas and wife of John Thurgorland the younger, is mentioned in a deed dated 6 Hen. VII. (See volume vii of this *Journal*, p. 406.) There is some information about the Amyas family to be found in Banks' *Walks in Yorkshire: Wakefield and its Neighbourhood*. See also *Dodsworth's Church Notes* (Record Series), p. 13, and *Glover's Visitation of Yorkshire*, edited by J. Foster. John de Thornhill, rector of Thornhill, by will, dated 1 May, 1402, appointed Sir William Dronsfield and John Amyas supervisors of his goods. Amongst the Kirklees Muniments are three charters witnessed by John de Amyas, viz. a demise of the Manor of Breretwheasel (Briestfield) from Adam de Methelay to Sir William de Fynchedene, knight, dated 39 Edward III (1365-6); a grant of the same manor in 1365 from Edmond de Dronsfield to Adam de Methelay; and a grant in 1369 from Adam de Methelay to William Vavasor and others of the manor of Midschitlyngton. Percival Amyas is a party to another deed in the same collection, dated 7 April, 1498, relating to property in Mirfield. See also the *Calverley Charters*, now in course of publication by the Thoresby Society.

¹ This would be the John Woderof, Woderove, or Woodruffe, of Woolley, who, according to Hunter (*South Yorkshire*, ii, 386), made his will 21 Ric. II, in which lands at Woolley are mentioned among his possessions. A short account and a pedigree of the family are given by Hunter (ii, 386-390), and another pedigree is given in *Glover's Visitation of Yorkshire* (edited by Foster), p. 381. A branch of the family settled at Bolton-upon-Deane. See the pedigree in *Glover's Visitation*, p. 355. The chief house, however, of the family was at Woolley, where they had large possessions. They also had large estates in Normanton, Snydale, Altofts, Wakefield, Stanley, Criggleston, Notton, and the neighbourhood. The Woolley and Notton estates passed by sale to the Wentworths in the year 1599, and the Woodruffes then died out or disappeared. They are however represented in the female line by the Wentworths, Thomas Wentworth, the great-grandfather of Michael Wentworth, the purchaser of Woolley, having married a daughter of Sir Richard Woodruffe, of Woolley. See his will, with notes, in volume iv of *Test. Ebor.*, p. 240. Further information about the Woodruffes and their connections may be obtained from the *History of the Wentworths of Woolley*, which was printed in volume xii of this *Journal*. Richard Woodruffe (brother of Francis, who sold Woolley to Michael Wentworth) married Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of Thomas Percy, seventh Earl of Northumberland, who was attainted and executed in York in August, 1572. According to the Dean of York (*Heraldry of York Minster*, ii, 331), the Earl had worn on his breast a golden cross containing what was said to be a thorn from the Saviour's crown, given him by Mary, Queen of Scots. This he bequeathed to his daughter, Elizabeth Woodruffe, by whom it was presented to Stoneyhurst College. The marriage licence of Richard Woodruffe, of Woolley, and Agnes Walker, dated 29 June, 1431, is mentioned in volume iii of the *Test. Ebor.*, and in volume ii, p. 5, occurs the will of Oliver Woderow, of Woolley, dated Martinmas, 1430, with notes by Canon

their appurtenances to the aforesaid prioress and convent and their successors to find a certain chaplain who shall celebrate for ever divine service daily for the soul of John de Burgh,¹ knight, deceased, and for the souls of his ancestors and all faithful dead in the conventual church of Kirkelis, of the chief lords of those fees by the

Raine about various members of the family; and Sir William Woderuf, knight, is mentioned in the will of William Amyas, of Horbury, referred to above in note 1. The will of Elizabeth, widow of Peter de la Hay, is printed in *Test. Ebor.*, ii, 38. She was a daughter of John Woodruffe, of Woolley, and her will, which is dated 9 July, 1434, contains a bequest of 6*s.* 8*d.* to Alice Mirfeld, nun of Kirklees. There is also a bequest of 20*s.* to the house of Kirklees in the will of Sir John Depeden, dated 20 August, 1402. (*Test. Ebor.*, i, 294.)

¹ The de Burghs were an important Yorkshire family with large possessions in Kirkheaton, Dalton, Walton, Penistone, and other places. There is a pedigree in the *Pontefract Chantry* (Record Series), vol. ii, 307, and another in the *Yorkshire Inquisitions* (Record Series), vol. i, p. 277, and a third in vol. vii of this *Journal*, p. 268, showing the descent of the de Burghs from Adam, son of Sweyn, son of Ailric. The Wakefield Court Rolls furnish some additions to the pedigree, e.g. Thomas de Burgh essoins at a Court in October, 1274, and in January, 1306, Sir Thomas de Burgh is presented for holding two plough oxen as waifs, and is to be distrained because no one but the Earl (Warren) is to have waifs in the Earl's liberty. At a Court held at Wakefield in June, 25 or 26 Edw. I (1297 or 1298), John le Flemeng, attorney of Sir Thomas, son and heir of Philip de Burgh (not of age and in the Earl's custody), gives £20 for the manor of Waleton (Walton), which he holds from him in chief. At a Court held Friday, before the Feast of St. George the Martyr, 16 Edw. II (22 April, 1323), John, son of Thomas de Burgh, did fealty and homage for the manor of Walton, and paid 2*s.* to have respite of suit until Michaelmas. An ox to the steward. Thomas de Burgh essoined by Robert de Mora at a Court held 9 November, 1330 (4 Edw. III). At a Court held at Wakefield in March, 10 Edw. III (1336), the tenants of Thomas de Burgh's heir (then under age) were to come and attorn to the lord; and at a Court on the 12th April following John de Shepeley

did fealty, and acknowledged that he held the manor of Shepeley and a carucate of land, &c., of Thomas de Burgh's heir by homage and fealty, and by scutage. From an entry on the roll of Court for Friday after the Feast of Matthias, 10 Edw. III (1 March, 1336), it would appear that John de Shelley held the manor of Shelley and a carucate of land, &c., of the de Burghs. On the roll of the Court held 28th July, 1340, it is stated that by virtue of a letter from Earl Warren to William de Skargill, "steward of our lands in the north," an inquisition was taken by twelve jurors, who said, amongst other things, that a messuage and land in Wodesom and Dalton were granted by Robert Erl to Thomas de Burgh, after whose death the tenements came to John de Burgh his son, and because John took the religious habit Sir Thomas de Burgh entered the tenements as his brother, and he appears to have been in possession at the date of the inquisition. Sir Thomas Borogh, knight, was lord of the manor of Brighouse in 1477 (17 Edw. IV), according to the Court Roll for that year, which is amongst the Kirklees Muniments. On 23 November, 1521, licence was granted to the vicar of Batley to marry Sir Thomas Borowe, *alias* Burgh, knight, and Catherine Mirfeld, parish of Batley. See *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees Society), iii, 371. On 29 May, 1246, Archbishop Gray granted the wardship of Thomas de Burgo to the Archbishop's nephew, Walter de Gray, who had married the sister of Thomas. See *Kirkby's Inquest* (Surtees Society), p. 424, and *Archbishop Gray's Register* (Surtees Society), p. 256. In the preceding year the same Walter de Gray and others, as "keepers of the heir of Thomas de Burgo," presented Thomas de Kirkeby to the church of (Kirk)heton (*Gray's Register*, p. 94). I have the following notes of early fines of the de Burghs, viz.:—3 Edw. III. Bundle I, No. 92. John de Burgh, plaintiff, and William atte Grene, chaplain, and William de Hatford, deforciant, of the manors of Walton and Calthorne, and the advowsons of the churches of Penyston, Myrefeld, Heton, and Highholonde. (Reversion to Thomas de Burgh

services due and accustomed therefor. In testimony whereof we have put our seals to this our present charter. These being witnesses, John Scott,¹ knight, Achilles Bosevill,² William de Dronsefeld,³ Thomas de Haryngton,⁴ Hugh de Womewell,⁵ and others. Dated at Mirfield,

and Margaret his wife.) 32 Edw. III. Bundle VI, No. 85. The Dean and College of the free chapel of St. Stephen at Westminster, plaintiffs, and Eli de Burton and John de Dronsfield, deforciant (John de Burgh, chivaler, enters his claim), concerning the advowson of the church of Penyston. 36 Edw. III. Bundle VI, No. 180. John de Bray, John de Pelham, chaplain, and William de Staunton, chaplain, plaintiffs, and John de Burgh, chivaler, deforciant, concerning the advowson of the church of Penyston. 8 Richard II. Thomas de Arundel, Bishop of Ely, and thirteen others, plaintiffs, and John de Burgh, knight, deforciant, concerning the manors of Walton and Calthorn, and the advowsons of the churches of Mirfeld, Hegg-holand, and Heton; also manors, &c., in Cambridgeshire and Suffolk.

¹ Would this be the Sir John Scott, otherwise Calverley, of Calverley, who was killed at the Battle of Shrewsbury? See Whitaker's *Loidis and Elmete*, p. 217.

² Achilles Bosevill would probably be the son of Sir John Bosville, of Chevet, by his wife Constance, daughter and heir of John Mounteney, of Cowley, and a collateral relative of the Sir John Mounteney who is a party to this charter. For accounts of the families of Bosville of Newhall, Gunthwaite, and Chevet, see Hunter's *South Yorkshire*, vol. ii. Mr. Hunter says (vol. ii, p. 340) that in Penistone Church is a Bosville monument with a shield of arms quartering, amongst others, Dronsfield and Stainton.

³ For an account of the Dronsfields of Bretton see Hunter's *South Yorkshire*, ii, 240-3. William Dronsefeld here mentioned would probably be the person of that name who was knighted by Henry IV, and had a large estate. The Dronsfields preceded the Beaumonts at Whitley. See Hunter as above; also Whitaker's *Loidis and Elmete*, 343. See the will of Sir William Dronsfield. (*Test. Ebor.*, i, 344.) It is dated Monday, in the vigil of St. Bartholomew, 1406, and contains a bequest of 13s. 4d. to the convent of Kyrkleghe to pray for the testator's soul.

⁴ Probably one of the Harringtons of Brierley, near Barnsley, an important

family, who traced their descent through the Nevilles to Adam, son of Sweyn, son of Ailric, previously mentioned as an ancestor of the de Burghs. See Hunter's *South Yorkshire*, ii, 401-4, for an account of the family and pedigrees. There are some notes about the Harringtons in the *Dodsworth MSS.* in the Bodleian Library (see vol. cxxxiii, folios 146-9). Was the Haryngton who witnessed the Kirklees charter father of the Sir William Harrington whose name stands first in the pedigree given by Hunter (ii, 402)? Sir William's son, Sir Thomas, died the day after the Battle of Wakefield of wounds received in the battle. See his will, with notes about the family, in *Test. Ebor.*, ii, 249. I have in my possession a deed, dated 20 April, 36 Hen. VI, by which Sir Thomas Haryngton, Sir John Sayvell, and William Scargill, William Mirfeld, William Salley, and John Wentworth, esquires, granted lands in Meltham to the use of Richard Beaumont, esquire, for life, with various remainders to his issue, and his brothers and their issue in tail. The deed states that the lands had been conveyed to the grantors and four others, then dead, by the said Richard Beaumont and Richard Dronsfield, late parson of the church of Heton, William Smyth, chaplain, and John Wod, of Lepton. The last-mentioned conveyance was evidently made about 4 July, 7 Hen. VI, for I have the power of attorney of that date, by which the four last-named persons appoint Thomas del Hermitege, their attorney, to deliver to the same Thomas Haryngton (therein styled armiger) and his co-grantees possession of the lands comprised in the conveyance. These deeds would probably be executed as protections against possible forfeiture in the troublous times of the fifteenth century.

⁵ Probably of the family of Wombwell of Wombwell, of whom an account and pedigree are given in Hunter's *South Yorkshire*, ii, 122-5. See also Hunter's *Hallamshire*, edited by Gatty, pp. 448-9, and the pedigree in Mr. J. W. Clay's edition of *Dugdale's Visitation of Yorkshire*, ii, 209. There are two pedigrees of the family in *Glover's Visitation of Yorkshire*, pp. 365-6.

Sunday next after the Feast of St. Michael the Archangel, in the year of our Lord 1397 and the 21st of the reign of King Richard the Second.

BULL OF POPE BONIFACE IX APPROPRIATING THE
CHURCH OF MIRFIELD TO KIRKLEES.

Boniface the bishop, servant of the servants of God for a perpetual memorial of the matter. [For] the zeal for the sacred religion under which our beloved daughters in Christ the prioress and convent of Kirklees, of the Cistercian Order, in the diocese of York, exhibit a devout and sedulous family to the Lord, that virtue might be exalted, we assent favourably to their prayers, especially to those by which the usefulness of the same monastery may be procured and provision made for the necessities of the prioress and convent, so far as we can with [the help of] God, and if from the duty of pastoral solicitude it behoves us to be favourable and beneficent to each person dedicated to divine worship [*laudibus*], and especially to the women under sacred religion, the lord of the fee being so much the more well disposed, it is fitting that we render aid, as by the weakness of the female sex they are known to require the greater help. Hence it is that we, moved by the supplications of the prioress and convent in this matter, by the tenor of these presents, with the apostolic authority, and of our certain knowledge, unite, annex, and incorporate for ever the parish church of Mirfield, of the said diocese, the patronage of which, as it is asserted, and [the right] of presenting rectors to that church, when it shall be vacant, are known to belong to the prioress and convent, with all rights and appurtenances to the aforesaid priory; the fruits, rent, patronage, and true annual valor according to the common estimate we wish to be had by these presents for the express relief of the burdens incumbent for the time on the prioress and convent, and for the sustentation of the same [prioress and convent], so that, the rector of the church who now is resigning, or dying, or quitting that church in any way whatsoever, it may be lawful to them by themselves, or another, or others, to take and retain for ever corporal possession of that church and its rights and appurtenances by their own authority, and to cause it to be in divine service by a fit priest secular or regular, to be appointed and also removed at the will of the prioress of the said priory for the time being, who shall have care of the aforesaid church and laudably serve the Lord there, and to convert all fruits, rents, and forthcomings of that church to our use and the use of the said priory and to the support of all the burdens aforesaid,

and to allot the same, the license or consent of the diocesan of the place or the archdeacon or of any other on this not being required, notwithstanding such revocations perchance newly to be made hereafter, generally or specially, under any form or expression of words by us or our successors, Roman Pontiffs, under which we may be disposed to some extent to include the present union, even if these revocations from their tenor expressly seem to detract, but that that [union] shall endure in stability perpetually and unbrokenly, and notwithstanding both the constitutions of Pope Urban the VIth, our predecessor of happy memory, by which he ordained that any one obtaining any ecclesiastical benefices to be united to or incorporated with Cathedral churches, or monasteries or episcopal or abbatal tables, or any other ecclesiastical benefices whatsoever; such persons obtaining them should be bound to represent the true value both of the benefice so united as also of the church or monastery or table, or even of other benefice to which such union was to be made, and other contrary apostolic constitutions and ordinances whatsoever; or if any one on the provisions so to be made concerning such or other ecclesiastical benefices should obtain in those respects episcopal or general letters of the Apostolic See or of the legates [*after this the original is so illegible in some parts that it is almost impossible to give a satisfactory rendering*].

By whatsoever indulgences, privileges, and letters of apostolic authority, general or special, of whatsoever tenor they may be, by which, not expressed or entirely inserted in these presents, the effect of the same may be in any way impeded, or may be different from the whole tenor of such things to be had as in our letters special mention is made. And we wish that the said church be not on that account defrauded of its due obsequies, and the care of souls in it be not neglected, and that you, by reason of the same church, be bound to pay our episcopal dues and to support the other customary burdens of that church. And further, from now we decree it of no effect and void if otherwise by any authority any vain person make attempt on these things, knowingly or ignorantly. Let no man, therefore, infringe this our page of union, annexation, incorporation, decree, and constitution, or by any rash attempt go against it. If any one shall presume to attempt this, he shall know that he will incur the indignation of Almighty God and the blessed Peter and Paul, his apostles. Dated at Rome, at St. Peter's, the third ides of November s.a. [1400-1404].

Gratuitously of the mandate of our Lord the Pope.

SEPARATION OF THE CHURCH OF MIRFIELD
FROM DEWSBURY.

In the year of our Lord 1261, the dedication of the church of Mirfield.—John Heton, knight, who took to wife¹ the elder daughter of Alexander Newyll, knight and baron, of Mirfield aforesaid; in his time the aforesaid church was only a chapel to the aforesaid manor of Mirfield. And at that time the aforesaid John Heton, knight, was at Rome on a pilgrimage, and his wife chanced to go on Christmas day before day-break to her parish church of dwysbery (Dewsbury), and as she went robbers met her in a certain place called Rafenysbroke² loyn (Ravensbrook Lane), and then and there spoiled her of her goods and killed her gentleman. In which place at that time stood a cross, and the wife aforesaid was sorrowful. And at dinner time at nine o'clock of the aforesaid Christmas day two clerks chanced to come to the aforesaid manor of Mirfield, saying the *De Profundis*, and they asked alms and said that they were proposing to journey to Rome. The aforesaid lady heard them so saying, and said to them, "If you will carry with you a letter from me and give it to my husband, I will give you a good reward." The aforesaid clerks said they would. Then the lady wrote all the abovesaid particulars to him, and desired by her letter to her husband that he would inform his holiness the Pope of her misfortune, and cause the aforesaid chapel to be the parish church of the whole town of Mirfield; and so he did. Then the aforesaid John Heton, knight, came home, and gave the church of Mirfield to John Heton, his younger brother, and built for him a rectory, and he was the first rector, and he died in the year of the Lord 1303, the 20th day of July. The aforesaid John Heton, knight, died in the year of the Lord 1302, the 5th day of July. His heir happened to be under age, and was taken to ward by the lord the King. Then the aforesaid Sir John Heton, the rector, died, and the aforesaid King gave the church to William sacar (? Gresacar, *i.e.* Cresacre), the second rector,³ who died in the year of the Lord 1348, the 15th day of

¹ She was the fifth daughter. See *Yorkshire Inquisitions* (Record Series), i, 16n. For some notes about the Heton family see vol. vii of this *Journal*, p. 402.

² The Raven's brook is now dignified with the title of the river Spen. Some people would style it the main sewer of the district. It takes its name from the place called Spen (anciently le Spen), in Gomersal, near Cleckheaton, formerly the residence of a family of that name.

³ This is not correct. William de Sothill was rector immediately before

William Cresacre, who was therefore preceded by at least three rectors, viz. Richard le Vavasour, John Heton, and William de Sothill. The latter appears, from an entry in the Registers of the Archbishops of York, to have been rector in 1312-13, and from another entry he appears to have been instituted in 1303, on the presentation of Thomas de Burgo. For information about the Cresacre family, see Hunter's *South Yorkshire*, i, 371-5; also *Test. Ebor.*, iv, 226.

[July?]. The heir chanced to be under age, and then the lord the King gave the church to one William Wylyng, the third rector of the same, who died in the year of the Lord 1402, the 11th day of February. Then after the death of William Wylyng the nuns of Kirklees obtained the aforesaid church from the lord the King, as appears above, and it is granted to them to pray for the soul of John Burgh, who never had any interest therein.

NOTE ON THE PATRONAGE OF THE CHURCHES OF
KIRKHEATON AND MIRFIELD.

¹Also y^e sall understand y^t wat time y^e last here of heton was within age, for he was y^e last heton of all unkill to dame Isabell Gaskoyne,² y^t y^e here of John of Borow (de Burgh) was with In (within) age also, and ytt so fortunyd that thei were both wardes att one tyme, and y^e boros (Burghs) were Paterones of heton Kyrk, like as heton was Pateron of Mirfeld Kyrk, and y^e King at his last presentacion presented in y^e nownage y^e Kirk of Heton in y^e name of Heton and contrarie to y^e Kirk of Mirfeld in y^e name of Borow, conterary y^t thai were, and so y^e nunnes of Kirklys prays for y^e burghs and not for y^e Hetons.

SENTENCE OF THE CONFIRMATION OF THE ELECTION
OF THE prioress OF KIRKELEGHES.

We, Thomas Teshe, LL.B., official of the archdeacon of Cleveland, and commissary of the reverend Master Brian Higdon, LL.D., dean of the metropolitical church of York, vicar-general in things spiritual of the most reverend father in Christ and lord, lord Thomas, by divine mercy priest cardinal of the Holy Roman Church by the title of St. Cecilia, archbishop of York, also legate *de latere* of the apostolic see, primate and chancellor of England, acting outside his

¹ The information given about the Hetons in this note and in the preceding Account of the Separation of the Church of Mirfield from Dewsbury is not reliable, and it does not agree with the statement contained in the following deed, which I have copied from the *Dodsworth MSS.*, cxvii, 141b, the copy there contained having been taken from Mr. Hanson's notes:—"Ceste endenture fait entre Johan de Heton de lun parte et William de Mirfeild d'autre parte tesmoigne qe come le dit Johan ad presente William son frere a l'eglise de Mirfeild le dit William de Mirfeild ad graunte al dit Johan de Heton qe il serra aidance en lei en mayntenance le dit William, son frere, &c.; et apres la morte le dit

William vel (*sic*) autre parsone convenable qe bien bifort a dit William Mirfeild presenter al dit eglise saunz disturbance le dit John de Heton. Done a Mirfeild la ventyme primere E. 3" (1347-8).

² From the *Dodsworth MSS.*, cxvii, 144, taken from the Wakefield Court Rolls, 6 Hen. IV (1404-5): "John Gascoigne came here into Court and did fealty to the lord for his lands and tenements in Earles Heton in right of his wife Isabel (Issabelle) *consanguinee et heredis Johannis de Heton. Et habet diem ad cognoscendum.*" See the pedigrees of Gascoigne in Foster's edition of *Glover's Visitation of Yorkshire*, pp. 238-9, 384-5. See also volume vii of this *Journal*, p. 402n.

diocese (*in remotis agentis*), sufficiently and lawfully deputed for the matters within written, having heard, examined, and understood and fully discussed the merits and circumstances of the matter of the election of the lady Cecily Topclif, a nun of the house of nuns of Kirkeleghes, of the Cistercian Order, in the diocese of York, elected as prioress of the said house by the convent of the same; inasmuch as the process of the election has been investigated and reviewed by us, the aforesaid commissary, and it is clearly established to us by what was done, certified, declared, alleged, proposed, exhibited, produced, witnessed, and confessed in the same process, we find the said election to have been and to be as evidently canonical, and all and singular legally the things required in that matter agreeing and having been observed, to have been duly and canonically celebrated of thee, a fit and proper person. Therefore, the name of Christ having been first invoked, we, the commissary aforesaid, by the said authority to us committed in this matter, pronounce, decree, and declare the same election of thee, the said lady Cecily Topclif, a nun, and elected as aforesaid, who hast made the vow under the rule of the Cistercian Order in the same house, a woman to be commended for goodness of morals and knowledge of letters, of lawful age,¹ and who hast had a sufficient dispensation from the apostolic see in the matter of legitimacy,² and very experienced, circumspect in spiritual and temporal affairs, to have been and be duly and canonically celebrated, and valid in law and canonical. And we also decree, approve, and confirm the same election by the authority aforesaid; graciously supplying the defects, if there were any in the same election, by the aforesaid authority, as far as we can. Moreover, we commit by these presents to thee, the said lady Cecily Topclif, having been elected and confirmed, the care, government, and free administration of all the possessions of the said house, both temporal and spiritual, and decree in these writings that thou shalt be inducted into the real and corporal possession of the

¹ No nun of the Cistercian Order was to be made abbess until she had completed her thirtieth year. "Lucerna splendida super candelabrum sanctum est super ætatem stabilem facies speciei. Nulla igitur monialis Ordinis in abbatisam promoveatur quæ trigesimum ætatis non compleverit annum." (*Nomasticon Cisterc.*, p. 469; see also p. 363; and Fowler's *Cistercian Statutes*, p. 107.)

² She may not have been illegitimate according to modern notions; e.g. she may have been the daughter of a married clerk, whose wife would be termed *soluta*. ("De pre-bytero genita et solutâ.") Instances of priestly marriages and

irregular unions of priests, and of dispensations both for parent and child, were very common before the Reformation. See the chapter on the celibacy of the clergy, and the numerous authorities there given, in Cutts' *Parish Priests and their People*. See also Myrc's *Instructions for Parish Priests* (E.E.T.S.), new edition, pages 72-3. John de Thornhill, rector of Thornhill, mentions his sons in his will, dated 1st May, 1402. For a dispensation from Honorius III to John Romanus, canon of York, and father of John Romanus, the archbishop "super defectu natalium," see Raine's *Historians of the Church of York*, iii, 125.

said house of Kirkeleghes, and of all its rights and appurtenances, by the archdeacon of York or his official, and actually installed in the same, as is usual.

This sentence of the confirmation of the election was read in the conventual church of the said house of nuns of Kirkeleghes by the said Master Thomas Teshe, the commissary, for this sufficiently and lawfully deputed, on 9 July, 1527, the 15th indiction, the fourth year of the pontificate of the most holy father in Christ and our lord, the lord Clement, of this name the seventh pope; there being present then and there the discreet men, Sir Robert Anley and Sir John Trenchemyry with other, and me, Thomas Fox, notary public, witnesses called and summoned for the premises.

OBEDIENCE OF THE SAID Prioress.

In the name of God, Amen (etc., as on p. 433).

INSTALLATION OF THE SAID Prioress.

And shortly afterwards a mandate was directed to the convent of the said house of nuns of Kirkeleghes, to obey the said person, who had been elected and confirmed. And moreover a mandate was directed to the archdeacon of York, or his official, to induct and install the same lady Cecily Topclif into the real and corporal possession of the same house of nuns of Kirkeleghes, and of all its rights and appurtenances.

SENTENCIA CONFIRMACIONIS ELECCIONIS PRIORISSE DE KIRKELEGHES.

[Registrum Wolsey, 87d.]

In Dei nomine Amen. Auditis, examinatis, et intellectis, ac plenarie discussis per nos, Thomam Teshe, in legibus baccalarium, officialem archidiaconi Cleuelandie, et reuerendi viri, magistri Briani Higdon, legum doctoris, decani ecclesie metropolitice Eboracensis, et reuerendissimi in Cristo patris et domini, domini Thome, miseracione diuina tituli Sancte Cecilie sacrosancte Romane ecclesie presbiteri cardinalis, Eboracensis archiepiscopi, Apostolice Sedis etiam de latere legati, Anglie primatis et cancellarii, in remotis agentis vicarii in spiritualibus generalis, commissionarium, ad infrascripta sufficienter et legitime deputatum, meritis et circumstanciis negotii eleccionis de te, domina Cecilia Topclif, moniali domus monialium de Kirkeleghes ordinis Cisterciensis, Eboracensis diocesis, celebrate in priorissam

dicte domus per conuentum eiusdem electa; quia, rimato et recensito per nos commissarium antedictum toto processu, in memorate eleccionis negocio habito, peracta, inactitata, deducta, allegata, proposita, exhibita, producta, testificata, probata, et confessata in eodem, nobis liquido constat, et comperimus eiudenter dictam eleccionem fuisse et esse canonicam, atque concurrentibus et obseruatis omnibus et singulis in ea parte de iure requisitis, de persona tua habili et idonea rite et canonice celebratam; idcirco, Cristi nomine primitus inuocato, nos, commissarius antedictus, auctoritate predicta nobis in hac parte commissa, eandem eleccionem de te, prefata domina Cecilia Topclif, moniali et electa antedicta, ordinem regularem Cisterciensem in prefata domo expresse professsa, muliere vtique morum probitate et litterarum scientia merito commendanda, in etate legitima constituta, cum qua sufficienter super legitimacione auctoritate apostolica dispensatum est, in spiritualibus et temporalibus experta et plurimum circumspecta, rite et canonice celebratam, atque de iure validam et canonicam fuisse et esse pronunciamus, decernimus, et declaramus. Necnon ipsam eleccionem auctoritate predicta approbandam et confirmandam fore decernimus, approbamus, et confirmamus; defectus, si qui in ipsa eleccione fuerunt aut fuit, premissa nostra auctoritate, quatenus possumus, gratiose supplentes. Curam insuper, regimenque, et liberam administrationem, tam spiritualium quam temporalium, domus predictæ, tibi, prefate domine Cecilie Topclif, electe et confirmate, committimus per presentes; teque in realem et corporalem possessionem dicte domus de Kirkelegthes, iuriumque et pertinentium suorum uniuersorum per archidiaconum Eboracensem aut eius officialem inducendam, et actualiter ibidem installandam, ut moris est decernimus in hiis scriptis.

Lecta fuit huiusmodi sententia confirmacionis eleccionis in ecclesia conuentuali dicte domus monialium de Kirklegthes per predictum magistrum Thomam Teshe, commissarium, ad hec sufficienter et legitime deputatum, nono die mensis Iulii, anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo vicesimo septimo, indiccione xv^{ma}, pontificatus sanctissimi in X^{po} patris et domini nostri, domini Clementis huius nominis pape septimi, anno quarto, presentibus tunc et ibidem discretis viris, dominis Roberto Anley¹ et Johanne Trenchemyry cum aliis, ac me, Thoma Fox, notario publico, testibus ad premissa vocatis et requisitis.

¹ See the will of Sir Robert Anley, chaplain of Hartshead (*Yorkshire Archæological Journal*, xvi, 367).

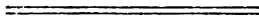
OBEDIENCIA DICTE PRIORISSE.

In the name of God Amen. I, dame Cecilie Topclif, electe and confirmed priorisse of this place of Kirkeleghes, shalbe true and obediente vnto the most reuerende fader in God, Thomas, by the grace of God archbuschope of Yorke, and the apostolike see of Rome, also of the pope's side legate, primate and chauncelar of England, and to his successours lawfully entryng, and also to his and there officers and ministers, in all lefull and lawfull commandementes, as God helpe me and thies holie Euaungelistes, and in tokyn wherof I make this crosse¹ with my owne hand.

INSTALLACIO DICTE PRIORISSE.

Et cito postea mandatum erat directum conuentui dicte domus monialium de Kirkeleghes, ad obediendum dicte electe et confirmate, et etiam mandatum erat directum archidiacono Eboracensi, aut eius officiali, ad inducendum et installandum eandem dominam Ceciliam Topcliff in realem et corporalem possessionem ipsius domus monialium de Kirkeleghes, iuriumque et pertinentium suorum uniuersorum, etc.

¹ There is no cross.



NOTES ON THE BELLS OF THE ANCIENT CHURCHES OF THE WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.

By J. EYRE POPPLETON.

(Continued from page 236.)

III. DIOCESE OF WAKEFIELD.

ARCHDEACONRY OF HALIFAX.

(The figures in brackets throughout these notes refer to the illustrations.)

(a) Deanery of Birstal.

BIRSTAL (St. Peter). Eight bells.

- 1, 4 & 7. WILLIAM DOBSON DOWNHAM NORFOLK FECIT 1819
2. FEAR GOD & HONOUR THE KING
3. THE LORD TO PRAISE MY VOICE I'LL RAISE
5. O SING PRAISES UNTO THE LORD
FOR HE IS GRACIOUS
6. OUR VOICES SHALL WITH JOYFULL SOUND
MAKE HILLS AND VALLEYS ECHO ROUND
8. PACK & CHAPMAN LONDON FECIT 1771
(Weight, 19 cwt.)

There were previously six bells, of which the present tenor is one.

CLECKHEATON (White Chapel).

One bell, about 18 in. diameter, now in the intermediate stage of the steeple, unhung. It has only the date 1766.

In the bell chamber are eight of Harrington's "tubular bells."

HARTSHEAD (St. Peter). Three bells.

1. GLORIA IN ALTISSIMIS DEO 1700 ^{SS (1)}
Ebor
2. TE DEVM LAVDAMVS 1701
BEN: POLLARD VIC: ^{SS (1)}
Ebor
3. FILI DEI MISERERE MEI 1627

The old rhyme went—

“Hartshead cum Clifton

Two crakt bells and a snipt un.”

Nos. 2 and 3 were badly cracked when I saw them in 1880.

MIRFIELD (St. Mary). Ten bells.

1 to 9. J TAYLOR & C^o FOUNDERS LOUGHBOROUGH 1869

10. JOHN TAYLOR & C^o FOUNDERS LOUGHBOROUGH 1869

The former ring of bells is now at Thornhill.

Under the will of Joseph Lee, of Shillbank, Mirfield, who died in 1851, £300 was left to the vicar and churchwardens, the interest to be paid to the ringers for ringing three muffled peals every year. A peal on May 16th, being the anniversary of the death of the testator's brother-in-law, Francis Heaton; a peal on May 30th, being the anniversary of the testator's death; and a peal on September 13th, being the anniversary of the death of the testator's brother, Thomas Lee. Joseph Lee also bequeathed £3,000 towards building the tower and supplying the present ring of bells.

Up to about 1879 a bell was rung daily at eight p.m. on week-days and at seven and eight a.m. on Sundays, but now the only “extra” bell is at seven a.m. on Sundays.

In ringing the death-bell, after ringing a short time three threes are struck for a man and three twos for a woman, and then a number of strokes corresponding to the age of the deceased are struck.

TONG (St. James). Six bells.

1. THOMAS MEARS FOUNDER LONDON 1841

2. SOLI DEO GLORIA 1730

3. E DONO POPVLI VILLÆ TONG 1730

4. INVOCO DEVM 1730

5. GLORIA IN ALTISSIMIS DEO 1730

6. HIC CAMPANARVM CONCENTVS E DONO

[DOMINI GEORGII TEMPEST BARONETI 1730

The five larger bells have each $\left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} \text{E Seller} \\ \text{Ebor} \end{smallmatrix} \right. (s)$

For the death-bell they raise the bell, and then give for a man three threes and for a woman three twos, and then strike the age. Up to about 1875 a bell was rung every Sunday at seven a.m.

By deed, dated 26 June, 1739, Sir George Tempest granted lands (*inter alia*) to pay £1 per annum to such five persons as should be ringers of the bells of Tong Chapel equally between them (*Charity Commissioners' Report*, West Riding, page 352).

(b) Deanery of Dewsbury.

ARDSLEY (WEST) (St. Mary). Three bells.

1. No inscription.
2. GLORIA IN EXCELSIS DEO 1713 ^{SS (1)}
Ebor
3. TE DEUM LAUDAMUS 1713 ^{SS (1)}
Ebor
JOHN SCOTT CHURCH
JOHN NELSON WARDENS

BATLEY (All Saints). Six bells.

On a brass plate on the outside of Batley Church Tower is—

THE REQUIEM OF THE LATE THREE BELLS OF BATLEY CHURCH,
TWO OF WHICH WERE INTRODUCED INTO THE TOWER IN THE
17TH CENTURY, AND THE THIRD OR LAST IN THE 18TH CENTURY,
AND WERE TAKEN DOWN IN THE 19TH CENTURY AT THE CLOSE OF
THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1851, BEARING THE FOLLOWING RESPECTIVE
DATES AND INSCRIPTIONS, VIZ.:—

UPON THE MIDDLE BELL—

“THO: DEIGHTON G.O. 1658”

LARGEST BELL—

“1684 GLORIA IN ALTISSIMIS DEO”

“RIC. MANN CHURCHWARDEN”

LAST AND LEAST BELL—

“DALTON OF YORK FECIT 1791”

“TO FATHER SON AND HOLY GHOST ETERNAL GLORY RAISE”

AUTHOR OF THE FOLLOWING LINES, MR. LUKE BLAKELEY, OF
UPPER BATLEY, THIRD OF THAT NAME IN THE FAMILY, AND NEPHEW
OF MR LUKE BLAKELEY OF THE SAME PLACE, WHO DIED JANUARY
17TH IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1836 AND WAS INTERRED IN
BATLEY CHURCH-YARD—

ONE HUNDRED YEARS, YEA ALMOST TWO,
WE'VE HUNG IN THAT TURRET GREY;
AND MANY CHANGES HAVE WE SEEN
AS TIME HAS FLED AWAY.

WE'VE SEEN THE BRIDE AND BRIDEGROOM GAY,
WE'VE CHIMED THEIR JOY TO TELL,
ALAS, BEFORE THE DAY HAS CLOSED
WE'VE TOLLED THE FUNERAL KNELL.

WE'VE MERRILY RUNG FOR VICTORIES GAINED,
O'RE BRITAIN'S ENEMIES,
THEN MOURED FOR THE BRAVE WHO BLED
TO GAIN THOSE VICTORIES.

WE'VE HIGHLY LAUDED POMP AND POWER,
THEN CALLED ON MEN TO PRAY,
A REQUIEM RUNG WITH WEeping AND SAD,
THEN REVELLED WITH THE GAY.

WE'VE SEEN THE SCOURGE OF EVIL WAR
APPROACH WHERE WE HAVE STOOD,
WE'VE SEEN OPPRESSION'S CRUEL HAND
REEKING WITH KINDRED BLOOD.

OUR SOLEMN TOLLING FOR THE DEAD
TELLS ON THE MOURNER'S EAR,
THEN THE BEREAVED AND ACHING HEART
FEELS DESOLATE AND DREAR.

DIRGES WE'VE RUNG FOR KINGS AND QUEENS
AS THEY TO THE TOMB WENT DOWN,
THEN JOYFULLY WELCOMED THE HEIR
WHO CAME TO WEAR THE CROWN.

WE SAW THE STAR OF BRUNSWICK RISE
AND BEAM UPON OUR STRAND;
WE SEE ITS FULL REFULGENT RAY
ILLUMINE THIS HAPPY LAND.

VICTORIA THE SCEPTRE SWAYS,
AND BRIGHT HER VIRTUES SHINE;
LONG MAY SHE LIVE, LONG MAY SHE REIGN,
BEST OF HER ROYAL LINE.

WE JOYFULLY HAILED HER NATAL DAY,
WE HAILED HER TO THE THRONE;
WE BLITHELY HAILED HER NUPTIAL HOUR;
FOR HER WE NE'RE SHALL MOAN.

WE'RE TAKEN FROM THE TURRET GREY
WHERE WE FOR LONG HAVE HUNG,
LIKE WORN OUT LUMBER THROWN AWAY,
FOR EVER MUTE EACH TONGUE.

AND NOW OUR CHANGES ALL ARE RUNG
HERE ENDS OUR DYING SONG,
OUR LAST, OUR FINAL PEAL IS DONE,
FAREWELL, FAREWELL, DING DONG,

The present bells have—

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|------|---------------------|
| 1. | C. & G. MEARS FOUNDERS | 1851 | |
| (lower) | REV. ANDREW CASSELS VICAR | | |
| | JOSEPH JUBB | | } CHURCH
WARDENS |
| | JOHN GLEDHILL | | |
| | JOHN WHITTAKER HORNBY | | |
| 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6. | C. & G. MEARS FOUNDERS LONDON | 1851 | |
| (lower) | REV. ANDREW CASSELS VICAR | | |
| | JOSEPH JUBB | | } CHURCH
WARDENS |
| | JOHN GLEDHILL | | |
| | JOHN WHITTAKER HORNBY | | |

The Terrier of 1777 records three bells only.

In 1833 it was customary to ring a bell at eight p.m., for which the clerk was allowed 10s. per annum.

DEWSBURY (All Saints). Eight bells.

- | | | |
|----|---|-----------------|
| 1. | I MEAN TO MAKE IT UNDERSTOOD | |
| | THAT THOUGH I'M LITTLE YET I'M GOOD | |
| 2. | LET BROTHERLY LOVE CONTINUE | |
| 3. | RING RING YE BELLS AND SWEETLY TELL | |
| | THAT CHRIST HATH CONQUERED DEATH AND HELL | |
| 4. | OUR VOICES SHALL WITH JOYFULL SOUND | |
| | MAKE HILL AND VALLEY ECHO ROUND | |
| 5. | WITH LOVING VOICE I CALL TO CHURCH AND PRAYER | |
| | AND BID THE LIVING FOR THE GRAVE PREPARE | |
| 6. | SO TEACH US TO NUMBER OUR DAYS THAT WE | |
| | MAY APPLY OUR HEARTS UNTO WISDOM | |
| 7. | GLORIA IN EXCELSIS DEO | |
| 8. | I SHALL BE HERE IF I AM TREATED JUST | |
| | WHEN THEY ARE MOULDERING IN THE DUST | |
| | CHARLES STAPLETON | } CHURCHWARDENS |
| | CYRUS PORRITT | |
| | BENJAMIN MARSDEN | |
| | FRANCIS M FEARNSIDE | |
| | Rev E. W. ISAAC M.A. VICAR | |
| | FREDERICK FIRTH MAYOR | |
| | (Weight, 14 cwt. 2 qr. 14 lb.) | |

This ring is by Messrs. John Warner & Sons, and was cast in 1875 out of the metal of the old bells, with some addition. The old bells were last rung on 31st December, 1874, and the present

ones were brought into the town with great ceremony on 13th March, 1875. The old ring weighed 64 cwt., and the new one 66 cwt. The casting, &c., cost about £125.

The old bells had inscriptions as follows:—

1. PURCHASED BY SUBSCRIPTION REV^D J BUCKWORTH
[M.A. VICAR 1828

(on sound bow) EXALTA TE DOMINE QUONIAM SUSCEPISTI ME
[NEC DELECTASTI INIMICOS MEOS SUPER ME

2. WILLIAM DOBSON FOUNDER DOWNHAM NORFOLK 1828
3. IOHES MVRGATROYD ARM IOHES TVRNER ARM C W 1725
VENITE EXVLTEMVS

(After the date is a small shield, about an inch square, with three bells, two and one.)

4. THO BOWMAN VIC 1725
LET BROTHERLY LOVE CONTINVE

5. LÆTISTI (*sic*) ME IOVAM LAVDEMVS 1725

6. SACRIS ABSIT DISCORDIA LOCIS 1742
WIL^M BOWMAN VICAR IOHN BVTTERTFIELD
WIL^M HVTCHINSON BENN SPEIGHT IOS TAYLOR IOS HAIGH
{^E
Seller } with frieze of bells like (1)
{_{Ebor}}

7. CÆTVM PIORVM SONITV CONVOCO 1725

8. W DOBSON FECIT 1820
THOS STAPLETON R^D WARD R^D OLDROYD JOS STOCKS
B HALLAS AND JOHN FOZZARD CH. WDNS
I. C. G. 6 Ed. VI. 1^o. 10.

A former tenor here was called "Black Tom of Soothill," and is said to have been an expiatory gift by Sir Thomas Soothill, about 1765, for the murder of a boy, whom he threw into the Forge Dam.

For many years the custom here has been to toll what is known as "the Devil's Knell" immediately after midnight every Christmas morning. Immediately the clock has struck midnight the tenor bell is raised and tolled for an hour, then settled, and four fours struck on it. There is then struck on the bell a number of strokes corresponding to the year of our Lord. The four fours are the particular knell for the Devil. For ordinary persons the death knell is—three twos for a child, two threes and a two for a woman, and three threes for a man. The custom of ringing "the Devil's Knell" is said to have fallen into disuse for some years prior to the getting of the new bells in 1828.

In Helmore and Neale's book of *Christmas Carols*, published in 1853, is a carol on the subject, by Dr. J. M. Neale:—

Toll! toll! because there ends to-night
An empire old and vast,
An empire of unquestioned right
O'er present and o'er past. Toll!

Stretching wide from east to west,
Ruling over every breast,
Each nation, tongue, and cast.

Toll! toll! because a monarch dies
Whose tyrant statutes ran
From polar snows to tropic skies,
From Greenland to Japan. Toll!

Crowded cities, lonely glens,
Oceans, mountains, shores and fens,
All owned him lord of man.

Toll! toll! because that monarch fought
Right fiercely for his own,
And utmost craft and valour brought,
And all its dim unknown.

Joy! joy! because a babe is born
Who after many a toil
The scorner's pride shall laugh to scorn,
And work the toiler's foil. Joy!

God as man the earth hath trod,
Therefore man shall be as God,
And reap the spoiler's spoil.

FLOCKTON (St. James the Great). One bell.

DEO GLORIA FLOCKTON 1751

{^E
Seller } with frieze of bells like ⁽¹⁾
Ebor 18 in. dia.

MIDDLESTOWN (St. Luke). One bell.

IESVS BE OVR SPEED

A (4) S (4) W C (4) FECIT 1662 I S (2)
29 in. dia.

This bell was formerly in Thornhill Tower, and was sent here when Thornhill got the Mirfield bells.

MORLEY (Old Chapel). One bell.

GLORIA DEI 1693

See Wonnacott's *History of Morley*.

THORNHILL (St. Michael). Six bells.

1. DO CHARITY WHILE YOU LIVE 1725
(lower) EDW. HIRST DONER THO HARDY VIC
 2. FOR WHEN YOU ARE DEAD YOU DO NOTHING
(lower) EDW. HIRST DONER [10: HEDDERLY
 3. M COOKSON VICAR I WEBSTER I JACKSON
[CHURCHWARDENS 1786 THO HILTON
 4. I ISMAY VICAR T LEDGARD VAL SHEARD
(lower) T HILTON WATH [CHVRCHWARDENS 1778
 5. JOSEPH ISMAY VICAR GEORGE WEBSTER
(lower) THO HILTON OF WATH FOUNDER 1775 [GEORGE FRANCE CHURCH WARDENS
 6. C & G MEARS FOUNDERS LONDON 1852
(lower) RALPH MAUDE VICAR
W JACKSON JUN^r } CHURCHWARDENS
PETER THORNTON }
- (Weight, 16 $\frac{3}{4}$ cwt.

These bells were formerly at Mirfield, and were given to this church when Mirfield obtained a new ring in 1877. The Rev. Matthew Cookson was vicar of Mirfield from 1778 to 1803, and the Rev. Joseph Ismay from 1739 to 1778. Up to 1869 Thornhill had three bells, which had—

1. IESVS BE OVR SPEED
A (4) S (4) W C (4) FECIT 1662 I S (2)
2. SOLI DEO GLORIA 1634
3. GLORIA IN EXCELSIS DEO 1686
T S R W CHVRCH WARDENS { SS } (1)

The first of these is now at Middlestown; the second and third were sold and broken up.

(c) Deanery of Halifax.

COLEY (St. John). One bell.

This has neither inscription nor mark, but is apparently an eighteenth century bell.

CROSS STONE (St. Paul).

One bell, by Messrs. Mears, dated 1835.

ELLAND (St. Mary). Eight bells.

These were cast by William Dobson, of Downham Market, about 1825. The tenor weighs 16 cwt.

HALIFAX (St. John Baptist). Fourteen bells.

Prayer-bell. EDMUND STANDARIN AND HENERY

[WHITTAKER CHVRCHS 1730 {SS }⁽¹⁾
WARDEN {Ebor}]

1 & 2. C. & G. MEARS LONDON 1857

3 & 4. CAST 1814 RECAST C & G MEARS LONDON 1857

5. THE GIFT OF A E ROYSTON OF WEST PARADE HALIFAX
A.D. 1857

ROYSTONS NOBLE GIFT TO FUTURE AGES I'LL PROCLAIM

6. MORTALS WITH US YOUR VOICES RAISE
AND SHOUT ABROAD JEHOVAS PRAISE

7. WITH SWEETEST VOICES WE WILL SING
AND LOUDLY CRY GOD SAVE OUR KING

8. LET PARKERS LIBERAL DEEDS BE KNOWN
TO FUTURE AGES YET UNBORN

9. YE RINGERS WHO WOULD HAPPY BE
IN CONCORD LIVE AND UNITY

10. WHEN BRITONS ARE WITH LAURELS CROWNED
WE'LL MAKE THE HILLS AND VALES RESOUND

11. THESE BELLS RECAST IN 1787 BY SUBSCRIPTION

12. ATTEND YE SONS FOR WORSHIP BENT
YOUR PRAYERS PUT UP YOUR SINS LAMENT

13. ALL YE WHO HEAR MY MOURNFULL SOUND
REPENT BEFORE YE LIE IN GROUND

THOMAS HOLDEN AND WILLIAM BIRKBY CHURCHWARDENS

Nos. 6 to 13 have, in addition—

W & T MEARS LATE LESTER PACK & CHAPMAN OF LONDON

[FECIT 1787

The eight bells of 1787 cost £350 and the metal of their predecessors, the prayer-bell alone surviving. The centenary of the opening of these bells was celebrated by merry peals and a supper to the ringers on 11th October, 1887. According to *Watson* (pages 359-60) the old bells had—

1. JUBILATE DEO VOS (Cast about 1600.)

2. DEO GLORIA 1722

3. POPVLVM VOCO DEVM LAVDARE 1720

4. THO BVRTON VICAR
GLORIA IN ALTISSIMIS DEO
GEO LODGE & IOS MELLIN CHVRCHWARDENS
5. GLORIA IN EXCELSIS DEO
6. GERO NOMEN SANCT (*sic*) IOHANNIS D 1599 F
7. THOMAS FOVRNESS OF HALIFAX THE FIRST FOVNDER
[OF THIS BELL 1472 RECAST 1639]
8. ALL YOV THAT HEAR MY MOVRNFVLL SOVND
REPENT BEFORE YOV LYE IN GROVND
STANCLIFF 1691

The tower of Halifax Church was built between 1450 and 1470. In 1457 William Héter, draper, of Halifax, left 6s. 8d. to the fabric of the Tower of Halifax Church, and in 1459 John Saville, of Copley, gave £1 towards the tower and bells. The churchwardens' accounts and notes in the registers give the following information about the bells. The Rev. Christopher Ashbourne (vicar 1569-73) lent the little bell to the Lacies of Brearley Hall, but it was fetched back to the church in December, 1626. It would seem likely that Ashbourne sold or pawned the bell, as Whittaker says he defaced and sold much of the housing belonging to the vicarage. These Lacies were a base branch of the great Norman family. In 1660-1 the treble bell was "cassen new." In 1669-70 one of the bells (either No. 4 or No. 5) was recast in Halifax by an itinerant founder, whose name is not mentioned.

On 1st April, 1691, Samuel Smith recast the tenor bell, called Stankcliff, at his foundry at York, and it was found to weigh 22 cwt. 1 qr. 17 lb. The Rev. Thomas Burton, commemorated on the fourth of the old bells, was vicar from 1712 to 1731. The "D F" on the sixth bell may refer to Dr. John Favour (who was vicar from 1593 to 1623) or to some of his family. In 1670, and possibly much later, a bell was rung here at eight p.m. Churchwardens of that date had a funny way of putting things—

"To Thomas Butterfield for six pound of candles to ringe the Eight a Clock Bell wth £0 1s. od."

HEPTONSTALL (St. Thomas). Six bells.

1. GIVEN BY CONTRIBVTION 1788
(lower) DALTON OF YORK FECIT
2. SVM DECORI ECCLESIAE PINVS SEV
[MONTIBVS ALTIS [1748 {^F Seller
Ebor}
3. HVC PROPERATE MEA VOCE SONANTE VIRI 1748 {^F Seller
Ebor}

4. VOX MIHI SACRA DAT EST MANIBVS
[ME TANGITI (*sic*) CASTIS 1748 { ^E Seller }
Ebor }
5. CÆLORVM SANCTIS LIMINA SACRE PAENT (*sic*) 1748
6. JOHN WATSON YORK
(lower) THOMAS MEARS OF LONDON FECIT 1804
I. C. G. 6 Ed. VI. 1^o. p. 8.

ILLINGWORTH (St. Mary). One bell.

GLORIA IN ALTISSIMIS DEO 1737 DANIEL CHAPLE { ^E Seller }
MITCHEL WARDEN { Ebor }

with frieze of bells like ⁽¹⁾

24 in. dia.

LIGHTCLIFFE (Old Church). One bell.

W O ⁽³²⁾ 1604

15 in. dia.

LIGHTCLIFFE (St. Matthew). Eight bells.

1 to 6. MEARS & STAINBANK
FOUNDERS LONDON 1875

5 (lower). THE GIFT OF EDWARD
[FRED HENRY AND HUGH
[RIPLEY ESQ^{RS}

6 (lower). GIFT OF MARK
[DAWSON ESQ OF WOOD-
[SIDE HIPPERHOLME
[A.D. 1875

(Weight, 10 cwt.)

7. MEARS & STAINBANK
FOUNDERS LONDON

(lower) ALICE SOPHIA SUTHER-
[LAND WALKER OF
[CROW NEST A.D. 1875

(Weight, 17 cwt.)

8. MEARS & STAINBANK
FOUNDERS LONDON

(lower) ASDES BAGOOF CONJUX
[DELECTA EDITH
[FILIÆQUE GEORGH
[ME PRIMAM DOMINI
[LAUDES RESONARE PER
[AURAS CAMPANAM

[POSUERE DEUM LAY-
[DATE SOLALES ANNO
[SALUTIS MDCCLXXV
[HUIUSCE ECCLESIAE
[VICARIUS GEORGIUS
[BAGOT M.A.

(Weight, 20 cwt.)

LUDDENDEN (St. Mary). One bell.

GLORIA IN ALTISSIMIS DEO 1718 { SS } (1)
{ Ebor }

RASTRICK (St. Matthew). One bell.

Nothing but the date 1765.

About 18 in. dia.

In 1602, when the church was restored, Mr. Ramsden lent a small bell. In 1606 he asked for the return of it, and the townsmen bought a new one for £3 13s., and paid 19s. more in expenses with regard to its hanging, &c. (Watson's *Halifax*.)

RIPPONDEN (St. Bartholomew). Eight bells.

1. GIFT OF ROBERT HOLT OF RIPPONDEN
2. BY PUBLIC SUBSCRIPTION
3. ELKANAH HOYLE GENEROSUS } ME { FIERI 1715
ELKANAH HOYLE BRISCOMBE } FECIT { REFICI 1870
OF BRIGHOUSE
4. BY PUBLIC SUBSCRIPTION
5. GIFT OF G. B. HADWEN ESQ. OF KEBROYD IN SOYLAND
6. BY PUBLIC SUBSCRIPTION
7. GIFT OF H. SAVILLE ESQ. OF RUFFORD ABBEY
8. BY PUBLIC SUBSCRIPTION
REV. JAMES SANDERS M.A. INCUMBENT
F. E. RAWSON C. W. SHAW R. HOLT G. LUMB
[& W. MELLOR CHURCHWARDENS

These are by Messrs. Blews, of Birmingham. There were previously four bells, which according to Watson (*Halifax*, page 426) had—

1. THE GIFT OF ELKANAH HOYLE GENT. A.R. 1715
2. VENITE EXVLTEMVS DOMINO 1708 { SS }
{ Ebor }
3. GLORIA DEO PAX HOMINIBVS 1708 { SS }
{ Ebor }
4. O MAY THEIR SOVLS IN HEAVEN DWELL
WHO MADE THE LEAST A TENOR BELL

RISHWORTH.

At the old church is a bell, about 18 in. diameter, without mark or inscription.

SOUTHOWRAM (St. Anne). One bell.

1825

18 in. dia.

SOWERBY (St. Peter). Eight bells.

1. EXCHANGED FOR THE OLD BELL
2. BY ASSESSMENT
3. GIFT OF JOSEPH PRIESTLEY
4. GIFT OF MARTHA STANSFELD
5. GIFT OF ANN STANSFELD
6. GIFT OF GEORGE STANSFELD
7. BY SUBSCRIPTION
8. GIFT OF SUSAN STANSFELD

(also on each) 1781 W^m CHAPMAN OF LONDON FECIT

SOWERBY BRIDGE (Christ Church). Eight bells.

Eight of Naylor, Vickers & Co.'s steel bells; formerly one bell, by Messrs. Taylor & Co.

ARCHDEACONRY OF HUDDERSFIELD.

(a) Deanery of Huddersfield.

ALMONDBURY (All Saints). Eight bells.

- 1 & 2. MEARS & STAINBANK FOUNDERS LONDON 1873
3. SOLI DEO GLORIA WILLIAM WOOD CHVRCHWARDEN
4. LAVDATE DOMINVM CYMBALIS SONORIS
[1 : A : HAIGH 1716]
5. TE DEVM LAVDAMVS W W I K CHVRCH WARDENS 1716
6. VENITE EXVLTEMVS DOMINO 1680 W N CHVRCH WARDEN
[3 to 6 have each SS (1)
Ebor]
7. ✠ (36) *Quintus Sci petri* (37)
8. GLORIA IN EXCELSIS DEO 1675 SS (1)
Ebor

[E H M N CHURCH WARDENS]

(Weight, 15 cwt.)

Extracts from Churchwardens' Accounts :—

		£	s.	d.
1699	July 17 th . Pd Henry Kaye for ringing five of the clock five months ten days	0	5	0
1716-17	Spent when ye bells were hung in beer and bread	0	10	0
1716-17	June 18 th . W ^m Beaumont for Bell frames ...	4	10	0
	Mr Smith, of York	94	6	6
	Ironwork for bells	7	9	0
	For fetching 2 new Bells from Wakefield ...	2	1	4

HOLMFIRTH (Holy Trinity). Six bells.

Each bell has—

W^m MEARS LATE LESTER PACK & CHAPMAN OF LONDON

[FECIT 1786

The tenor weighs 10 cwt.

I.C.G. 1^g. p. 8.

HONLEY (St. Mary). Two bells.

1. J. TAYLOR & C^o LOUGHBOROUGH 1885
 2. J. TAYLOR & C^o BELLFOUNDERS LOUGHBOROUGH 1885
- (lower) TO THE GLORY OF GOD
THIS BELL WAS ERECTED
BY THE PARISHIONERS OF HONLEY
AUGUST 1885

At the cemetery is a bell formerly at the church, which has nothing but {^E_{Seller}
Ebor} with a band of bell-ornament similar to (1).
This bell was recast in 1753.

HUDDERSFIELD (St. Peter). Ten bells.

- 1 & 2. THOMAS MEARS OF LONDON FOUNDER
- 3 to 10. T. MEARS OF LONDON FECIT 1815
- (lower) 1. REGIA PATRIA PROPINQUIS
2. CAMPANULÆ II ÆRE CONL. EMPT. 1836
3. VENITE EXULTEMUS DOMINO
4. TE DEUM LAUDAMUS
5. JUBILATE DEO
6. GLORIA DEO IN EX LIS
7. CANTATE DOMINO
8. PATRI FILIO & SPIRITUI SANCTO
9. LAUDATE DOMINUM

10. BEATI QUI SONUM JUCUNDUM NO^ÂRUNT

THESE BELLS WERE PURCHASED BY SUBSCRIPTION PROMOTED
& CONDUCTED BY GODFREY BERRY 1815

KIRKBURTON (St. John Baptist). Eight bells.

- 1 & 2. MEARS & STAINBANK FOUNDERS LONDON 1877
 RICHARD COLLINS VICAR
 CHARLES HEY
 WILLIAM CARTER GEISSLER } CHURCHWARDENS
- 3, 4 & 5. C & G MEARS FOUNDERS LONDON 1849
6. IESVS BE OVR SPEED 1656 A S
 (lower) A B W H T A I G T H CHVRCH WARDENS
 [also (2) several times.
7. RECAST 1877 MEARS & STAINBANK FOUNDERS LONDON 1849
 RICHARD COLLINS VICAR
 WILLIAM CARTER GEISSLER CHURCHWARDEN
8. REV. BENJ. HUTCHINSON VICAR
 JAMES HARRISON FOUNDER BARTON
 BENJ. COCKER ISAAC DICKINSON JOHN NOBLES GEORGE
 [BROADBENT SYDNEY MOREHOUSE RICH. BOOTHROYD
 [ADAM HIRST & GEORGE HINCHCLIFFE
 [CHURCHWARDENS 1830
 (Weight, 13 cwt.)

No. 7 had formerly GLORIA IN ALTISSIMIS DEO 1749

I.C.G. 6 Ed. VI. ♀. p. 8.

KIRKHEATON (St. John Baptist). Six bells.

- 1 to 3. T. MEARS OF LONDON FECIT 1819
4. THOMAS MEARS & SON OF LONDON FECIT 1805
5. THIS PEAL WERE CAST 1805 JOHN OLDROYD THO^s
 [THORNTON OF WHITLEY C^hWARDENS OF KIRKHEATON
 [W^m COWGILL RICH^d CASTLE OF LEPTON JOHN WILDE
 [THO^s ARMITAGE
 THOMAS MEARS & SON OF LONDON FECIT
6. JOHN STEAD JOHN STANCLIFFE C^hWARDENS OF KIRKHEATON
 [JOHN NEWHILL JAMES WILSON D^o OF DALTON RICHARD
 [BEAUMONT JOSEPH STOCKS D^o OF WHITLEY UPPER
 [JAMES HOLDSWORTH JOHN LEE D^o OF LEPTON
 T MEARS OF LONDON FECIT 1819

MARSDEN (St. Bartholomew). One bell.

This is by Messrs. Taylor, and has—

JOSEPH CROWTHER
 D.D.
 1895.

There was in the old church a bell which was sold with the church, when the new church was built in 1895, to Mr. Francis Goodall, of Marsden. He sold it to Messrs. George Haigh & Son, of Slaithwaite, for a mill bell. I am informed that it bears no inscription or date, and is thought to have been a mill bell before it went to Marsden.

MELTHAM (St. Bartholomew). Ten bells.

1. IESVS OF NAZARETH THE TRUMPET OF GOD
W & J TAYLOR FECERUNT 1835
(Weight, 6 cwt. 1 qr. 5 lb.)
2. AS IN ADAM ALL DIE SO IN CHRIST SHALL ALL BE MADE ALIVE
W & J TAYLOR OXFORD 1835
(Weight, 6 cwt. 0 qr. 21 lb.)
3. HOLINESS TO THE LORD TAYLOR FECIT OXFORD
(Weight, 6 cwt. 3 qr. 4 lb.)
4. CALL A SOLEMN ASSEMBLY TAYLOR FOUNDER OXFORD 1835
(Weight, 7 cwt. 3 qr.)
5. A VOICE FROM THE TEMPLE
A VOICE FROM THE LORD
REV. LEWIS JONES MINISTER 1835
(Weight, 9 cwt. 2 qr. 28 lb.)
6. MORTALS WITH US YOUR VOICES RAISE
TO SOUND ABROAD JEHOVAS PRAISE
THE GIFT OF EDMUND SHAW GENTⁿ LINGARDS
TAYLOR FECIT OXFORD 1835
(Weight, 13 cwt. 1 qr. 10 lb.)

These were first rung 6th April, 1836. There have since been provided four more, by Messrs. Taylor & Co., the tenor weighing 16 cwt. The old chapel, built in 1650, had formerly one bell of 148 lb. in a bell-cot in the gable. It is said to have come originally from Almondbury, and bore the date 1736.

SCAMMONDEN (St. Bartholomew). One bell.

Recast by Messrs. Warner.

B. SYKES CHURCHWARDEN
H COLLINS VICAR
1891

The old bell had—

C WOODHEAD
I HOYLE
CHURCHWARDENS

From these entries it would appear that one new bell was provided and the whole ring rehung. Further troubles soon however arose, as in 1739 the fourth bell had to be taken up and mended, and in 1741 one of the bells had to be recast, at an expense of over ten pounds. From this time to 1769 a good deal of money had to be spent in repairs, and in the latter year arrangements were made with Thomas Pack, of Whitechapel Foundry, to supply an entirely new ring, and to take the old bells in part payment. Pack's bill was as follows:—

The Parish of Barnsley.

Oct. 13, 1769. Bot. of Thos. Pack.

To a peal of Bells, viz.:

			Cwt.	qr.	lb.				£	s.	d.
To the Tribble	...	wt.	6	0	10						
Second	...	...	6	2	10						
Third...	...	...	7	0	25						
Fourth	...	...	9	0	10						
Fifth	...	...	11	0	10						
Tennor	...	...	14	0	16						
<hr/>											
	Cwt.	qr.	lb.	c.	55	0	25	@ 13d. per lb.	328	19	1
Six clappers, 1	1	9	@ 9d. p. lb.	..	...	...	...	...	5	11	9
Cash p ^d Wharfage & Sufferance	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	0
Dec. 19. Cash p ^d Freight from Hull of old Bells	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	0
Do. p ^d charges at Hull	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	0
Do. p ^d Wharfage Landing & Loading, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	6
<hr/>											
									£340	14	4

Per contra. Cr.

Dec. 13. By cash order'd to the Ringers ... £0 12 0

			Cwt.	qr.	lb.
Dec. 19.	By 1 st old Bell...	wt.	4	3	27
	2 nd do. ...		5	2	6
	3 rd do. ...		6	1	7
	4 th do. ...		7	0	15
	5 th do. ...		8	3	21
	Tennor do.		14	2	6

c. 47 1 26 gross

Old Iron Stapples ... wt. 0 1 8

Neat 47 0 18 @ 10d. 220 1 8

220 13 8

Ballance £120 0 8

½ in 3 months £60.

5. ✠⁽¹⁰⁾ ih̄c⁽³⁾ ✠⁽¹⁰⁾ ih̄c⁽³⁾ 36 in. dia.
6. ✠ FILI DEI MISERERE MEI 1620 39 in. dia.
(Weight, 8½ cwt.)

The three smaller bells were given by the late Mrs. W. T. S. Stanhope, and were first rung on 6th October, 1859. Up to about 1876 a bell was rung at six a.m., noon, and eight p.m. on weekdays, but in the Terrier of 1809 it is stated that "There is due to the Sexton for ringing a bell at five o'clock in the morning and eight o'clock at night £1 10s. annually." (*Pratt*, page 137.)

At the Survey of 1552 there were four bells, then valued at £15.

CUMBERWORTH (St. Nicholas). Three bells.

1. Cawood & Son Leeds 1816
14 in. dia.
2. POPVLVM VOCO AD DEVM
(lower) T. HILTON OF WATH FOVNDER 1808
18 in. dia.
3. JAMES HARRISON FOUNDER BARTON 1830
30 in. dia.

DARTON (All Saints). Six bells.

- 1, 2 & 5. LESTER PACK & CHAPMAN LONDON 1769
3. LESTER & PACK 1769
4. LESTER & PACK LONDON 1769
6. LESTER PACK & CHAPMAN 1769
REV. JOS. LEECH^(a) MINISTER
JOHN TAYLOR JOSH. ROBRICK & JOS. HOBSON
[CHURCH-WARDENS
(Weight, 10 cwt.)

DENBY (St. John). One bell.

THE GIFT OF DAME MARY BEAVMONT ELDEST DAUGHTER OF
[GEORGE BVRDETT OF DENBY HALL ESQUIRE 1678 SS (1)
25 in. dia. Ebor

(lower) The coat of arms and crest of Burdet of Denby
[three times.

The arms are: *Paly of six, ar. and sa., over all a bend gules, engrailed with three martlets.* Crest: *On a tower a bird, with wings displayed.*

Lady Mary Beaumont was the daughter and second child of George Burdett by his first wife Sarah, daughter of Edward Brown, of Creswick. She married (1) Richard Pilkington, (2) Sir Thomas Beaumont, of Whitley, and died his widow in 1682.

(a) He was son of a former vicar of the same name, and was instituted 1746, and died 11th March, 1770.

EMLEY (St. Michael). Three bells.

1. MR EMSALL RECTOR
I DYSON W LODGE R. GILL CHURCHWARDENS 1786
T HILTON OF WATH FOUNDER
2. IESVS BE OVR SPEED 1630
3. ✠⁽²²⁾ IESVS BE OVR SPEED
(lower) ⁽¹⁵⁾ ⁽²¹⁾ H ⁽¹⁷⁾ D ⁽¹⁹⁾
I.C.G. 6 Ed. VI. 4p. p. 8.

HIGH HOYLAND (All Saints). Six bells.

1. T MEARS OF LONDON FECIT 1822
2. INCIPE MUSA PRIOR 1745
3. CANAMVS DOMINO 1745
4. TE DEUM LAUDAMUS 1745
5. GLORIA IN ALTISSIMIS DEO 1745
6. CUM SONO BUSTA MORI CUM PULPITA VIVERE DISCE 1745
(lower) THO DAWSON^(a) } RECTORS
THO MALBON }
JOHN BURTON CURATE^(b)
JOHN SWAINE } CHURCHWARDENS
MAT WHITE }

All the bells have $\left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} E \\ \text{Seller} \\ Ebor \end{smallmatrix} \right\}$ with frieze of bells similar to ⁽¹⁾.

The tenor has also another band, with $\left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} E \text{ Seller} \\ Ebor \end{smallmatrix} \right\}$ ⁽⁵⁾.

PENISTONE (St. John Baptist). Six bells.

1. TE DEVM LAVDAMVS 1713
(lower) ^{SS} ⁽¹⁾ Ebor twice; also a coat of arms, as follows, twice:—

Per pale, in dexter five fusils in fesse, in chief three bears' heads coupéd (Bosville, of Gunthwaite); in sinister, per pale, a fess over all; in sinister, chief two crosses pattée, in dexter base one of the last (Wheatley, of Royston).

2. VENITE : EXULTEMUS : DOMENO :
I : LUDLAM : FOUNDER : ROTHERHAM : 1756 :
3. ✠⁽¹⁰⁾ ⁽³³⁾ ✠⁽¹⁰⁾ G H ⁽¹¹⁾ ⁽³³⁾ ✠⁽¹⁰⁾
4. ✠⁽³⁹⁾ protege⁽⁵¹⁾ Virgo⁽⁸²⁾ pia⁽⁸³⁾ quos⁽⁵⁷⁾ convoco⁽⁸³⁾
[sancta⁽⁸³⁾ maria⁽⁸³⁾ ⁽⁸³⁾]
(on the lip) M A R I

(a) Thomas Dawson was rector as early as 1733.

(b) John Burton was curate as early as 1737, and was afterwards rector.

5. ✠⁽²²⁾ IESVS BE OVR SPEDE
[H⁽¹⁷⁾ S⁽¹⁹⁾ (15)]
6. ✠⁽²²⁾ IESVS BE OVR SPEDE
[H⁽¹⁷⁾ S⁽¹⁹⁾ (19)]

William Bosville, of Gunthwaite, near Penistone, who died 6th June, 1724, aged 41, and was buried at Penistone, married Bridgett, daughter of John Wheatley, of Roystone, in this county, a younger son of John Wheatley, of Woolley. She was buried at Penistone 7th January, 1766 (*Hunter*, ii, page 346).

In 1884 a bell was rung here at eight a.m. daily.

Will, dated 2nd October, 1524, and proved in the same year, of William Greve, of Pennystone: "I will that my feoffes make astate of iij^s iiii^d of the lands of Percivall Heliwell to Sir William Benson for the terme of his lif excepte he have a service in any place that he may lyve conveniently oon, and the said Sir William shall every yere cause a *mynnyng* to be rongyn and offre j^d at messe, and pay the clerke his duytye." (*Test. Ebor.*, v, page 188.)

SILKSTONE (All Saints). Six bells.

1. CANTATE DOMINO CANTICVM NOVVM 1718
(lower) SS (1)
Ebor
2. LAVDATE DOMINVM CYMBALIS SONORIS 1718
3. SOLI DEO GLORIA 1638
4. VENITE EXVLTEMVS DOMINO 1674
(lower) SS (1)
Ebor
5. FILI DEI MISERERE MEI 1626
6. ✠⁽¹⁰⁾ 1h c̄ (3) 1h c̄ (3)
(lower) R H (26)

STAINBROUGH (St. James). One bell.

1700.

18 in. dia.

(c) Deanery of Wakefield.

ARDSLEY (EAST) (St. Michael). Eight bells.

These bells were designed by Mr. W. N. Cox, and cast by Messrs. Llewellyns & James, of Bristol.

1. S^T MATTHEW. THIS BELL IS DEDICATED TO THE MEMORY OF
[THE LATE WILLIAM WORDSWORTH JUN^R OF BLACKGATE
[DONOR OF £100 TO THE FUND FOR REBUILDING THIS
[CHURCH

2. S^T MARK. THIS BELL IS DEDICATED TO KATE AND AUGUSTA
[HILL OF EARLS COURT HOUSE LONDON WHO RAISED
[MONEY FOR ITS ERECTION A.D. 1883.
3. S^T LUKE. THIS BELL IS DEDICATED TO HENRY LONGBOTTOM
[OF TINGLEY HALL DONOR OF £100 TO THE FUND FOR
[REBUILDING THIS CHVRCH A.D. 1883.
4. S^T JOHN. THIS BELL IS DEDICATED TO THE MEMORY OF JOHN
[DANIEL B.A. CANTAB. VICAR OF THIS CHURCH FROM 1844
[TO 1875 AND MARY ANN HIS WIFE AND PRESENTED TO
[THIS CHURCH BY THEIR SON CHARLES ECKERSLEY
[DANIEL A.D. 1883.
5. S^T JUDE. THIS BELL IS DEDICATED TO THE MEMORY OF THE
[LATE CATHERINE AND DINAH DEALTRY LADIES OF
[THE MANOR AND DONORS OF £100 TO THE FUND FOR
[REBULDING THIS CHURCH A.D. 1883.
6. S^T JAMES. THIS BELL IS DEDICATED TO MARY HAGUE OF
[CROW NEST DEWSBURY WHO WAS A GREAT BENEFAC-
[TRESS TO THIS CHURCH 1883.
7. S^T PAUL. THIS BELL IS DEDICATED TO ADELINE LOUISA MARIA
[COUNTESS OF CARDIGAN DE LANCASTRE PATRONESS OF
[THIS LIVING AND DONOR OF £100 TO THIS CHVRCH
[A.D. 1883.
8. S^T PETER. THIS BELL IS DEDICATED TO GEORGE TERRY DONOR
[OF £100 TO THE FUND FOR REBULDING THIS
[CHURCH A.D. 1883.

Weights:

(1)	5 cwt. 2 qr.	(5)	10 cwt. 1 qr.
(2)	5 " 3 "	(6)	11 " 3 "
(3)	6 " 3 "	(7)	15 " 2 "
(4)	10 " 1 "	(8)	20 " 2 "

CROFTON. Three bells.

1. in god is al quod gabriel ⁽³¹⁾

2. ave maria gracia plena ⁽³¹⁾

(On these two bells ⁽³¹⁾ has not the cross above the shield.)

3. VENITE EXVLTEMVS DOMINO ⁽¹⁾ 1663 ⁽²⁾

(lower) I W R A ^{CHVRCH}
WARDENS

At the Survey of 1552 there were three bells here. Fox in his *History of Pontefract*, page 277, gives as the inscription on an old tombstone in All Saints' Church, Pontefract—

in god t. s' all

This is preceded by a sword, with a shield on each side of the lower part of the blade. The shields bore the representation of an animal resembling a rabbit. The inscription on the stone was much perished, but could be made out—

orate pro anima hagh

“En dieu est tout” was the motto of the Wentworth family.

HORBURY (St. Peter and St. Leonard). Six bells.

On each— THOMAS MEARS OF LONDON FECIT 1792

6 (incised). EX DONO JOHANNIS CARR ARCHITECTI

By his will, dated 8th February, 1509, William Amyas, of Horbury left “To the belles of Horbury Chirche, xx^s.” (*Test. Ebor.*, v, 18.)

The “Devil’s knell” was formerly tolled here on Christmas Eve (see Dewsbury). For the epitaph, &c., of John Carr, who designed the church, see Whitaker’s *Leeds*, page 297.

KIRKTHORPE (see Warmfield).

SANDAL MAGNA (St. Helen). Six bells.

1, 2, 3 & 4. T MEARS OF LONDON FECIT 1812

5. T MEARS OF LONDON 1812

6. T MEARS OF LONDON FECIT WILLIAM BROWN VICAR

[ROBERT CROWDER THO^s ILLINGWORTH ELIAS WRIGHT

[DAVID WOOD THOS BARRACLOUGH I DYSON CHVRCH-

[WARDENS SANDAL MAGNA 1812

	WEIGHT.			DIAMETER.		KEY.		WEIGHT.			DIAMETER.		KEY.
	Cwt.	qr.	lb.	ft.	in.			Cwt.	qr.	lb.	ft.	in.	
(1)	5	2	22	2	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	E	(4)	7	3	26	2	11	B
(2)	6	1	5	2	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	D	(5)	9	3	24	3	2	A
(3)	6	3	21	2	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	C	(6)	13	0	0	3	6	G

A tradition exists that these bells came from Wakefield Parish Church, but this may refer not to these, but to the four which were here prior to the getting of the 1812 ring.

For the death-bell No. 5 is raised and rung for a few minutes, then lowered, and tolled three threes for a male, and two fours for a female.

WAKEFIELD (All Saints’ Cathedral). Twelve bells.

I. MEARS & STAINBANK WHITECHAPEL FOUNDRY LONDON

THE GIFT OF MARTIN STEWART MA. LLM

LET OUR SONG OF PRAISE ASCENDING

PEAL IN ECHOS NEVER ENDING

2. MEARS & STAINBANK WHITECHAPEL FOUNDRY LONDON
 THE GIFT OF ALDERMAN BENJAMIN WATSON J.P. APRIL 16 1892
 ADESTE FIDELES
- 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 & 8. T. MEARS OF LONDON FECIT 1816
- 9, 10 & 11. THOMAS MEARS OF LONDON FECIT 1816
- Tenor. WAKEFIELD PARISH CHURCH A.D. 1816
 THE REV^D S SHARP M.A. VICAR
 T MEARS OF LONDON FECIT
- | | | |
|-------------|---|------------|
| S. STATTER | } | KIRKGATE |
| I. DIXON | | |
| I. LODGE | } | WESTGATE |
| I BINGLEY | | |
| S TENGATT | } | NORTHGATE |
| G WESTERMAN | | |
| J HARRISON | } | THE PARISH |
| W HAMPSHIRE | | |

CHURCHWARDENS

Weights :

	Cwt.	qr.	lb.		Cwt.	qr.	lb.
(3)	7	1	10	(8)	11	2	4
(4)	7	0	8	(9)	13	2	26
(5)	8	0	6	(10)	16	0	15
(6)	8	0	6	(11)	21	1	14
(7)	9	0	18	(12)	31	0	9

Total ... 133 2 4

The ten bells of the original ring were opened 20th January, 1817. Nos. 1 and 2 were first rung on 25th October, 1892.

In 1552 there were five large and one small bell, with one little bell in the tower. In 1586 a new bell was cast, as also in 1589, 1595, and 1602. In 1639 the bells were rehung by Thomas Taylor, the wood for the frames being brought from Haw Park, near Walton. In 1704 a new bell was procured from Samuel Smith, of York. The bells were rehung by James Harrison, of Barrow, in 1739. In 1778 the bells were handed over to Pack and Chapman, who were paid £124 6s. 9d. in addition, and provided a ring of eight new ones, cast in 1780, the tenor weighing 24 cwt.

The chimes formerly played at four and nine a.m. and p.m. and noon. The machinery was put up by George Goodall, of Tadcaster, in 1795, at a cost of £155. Up to 1859 two notes (C and G) were given at the quarters by the old quarter-jacks, but at the latter date Mr. J. C. D. Charlesworth gave the present Cambridge chimes. Formerly a bell was rung on weekdays at six a.m. for five minutes,

followed by a number of strokes corresponding to the day of the month; at eight a.m. for five minutes, followed by eight strokes; and at eight p.m. Every saint's day two bells were rung at eight a.m. Up to about 1885 the six and eight a.m. bells were rung every weekday, but now only the latter. The chimes now go every three hours. The old tunes were—

Sunday . . .	Psalm, "Sheldon."
Monday . . .	"Gramachree."
Tuesday . . .	"Sandie o'er the Lea."
Wednesday . . .	"See the conquering hero comes."
Thursday . . .	A march.
Friday . . .	"The Miller of Mansfield."
Saturday . . .	"God Save the Queen."

At the Survey of 1552 there were "fyve grette Belles, one lytle bell in klok Howse, one other bell called"

WAKEFIELD (St. John). Three bells.

1, 2 & 3. THOMAS MEARS OF LONDON FECIT 1794

WAKEFIELD (Bridge Chantry). One bell.

No inscription or mark.

In 1549 the chapel had two bells, weighing 621 lb., and valued at £6 4s. 4d. In 1555 Henry Savile, Crown Surveyor, mentions two bells lately belonging to the Chapel of St. Swithin.

(*Yorkshire Archaeological Journal*, xi, 162.)

WARMFIELD (St. Peter). Three bells.

1. ✠⁽²⁰⁾ GOD SAVE THE CHVRCH
29 in. dia.
2. ✠⁽⁷⁷⁾ ALL GLORI TO GOD ALONE
(lower) W 1612 O 31 in. dia.
3. ✠⁽³⁹⁾ **LAURENTIUS** : ⁽⁴¹⁾ **IOHES**
[: ⁽⁴¹⁾ **DE BERDESAY** : ⁽⁴¹⁾
[**ABBAS** : ⁽⁴¹⁾ **A**O : ⁽⁴¹⁾ **D**I : ⁽⁴¹⁾ **M**O (*sic*)
34 in. dia.

(Note the incompleteness of the date.)

John de Berdesay was Abbot of Kirkstall, and died in 1313. By his will, dated 15th December, 1474, William Bradford, of Warmfield, left, "For the making of the Bells at Warmfield, c^a."

(*Test. Ebor.*, iv, 108.)

WOOLLEY (St. Peter). Three bells.

1. MEARS & STAINBANK FOUNDERS 1871
2. ✠⁽⁷⁷⁾ IESVS BE OVR SPEED
(lower) W 1612 O
3. ✠⁽³⁶⁾ dñs ricardus Woodrofe miles R^{ex} H^{is}

The inscription, &c., on this bell is much broken in casting and almost illegible; 34 in. diameter; weight, 7 cwt.

Richard Woodrove, Esq., purchased Woolley Hall from Robert Rilston, 5 Henry VII (1489), and the Woodroves appear to have been Lords of the Manor at this time. In the reign of Henry VIII Sir Richard Woodrove enclosed Woolley Park. He was the son of John Woodrove, of Woolley, and married (1) Jane, daughter of Sir Nicholas Wortley, and (2) Beatrix, daughter of Thomas Fitzwilliam, of Mablethorpe. (*Hunter*, ii, 387; *Yorkshire Archæological Journal*, xii, 3.)

There was a Richard Woodrove who about 1580 married a co-heiress of Thomas, Earl of Northumberland, who was beheaded in 1572. From the character of the bell, I take it this latter is the man commemorated on the tenor.

IV. DIOCESE OF SOUTHWELL.

ARCHDEACONRY OF NOTTINGHAM.

Deanery of Bawtry.

AUSTERFIELD (St. Helen). Two bells.

1. No inscription.
2. R. B. 1761

BAWTRY (St. Nicholas). Six bells.

1. J TAYLOR & CO FOUNDERS LOUGHBOROUGH 1873
2. DANIEL HEDDERLY CAST US FIVE ANNO: DOM: 1720
- 3, 4 & 5. No inscription or mark.
6. GLORY TO GOD ON HIGH
PROSPERITY TO OUR BENEFACTORS
(Weight, 12 cwt.)

V. DIOCESE OF MANCHESTER.

ARCHDEACONRY OF MANCHESTER.

(a) Deanery of Ashton-under-Lyne.

SADDLEWORTH (St. Chad). Eight bells.

1 to 6. PACK & CHAPMAN OF LONDON FECIT 1781

7 & 8. MEARS & STAINBANK FOUNDERS LONDON 1884

(The tenor weighs 11 cwt.)

The death-bell was formerly rung with—

Twelve strokes for a man.

Nine „ „ woman.

Six „ „ child.

ARCHDEACONRY OF BLACKBURN.

(b) Deanery of Whalley.

WHITEWELL.

One small bell, without mark or inscription. The church was rebuilt in 1817, and the bell may well be of that date.

TOLLING THE DEVIL'S KNELL AT DEWSBURY.

With reference to Mr. Poppleton's notes on this subject (see page 439 of this volume), I should like to say that the present custom of tolling the knell is as Mr. Poppleton describes it. This custom has been practised only for a few years last past. Formerly the practice was, that after the raising of the bell and after the tolling of the "four fours" the bell was immediately tolled a number of times, which corresponded with the number of years from Christ's birth, the theory being that the devil died when Christ was born. There was no intermediate tolling for an hour or any other period. I have been in the bell chamber more than once during the tolling of the knell. There was not a Sir Thomas Soothill, of Soothill, in 1765. The last male of the family, so far as I know, was Michael, son of Sir Thomas Soothill, who was living in the third year of Queen

Elizabeth, but died without issue some time afterwards, when the Soothill estate passed through his sister Elizabeth to the Saviles, she having married Sir Henry Savile, of Thornhill. See volume xv of this *Journal*, 212n. Scatcherd in his *History of Morley*, 2nd edition, page 107, reports a somewhat similar tradition with regard to Wood church. There is a pleasant reference to the bells of Dewsbury in the *Quarterly Review*, vol. xcv, page 318, September, 1854, where it is said that "the musical bells of Dewsbury are famous, even beyond Yorkshire, as England's sweetest melody." I think they are also mentioned in *The Bell: its Origin, History, and Uses*, by the Rev. Alfred Gatty, but I am not able at present to refer to the book. There was also a good article by Mr. W. W. Yates on the bells of Dewsbury in the *Dewsbury Reporter* newspaper a few years ago. It is No. xvii of a series of articles on Dewsbury Parish Church.

S. J. CHADWICK.



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